

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE New York, N. Y. FILE NO. J-CO-2-19

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - New York	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New York, N. Y.	PERIOD COVERED 1-25-62	Name : Richard Paul Pav
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7c</i>		Address : Federal Medical Springfield, Mis

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Copies of pertinent reports obtained from Social Security Administration and forwarded to Chief's Office.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to Chief's office memorandum dated January 22, 1962, forwarding copy of memorandum report of SA *b6 b7c* Washington, dated January 1962, requesting information concerning monthly Social Security checks being mailed to *b6 b7c* as guardian of Richard Paul Pavlick.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On January 25, 1962, subject's file was reviewed at the office of the Social Security Administration, 250 Hudson Street, New York City. *b6 b7c*
b6 b7c Operations Coordinator advised there had been a delay in locating the file in this case since other inquiries had been made and the case folder was not in the file.

The file indicates that Richard Paul Pavlick started receiving Social Security checks in June, 1953 - the first one being \$31.90. In September, 1954, the amount was increased to \$36.90. In 1958, the amount was increased to \$40.00 which is the amount of the present checks. Subject's checks for December, 1960 and January, 1961, were held up by the Post Office since there was information in the file that on January 27, 1961, the subject had been declared mentally incompetent, and as of February 3, 1961, was being held in the Broward County Jail, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, awaiting transfer to a mental institution.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig w/a	<i>b6 b7c</i>	1-25
Washington F.O.	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT <i>b6 b7c</i>	
Kansas City	"	APPROVED	DATE
Boston	"	<i>b6 b7c</i>	1-25
Miami	"	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
New York	"		

On February 3, 1961, the subject wrote a letter to Social Security requesting that his checks be forwarded in care of the Concord National Bank, Thrift Account, Concord, N. H. This letter was postmarked February 3 1961 at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

When subject was transferred to Springfield, Mo., Social Security made an investigation and recommended b6 b7c a cousin of Pavlick, to be listed as payee for all future checks. Accordingly, Social Security issued a check for \$280.00 in August, 1961 to b6 b7c which included the checks for December, 1960, January, 1961 and the checks for March, 1961, through July, 1961. The check dated March 3, 1961 is still outstanding and Social Security has requested the Treasury Department to investigate this matter.

Pavlick contends in letters to Social Security that b6 b7c is not his legal guardian and should not be receiving these checks. He insists that the Concord National Bank of Concord, N. H. is the only concern with Power of Attorney to act for him in these matters.

Copies of all correspondence referred to above and other documents pertaining to this case have been obtained from Social Security and are being forwarded to Chief's office with the original of this report.

(C) DISPOSITION:

The case is considered closed in this office.

ATTACHMENTS:

Chief: 2 sets of copies of all pertinent correspondence in subject's Social Security file in the New York Office of Social Security Administration.

JJP:dca

On January 17, 1962, *b6 b7C* advised that there is no record of any pension check being issued to Pavlick by the Civil Service Commission. He stated that he had made inquiries at the New York Disbursing Office and that a teletype had been received that a monthly check is being issued by that office payable to Mary E. Tobald as guardian of Richard Paul Pavlick, Social Security Number 034-16-431. These checks are being mailed to Route 1, Glasco, Kansas. *034-16-4351*

The New York Disbursing Office file contains a letter of complaint from the subject advising that *b6 b7C* is his cousin and therefore not the proper person to be receiving his checks. Since *b6 b7C* had been appointed the subject's guardian, this letter was ignored and the checks are still being issued to her as guardian of the subject.

(C) DISPOSITION:

The matter is considered closed in this office.

JJE: kmk

J-CO-2-19259

Time 11:30 AM

Dec. 14, 1963.

SAIC *b6b7C*

Inspector *p6b7C*

Richard Paul Pavlick

Reference is made to Tel. Call from above to the reporting agent with the following information: This information Inspector *b6b7C* stated he informed you Friday - Pavlick is being moved to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Wash. D. C. as today from Florida for 60 days - Judge *b6b7C*, Miami wants a report from St. Elizabeths. Makes reference to a Memo from Marshall as of Friday. This information given to you for a request ^{that} ~~by~~ the WFO to maintain Security precautions.

*b6
b7C*
SA *b6b7C* 12/14/63.

ED
2/7/75

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Net

117808 165120T 041175 058699

FM BOSTON

TO HEADQUARTERS (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

AGD?

SUBJ RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ON APRIL 19, 1975

FILE CO-2-19,259

REFERENCE IS MADE TO FTS CONVERSATION BETWEEN SA *b6 b7c* BOSTON,
AND SA *b6 b7c* INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, AT 1605 HOURS ON 04/11/75.

ON 04/11/75, AT 1555 HOURS, SA *b6 b7c* BOSTON, RECEIVED INFORMATION
FROM POSTAL INSPECTOR *b6 b7c*, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RELATIVE
TO THIS SUBJECT.

Refer

THERE IS NO INDICATION OF ANY THREATENING OR POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS
ACTIONS BY THIS SUBJECT.

APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL BE TAKEN BY INTELLIGENCE ADVANCE TEAM
AT CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON *b6 b7c*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SA 66 67C ADVISE
CC: TRIP FOLDERS -
CONCORD NH
BOSTON MA
CONCORD MA
WTH

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : SAIC ⁶⁶67C - Intelligence Division

DATE: April 11, 1975
1600 Hours

FROM : SA 6667C - Intelligence Division

Handwritten initials and date: JCM 4/14/75

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick (CO-2-19,259)

At the above time SA ⁶⁶6667C Boston FO, telephoned this Division and reported the following information re: the subject.

At approximately 1550 hours, this date, the subject individual was observed at the Manchester, NH, Post Office by Postal Inspector ⁶⁶6667C as he (subj) was conversing with a number of postal patrons (identities unknown). Subject reportedly stated his intention to rent a van which he would utilize to "follow the President around" while the President is in Concord NH, 04-18-75. It is noted that the subject's conversation was in the context of redress of grievances (per pattern; see file) and no statements of a threatening nature were made. Pavlick is currently a quarterly investigative subject.

FOR SA ⁶⁶6667C
Postal Inspector ⁶⁶6667C can be reached at the following telephone numbers:

FTS 603/669-7756
COMMERCIAL 603/622-2131



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : SAIC - Intelligence Division

DATE: February 7, 1975

FROM : SAIC - Boston

J-CO-2-19,259

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

*REC
2/10/75*

There are attached for the Intelligence Division copy of a report
of *b7e*

and, SSF 1639, dated January 31, 1975,
covering the visit of Michael Ford to Hillsboro, New Hampshire,
beginning on February 1, 1975

*b6 b7C
b6 b7C*

Special Agent in Charge

CHC/jmw

Attachments - as stated



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DAB
12-17-74
K-1

221BOS 1701EST 121374 USS918

FM BOSTON

TO INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJ RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK - (J-1CO-2-19.259)

ON 12/13/74, SA USSS b6b7c BOSTON, RECEIVED INFORMATION VIA TELEPHONE FROM POSTAL INSPECTOR b6b7c MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, REGARDING THIS SUBJECT.

Referred

Referred

THE REFERENCED AD, A COPY OF WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE BOSTON OFFICE, WAS PLACED BY THE SUBJECT, AND PERTAINED TO HIS DESIRE TO RENT A SMALL PANEL TRUCK WITH DRIVER FOR TRAVEL FROM MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO WASHINGTON, D.C., AND RETURN.

A COPY OF THIS AD WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION UPON RECEIPT AT BOSTON.

BOSTON

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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Wanted Flash Cancellation Notice
1-12 (Rev. 3-17-67)

Date January 8, 1970

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Washington, D. C. 20537

Attention: Identification Division

(Leave these blocks
blank.)

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Dear Sir:

Instructions on the reverse side of this form have been read. Please place the type of service checked below against the Fingerprint Record of subject named.

Your Case or File Number U.S. SS No. CO-2-19,259

WANTED FOR _____ Location Desired _____ Date of Warrant or Escape _____

FLASH FELONY MISDEMEANOR

MANDATORY RELEASE _____ 19 _____ EXPIRES _____ 19 _____ PAROLE _____ 19 _____ EXPIRES _____ 19 _____

PROBATION _____ 19 _____ EXPIRES _____ 19 _____

WHEN REQUESTING FLASH NOTICE, GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Date and Place of Sentence	Actual Sentence Imposed
Charge	Suspended Sentence Imposed
Contributor of Fingerprints	Probation Imposed

CANCEL Because _____

Name _____ Residence Derryfield Hotel
45 Water Street Manchester, New Hampshire

FBI <u>657 718 D</u> Date of Birth <u>2/11/37</u> Place of Birth <u>ROSBY, MASS.</u>	Numbers _____ Arrest _____ Military _____ Social Security _____ Operator's License _____	Occupation _____ Race _____ Sex _____ Height _____ Weight _____ Eyes _____ Hair _____ Scars, marks and penitentiaries _____	Nationality _____ Complexion _____
	Alien _____	All other _____	_____

Please furnish Identification Record Will extradite Will not extradite

Name and Address of Parties to be notified of apprehension: <u>W-4-2481</u> U. S. Secret Service Intelligence Division Room 825 - 1800 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20226	Name and Address of Contributor
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See over for instructions

RIF

THE WEATHER
Colder-Flurries
(Details on Back Page)

MANCHESTER

NEW HAMPSHIRE



UNION LEADER

CITY
EDITION

"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
-DANIEL WEBSTER

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MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION LEADER — Thursday, December 1, 1966

Telephone 625-3432 PRICE: TEN CENTS

PAVLICK 'COMPETENT'



JAMES J. BARRY

State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH
NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL
106 PLEASANT STREET
CONCORD
December 22, 1964

DEC 24 1964

Arthur H. Nishwander
Esq., Esq., Lord & Bownes
Attorneys at Law
Laconia, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Nishwander: Re: Richard Pavlick

Enclosed is the Petition for Conservator which Mr. Pavlick has signed and which has been witnessed by two of our Registered Nurses.

At the present time Mr. Pavlick is considered to be mentally competent to understand the petition and to select a conservator to handle his affairs for him while he is detained in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Sincerely yours,

GDN/z

G. Donald Niswander, M.D.
Acting Superintendent.

Opinion Stated In Letter Dated Dec. 22, 1964

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A virtual legal bombshell was uncovered late yesterday with the discovery of a document filed in the Belknap County Court House which declared Richard Paul Pavlick "mentally competent" to comprehend the terminology of a legal petition.

The document, a letter dated Dec. 22, 1964, was filed by Dr. G. Donald Niswander, then acting-superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital where Pavlick had been confined since August of that year.

Niswander's letter, addressed to the law firm of Nishwander, Lord and Bownes of Laconia, was in support of Pavlick's petition to the Belknap Probate Court for the appointment of a "conservator" to handle his legal affairs while he was "detained" at the Concord mental institution.

The letter written by Niswander was discovered by this reporter during a routine check at the office of Richard G. Tilton, Belknap County Register of Probate for any legal action

concerning Pavlick which might have been filed in Belknap County.

The petition submitted by Pavlick, through the Laconia law firm, requested a John B. Dillingham of Concord, now of Tilton, Belknap County Register of Probate, be appointed as

COMPETENCY LETTER concerning Richard Paul Pavlick found on file in the Belknap County Probate Court Office

yesterday is reproduced above in its entirety. Document was filed with court clerk Jan. 4, 1965.

RIF

PAVLICK PETITION ENTERED



Pavlick's petition for release was filed today in Merrimack County Superior Court by Atty. Warren E. Waters (left) of Concord. Waters, acting in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick, confined at the New Hampshire Hospital,

was presented to Henry P. Callahan (right), clerk of the Superior Court. Pavlick was arrested in December of 1960 and charged with "threatening the life of the President-elect John F. Kennedy." (Staff Photo by Chris Goudas)

Court Hearing On Competency Set For Dec. 12

By ARTHUR C. EGAN

CONCORD — Legal action was instituted today in Merrimack County Superior Court which, in the very near future may bring about the release of Richard Paul Pavlick from the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord.

Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting in Pavlick's behalf, and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, formally filed the legal petition with Henry P. Callahan, clerk of the Superior Court in Concord.

The legal brief filed by Waters early today requested the presiding justice of the Superior Court to review and determine the mental competency of Pavlick, an inmate of the hospital since Aug. 4, 1964.

Hearing Scheduled

Callahan immediately placed the petition on the docket for hearing on Dec. 12 at 1:30 p.m. before Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua.

Using Chapter 136—Section 30, of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Waters contends Pavlick is not suffering from any mental illness and ought not to be detained at the state mental hospital.

Waters, in his petition to

day, referred to the commitment order sending Pavlick to Concord as "that such certificate issued, and such confinement ensued, and continued, under circumstances highly prejudicial to the Petitioner in that, on information and belief, the same arose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies, for which he has never been tried, and with respect to which no charge is pending in any court."

Will Appear in Court

The Superior Court Clerk said New Hampshire Hospital officials would be served with legal papers later today requiring them to produce Pavlick in the Concord court along with all records pertaining to the confined man which are now in the possession of the hospital.

Waters asked in comment on the possible release of Pavlick in the very near future, would only say, "This would depend entirely on the court's determination of Pavlick's mental competency."

Callahan, commenting on the petition filed today by Waters, said, "We, the court, will treat this application for release with the same dignity and expediency as a writ of Habeas Corpus."

The court clerk explained that in the interests of justice we give a writ of Habeas Corpus the red carpet treatment here, so to speak.

For Pavlick, this was the first positive legal step taken in his behalf during his long six-year struggle to secure a hearing on his mental competency or on the charges placed against him by the

Secret Service in December of 1960.

Accused in 1960

On Dec. 14, 1960, the former Belmont retired postal worker was taken into custody in West Palm Beach, Fla. and charged by the Secret Service with "threatening the life of the President-elect John F. Kennedy."

Since his arrest, Pavlick has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement at a federal medical center and confinement in a private mental institution.

Since Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick has been an inmate at the Concord Hospital.

The charge placed against Pavlick was long since dropped by the government, mainly since a U.S. attorney admitted the charge lodged against Pavlick was "illegal" from the very start.

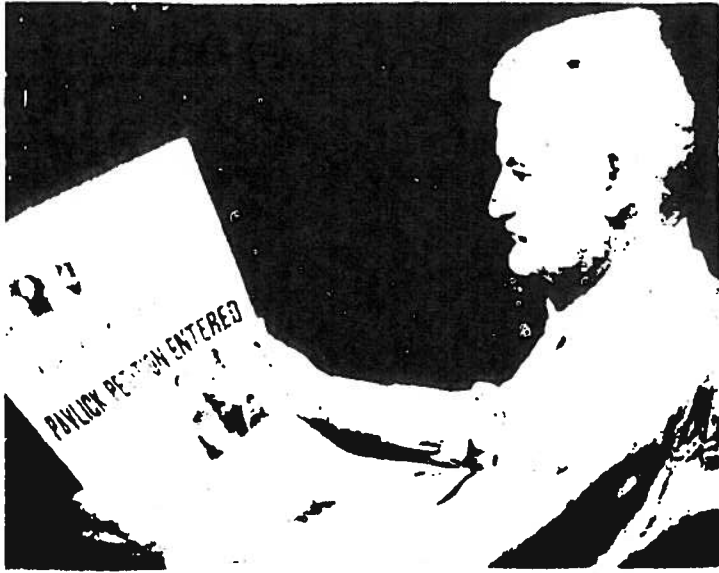
'Admitted Deal'

During the six years of his confinement Pavlick steadfastly has maintained his innocence but never was accorded his rights under the U.S. Constitution, that of a trial by jury in a court of law.

Pavlick's confinement at Concord came about by an "admitted deal" between state and federal legal authorities who agreed that if Pavlick ever came up for trial in a court of law, and if the charges were dismissed, then the state of New Hampshire would take steps to see that he, Pavlick, was confined to a mental institution for the rest of his life.

RIF

PAVLICK AWAITS HEARING



'WONDERFUL NEWS' commented Richard Paul Pavlick yesterday as he read the afternoon edition of the Union Leader carrying the story of a petition filed in his behalf at the Merrimack County Court House. The 72-year-old

man was elated that Warren E. Waters, acting on the request of the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, was representing him legally in his six-year fight to win his freedom. (Photo by Egan)

Move To Determine Detention's Legality Initiated by Counsel

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

"This is the most wonderful news I've heard in a long, long time. At last I am going to be treated like a human being—I am going to appear in a courtroom, and before a judge—finally I'm getting some of my rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

This was Richard Paul Pavlick talking yesterday afternoon, shortly after he was informed a legal petition seeking to determine the legality of his confinement to the New Hampshire Hospital was formally filed in the Merrimack County Superior Court in Concord.

The legal action instituted yesterday by Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting on Pavlick's behalf, and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, could bring about

Pavlick's release in the very near future.

The brief filed by Waters, requested the presiding judge of the Superior Court to hold a hearing to determine the legality of Pavlick's continued confinement at the state's mental institution where he has been "detained" since Aug. 4, 1964.

The legal hearing date was set for Dec. 13 at 1:30 p.m. as the hearing date with Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua presiding.

The delay gives Atty. Gen. George Pappagalis an opportunity to prepare the state's case since he will represent the New Hampshire Hospital at the high court hearing. The attorney general's office would only give a terse "no comment" yesterday when asked their plans concerning the Pavlick hearing. Waters, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, and also assistant attorney general from 1954-59 and deputy attorney general from 1963 to 1960, said he and his client were both willing to carry the case to the State Supreme Court if necessary.

"It will depend on what happens at the hearing and how the court decides in this matter. You just have to wait and see what develops in these things," commented Waters.

Using Chapter 135—Section 30, of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Waters contends Pavlick is not suffering from any mental illness and ought not to be detained at the state mental hospital.

Waters, in his petition yesterday, referred to the commitment order sending Pavlick to Concord as "that such certificate issued, and such confinement ensued, and continues, under circumstances highly prejudicial to the Petitioner in that, on information and belief, the same arose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies,

for which he has never been tried, and with respect to which no charge is pending in any court."

The petition also asked the court, acting under the provision of the statute, investigate by causing the petitioner to be examined by independent psychiatrists and by such other means as the court shall deem appropriate, whether there is sufficient cause for the detention of the petitioner in said hospital, and if it appears that there be no sufficient cause for such detention, may order his release therefrom."

Will Appear in Court

The Superior Court Clerk said New Hampshire Hospital officials would be served with legal papers later, requiring them to produce Pavlick in the Concord court along with all records pertaining to the confined man which are now in the possession of the hospital.

Callahan, commenting on the petition filed yesterday by Waters, said, "We, the court, will treat this application for release with the same dignity and expediency as a writ of habeas corpus."

The court clerk explained, "that in the interests of justice we give a writ of habeas corpus the red carpet treatment here, so to speak."

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Publisher Helps Pavlick

Loeb Has Law Firm Move Set

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.
A second legal petition in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick will be filed this week in Merrimack County Superior Court. Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan of Boston and Manchester, Union Leader Corporation attorneys, said today they will file

In an exclusive interview with Pavlick Friday afternoon this reporter sought the confined man's reactions to the first positive legal step in six years in his behalf.

"Please," he said, "Please tell your publisher Mr. Loeb I cannot find the words in my heart to express my appreciation for what he has done for me. Without his help in bringing the truth to the public I would be a lost man."

Grinning the reporter's hand, Pavlick went on, "Over the years I have written to over 200 newspapermen, including all the well-known columnists, and only Mr. Loeb cared enough about an old man to have a reporter

ONLY ONE HELPED

ACLU Not To Take Role in Pavlick Case

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A Manchester attorney, state representative for the American Civil Liberties Union of New York City, said yesterday he did not believe the civil rights organization would enter the case of Richard Paul Pavlick at this time.

Wentworth Wadleigh, local ACLU representative, said, "Now that Mr. Pavlick is represented by legal counsel, I do not believe the ACLU should participate in the matter." The local attorney said the

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Wentworth Wadleigh, local ACLU representative, said, "Now that Mr. Pavlick is represented by legal counsel, I do not believe the ACLU should participate in the matter." The local attorney said the New York City office of the civil rights group had recently requested he, Wadleigh, investigate the Pavlick case and

Charges Dropped
At the request of govern-

Alliance for Abandoned American Fighting Men, said yesterday. "This organization is for American fighting men wherever they are, and that includes a man from any war confined in any place whatsoever." In a letter to Charles Cunningham, director of the State Veterans Council, Paris said, "We request that you use the power of your office for the immediate release from unlawful confinement of Richard Paul Pavlick and honor your state

brief as friend of the court" in support of a previous petition submitted to the Superior Court Friday by Warren E. Waters of Concord, Pavlick's attorney.

James M. Malloy, senior partner, said his firm would assist and act in conjunction with Waters in preparing and presenting Pavlick's defense at the Dec. 12 hearing in the Concord court.

This action by the Union Leader's law firm is in keeping with the offer made publicly in an "editorial" by publisher William Loeb to furnish legal assistance to Mr. Pavlick or to any attorney representing the confined man, said Malloy.

Waters' legal action in securing a hearing for his client could bring about an early release of Pavlick from the state mental institution in Concord where he has been con-

finement requested on charges against Pavlick be dismissed. On July 24, 1964, in Miami Federal Court, the accused man was declared "mentally com-

petent" and the charges were dismissed. On Aug. 4, 1964, ten days later, the same pattern was repeated in Concord Federal Court, but yet Pavlick was taken into custody in the courtroom and committed to the New Hampshire Hospital.

For the past six years, alone and nearly destitute for funds, and with only one friend believing in him, Pavlick carried on an intense struggle for his constitutional rights — a trial by jury to prove the charges against him were false.

To Richard Paul Pavlick, the right guaranteed to every citizen under the United States Constitution became a nightmare — became the driving force in his very existence — and at times, admittedly, became an obsession with the aging man. For the accused man wanted only one thing — to defend himself against what he considered were false accusations — wanted to exercise his right as a free man — trial in a courtroom under due process of law.

investigate my way — he was the only one in the world to help me this way." Asked what he would do if he was released from the Concord hospital Pavlick answered, "I'm around like I used to — oh, I have the energy and the spirit but the old frame just isn't what it used to be."

With a laugh Pavlick added, "You can bet it won't be Florida I will be going to." Pavlick thanked this reporter for the articles he wrote following a five week investigation and said, "You know young fellow, there was a couple of times I got perturbed with you when you quoted some of the people you interviewed. They didn't tell you all the facts or they changed them a little — but you were fair — no one should be afraid of the truth — I'm not."

In parting with the old man, confined in a double locked room, except for three days a week when he is allowed to wander the hospital grounds alone, Pavlick said, "I wonder if people know what being kept in a place like this is really like — believe me — it is hell."

Yesterday the New Hampshire Council was called upon to exercise the power of its office in effect the quick release of Pavlick from the New Hamp-

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File New Petition in Behalf of Pavlick

Pavlick Continue Legal Actions To End Long Detention

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.
A second legal petition in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick was filed today in Merrimack County Superior Court by attorneys for the Union Leader Corporation.

Richard A. Sullivan of North Conway, member of the law firm of Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan of Boston and Manchester, filed a motion "for leave to appear as a friend of the court."

Last Friday, Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting in Pavlick's behalf and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, filed a petition with the Superior Court in Concord, under Chapter 133-30 of the New

action by Waters and the Union Leader Corporation's attorneys, could bring about the release of the 70-year-old man in the very near future. The legal motions were the first positive steps taken in Pavlick's behalf since he was committed to the New Hampshire Hospital on Aug. 4, 1964.

Henry P. Callahan, clerk of the Superior Court in Concord, set Dec. 12 at 1:30 p. m. as the hearing date on both motions. Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua will preside.

Commenting on the latest legal move in Pavlick's behalf, Sullivan said, "If our motion to file a leave as friend of the court is allowed, we have attached a brief stipulating the Union Leader Corporation will assume the cost of an outside, independent psychiatrist retained by Mr. Pavlick."

The North Conway lawyer said, "In our brief we have noted that Judge William Becker of the Kansas City, Mo., Federal Court, twice has ruled Pavlick "mentally competent" as has Miami Federal Judge

Sullivan said transcripts of such court proceedings are now being obtained and will be submitted to the court at the Dec. 12 hearing.

"Political Prisoner" Pavlick, described as a "political prisoner" in this country, was taken into custody in Palm Beach, Fla., on Dec. 14, 1960, and was charged by the Secret Service with plotting the violent death of the President-elect, John F. Kennedy.

The former Belmont man, a retired Boston postal worker, was alleged by Secret Service agent John Marshall to have planned to make himself a "human bomb" and destroy himself and Kennedy.

Subsequently Pavlick, 73-year old at the time of his arrest, has been confined in 10 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and commitment to one private mental institution before being confined at Concord, site of the state's mental institution.

Rights Denied The charges against the older-

of the charges lodged against the accused man. The former New Hampshire Attorney General, who was the U. S. Attorney here at the time of Pavlick's arrest, admitted the authorization of arrest and charge were faulty from the beginning.

Pavlick has been waging a six-year struggle to obtain a trial by jury since he vigorously denied the charges placed against him by the Secret Service.

An investigation conducted by this newspaper, covering five weeks of research, disclosed many of Pavlick's constitutional rights were violated, by both the Secret Service and court officials, state and federal.

charges group had recently requested he, Wadleigh, investigate the Pavlick case and report back to them.

The Union Leader, 10 days ago, contacted the ACLU's New York office regarding the Pavlick case, inquiring if they might possibly be planning some legal action since Pavlick's constitutional rights had been flagrantly violated.

Kevin Wulf, legal department director of the ACLU, requested copies of all seven articles on Pavlick published by the Union Leader Corp. This request was immediately complied with and Wulf promised a report from an subordinate.

Meanwhile, Wulf took a leave of absence and Mrs. Eleanor H. Norton, an assistant, took the Pavlick case under advisement, awaiting Wadleigh's action.

When asked by this reporter if the ACLU might have an "observer" at Pavlick's hearing Dec. 12 in the Merrimack County Superior Court, Wadleigh replied, "No, I don't think it would serve any useful purpose."

Yesterday the New Hampshire Council was called upon to exercise the power of its office to effect the quick release of Pavlick from the New Hampshire Hospital.

Henry P. Paris of Manchester, regional director of the

immediate release from unlawful confinement of Richard Paul Pavlick and honor your status position so as to obtain guardianship and care of needs and regain his deserved dignity."

In an interview yesterday Paris said, "It is the job of the director of the State Veterans Council to protect the rights of every veteran in the state. Evidently Cunningham has not been doing in the past where Pavlick is concerned. I think it is about time the state director began to use his office for the purpose for which it was intended where established."

Pavlick, a veteran of World War I, has been confined at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution, since Aug. 4, 1960, where he was committed following an appearance that same day in Federal Court in Concord.

RIF

Bible Verse

O PRAISE THE LORD, all ye nations: Praise him, all ye people. For his merciful kindness is great toward us; and the truth of the Lord endureth for ever. Praise ye the Lord.—PSALM 117.

The Pavlick Case — Summarized

The story of Richard Paul Pavlick, as it was revealed in micro-copic detail by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr. is not a tale of heroes and villains. The fixing of blame is not as important as the securing of justice for this forgotten old man.

So heinous is the crime of which Pavlick originally was suspected — the planned assassination of the President of the United States — and so vivid are the memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's cowardly deed, that it is perhaps understandable that many have been reluctant to involve themselves in defense of Pavlick's rights. Indeed, we are well aware that we will win no popularity contests for doing so.

But in this aftermath of Thanksgiving, we would ask you to consider whether you really meant it when you bowed your head in prayerful thanks for the blessings of freedom. If you meant it, then you will join us in protesting the denial of freedom, without due process of law, to this lonely old man.

ask you first to consider the facts in the bearing in mind that none of them have been challenged in the two full weeks since Reporter Egan began his seven-part series.

1—Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged with threatening the life of then President-elect Kennedy, Pavlick has been denied his "day in court." Instead, although several times ruled mentally competent to stand trial, he has been shuffled back and forth between 22 penal institutions and 4 mental hospitals.

2—It has never been ascertained that Pavlick planned violence. His close associates in the town of Belmont characterize him as a man unalterably opposed to violence of any kind. It has been alleged that Pavlick sent letters and postcards which "implied" physical harm to Kennedy.

3—During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest in Palm Beach, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution. Federal agents would not allow him to exercise his right to seek legal counsel prior to or during his questioning.

4—William Maynard of Concord, at that time assistant to then U.S. Attorney Maurice Bois, gave verbal permission over the telephone,

that he was competent to stand trial, but asked that charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to Concord where similar charges were pending. On Aug. 4, 1964, Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, along with then Atty. Gen. Maynard, appeared with Pavlick before Judge Sweeney. At Janelle's request, the charges were ordered dismissed.

7—Pavlick was then taken into custody by the county sheriff and transported to the New Hampshire Hospital, since Belmont selectmen had in the meantime signed papers requesting his commitment. The commitment order was signed by two Manchester physicians, Dr. Jean N. Leclerc and Dr. Lionel D. Lavole, after they had examined Pavlick at the Hillsborough County Jail prior to his appearance before Judge Sweeney. The commitment order contains some startling omissions and raises serious questions about the entire commitment procedure. Significantly perhaps, Maynard, now in private practice, told Reporter Egan that when he was attorney general, "arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he would then be committed to the State Hospital." Maynard also concedes that Judge Sweeney was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities in the courtroom when Pavlick appeared before Judge Sweeney on Aug. 4, 1964.

8—Describing the circumstances surrounding Pavlick's arrest, Maynard told Reporter Egan, "I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning."

9—Maynard said the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" in signing the commitment papers for Pavlick. Maynard said he talked to Washington several times but can't now recall ever having a direct conversation with then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, brother of the deceased President.

HELD SIX YEARS

Newspaper Frees Political Prisoner

By Ralph de Toledano

FOR THE FIRST time in six years Richard Paul Pavlick spent Christmas as a free man. During those six years, he was forcibly held in prisons and mental hospitals on charges that were never proved, based on evidence that was never presented to a court.

He would still be confined at the New Hampshire Hospital, a "political prisoner" of our times, had not William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, made an issue of the case and put one of his best reporters on the story.

Richard Paul Pavlick was arrested Dec. 14, 1960, in Palm Beach, Fla., accused of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy." The evidence: A post card Pavlick had written which purportedly stated that "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House."

THAT CARD, as well as other communications, had been sent in Belmont, Mass., postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who reported that Pavlick was "very anti-Kennedy" and let everyone know it. He claimed Jack Kennedy brought the election with his father's money and power.

At the time of Pavlick's arrest, some sticks of dynamite were found in his car as well as a letter that was "very critical" of the president-elect. The dynamite, Pavlick explained, had been bought to blast some stumps in a field he owned, but he was never allowed to make any defense in court.

During his confinement, Pavlick was held in 19 county jails, three Federal prisons, two Federal medical centers, and the Washington, D.C., mental hospital as well as the New Hampshire Hospital. The catalogue of his incarcerations is a frightening one.

On Dec. 16, 1960, Pavlick was arraigned and held on \$100,000 bond. On Dec. 19, he appeared before a Federal judge who ordered a psychiatric examination. On Feb. 9, 1961, he was sent under guard to the Federal medi-



ROBERT KENNEDY

cal center in Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. On Feb. 2, 1962, almost a year later, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for the confined Pavlick. A Federal judge found Pavlick competent and able to stand trial.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick was returned to Miami, Fla., in order to stand trial. He was kept in solitary confinement until July 20, when he was sent to the New Hampshire hospital. On Aug. 26, 1963, 11 months later, another writ of habeas corpus again brought the Pavlick case before a Federal judge. And again, there was a court ruling that Pavlick was sane and should stand trial.

On Oct. 4, Pavlick found himself in the Miami county jail. On Dec. 17, a Federal judge ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth's Mental Hospital in Washington. On July 24, 1964, Pavlick was once more haled before the same Federal judge. At this time, the United States attorney stated that Pavlick was competent to stand trial, but he requested the court to drop the charges against the prisoner "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges against Pavlick dismissed, but ordered him transferred to the New Hampshire Hospital. There, state authorities decreed that Pavlick be kept under maximum security at all times. There is reason to believe that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was kept informed at all times of the status of the Pavlick case.

When the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader and publisher Loeb became interested in securing justice for Pavlick, the only "evidence" to prove his alleged insanity was that he showed resentment and suspicion of the psychiatrists who examined him. Those who saw him on a daily basis said he was reasonable and rational, that he never lost his temper, and that he showed a sound grasp of political matters.

A SEVEN-PART series about Pavlick was published in the Manchester paper. Meanwhile, a lawyer had prepared the evidence necessary to free Pavlick. This month Judge Robert F. Griffith, sitting in Concord, N.H., paroled Richard Paul Pavlick. The judge ruled that Pavlick was no danger to the community or to himself, and that there were no criminal charges pending.

The decision came one day short of six years after Pavlick was arrested. A white-haired man, suffering from a heart condition, Pavlick had little to say except that he could take care of himself. He was the victim of political harassment and of a legal system in which, with little or no evidence on which to rely, judges can declare a man insane and deprive him of his liberties. All that stood between Richard Paul Pavlick and life imprisonment was a crusading American newspaper.

ERIC PETERSON

RIF

4—William Maynard of Concord, at that time assistant to then U.S. Attorney Maurice Bois, gave verbal permission over the telephone, authorizing prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States." A short time later, Maynard said, "I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case." Still not explained is why the warrant was signed a day later when both Maynard and Bois knew the charge to be illegal. Nevertheless, on May 15, 1961, a federal grand jury was convened at their request and an indictment was returned on the charge. In the absence of transcribed minutes of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to determine whether members of the jury were informed of the illegality of the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution. (JFK did not officially become the President-elect until Dec. 19, 1960 — 5 days after Pavlick's arrest).

5—Pavlick was arrested with seven sticks of dynamite in his car trunk and the detonating caps in a "safety box." There is no evidence, Secret Service agents admit, that the caps were ever connected to the dynamite, which Pavlick claims he brought to remove tree stumps from his property on Route 104 in Belmont. Pavlick said he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't want to throw it away for fear of harming children who might find it. It is alleged that, under questioning — Pavlick claims "they were putting words in my mouth" — the Belmont man "changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy" in church.

6—On Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Lynnet Choate and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. It is indicated that he was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press. On Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. Nearly a full year later, on Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for Pavlick in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo., and Judge William Becker ruled him competent, and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial. Upon his return to Miami, however, he was kept in solitary confinement for several months. Again, some court records are unavailable, but it is known that on July 20, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at Concord. But hospital authorities refused to admit him as a patient because of the court charges pending against him. Pavlick's itinerary until Sept. 22, 1963 is not known, but on that date he was admitted for the second time at the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and following a second writ of habeas corpus, he was again found to be sane by Judge Becker. Back again to Miami and the Dade County Jail. On Dec. 17, 1963, after two months confinement, Judge Choate refused to hold a trial and ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was released on July 3, 1964, and appeared again before Judge Choate. The U.S. attorney conceded

talked to Washington several times but can't now recall ever having a direct conversation with then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, brother of the deceased President.

10—Maurice Bois, who is now in private practice, confirmed the report of a high Secret Service official to reporter Egan and admitted last month that at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom. Bois added: "But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea. . . . And I think I could have freed him, too."

11—Concerning his role in 1964, Louis M. Janelle, now serving as U. S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, told Reporter Egan: "It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds."

12—Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chief, who signed the original complaint against Pavlick following his 1960 arrest in Miami, revealed to Reporter Egan that (contrary to reports) Pavlick "did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest. . . ." McDermott said, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities. . . . I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state. . . . There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement."

13—Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leth described Pavlick as a "chronic complainer," but said he had never known the man to threaten anyone in the town with violence. He recalled that Pavlick was never in trouble with police, that he was extremely fond of children.

14—Selectman John F. Moynihan, one of those who signed the commitment papers: "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was critical of them at times."

15—Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who thought Pavlick's letters threatened the security of the President and turned them over to his superiors, said that one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House," which he construed as a threat although, he added, Pavlick "never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy."

16—Columnist Holmes Alexander, who looked into the Pavlick case at the Justice Department level: "I guess they (Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant, Nicholas Katzenbach) just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial." Repeated attempts by Reporter

from the start."

Complete Text Of Summation Ending Hearing

(NOTE: This is the text of the summation made by Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nassau yesterday as he brought an end to the Pavlick hearing by calling a halt to the state's testimony.)

THE COURT: Well, Brother O'Neil, I don't think I need to hear any more evidence, in view of Dr. Burns' testimony up to this point. I would be glad to have some assistance from Dr. Burns and counsel in working out the order that I would make. It would appear to me, however, and I have reviewed these files given to me this morning, that in the first place it is clear there are no charges pending against Mr. Pavlick. It is also clear that rightly or wrongly people at the State Hospital and other people connected with both the state and federal government have given a great deal of weight in Mr. Pavlick's case to people who have no interest as such in the case at the present time. I am referring, of course, to the representatives of the Secret Service, representatives of the FBI who have undertaken I am sure with what they thought were good motives to interfere where they had no right to interfere at this time. You would agree, would you not, Brother O'Neil? ATTY. O'NEIL: Unquestionably, your honor.

THE COURT: It appears, too, that in every court hearing in the federal court under the federal rules, or practically every court hearing, at least in one state, he was always held competent to stand trial, and then when he went back to Florida, either because they did not think they had a case or because they had a different judge, he was always declared RULING Page 16

B.I.F.

PAVLICK HEARING STARTS

Five Witnesses Say Belmonter Normal Person

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.
CONCORD — Richard Paul Pavlick, well aware of what's going on in touch with things, thinks he talks — just like any normal person not confined to a mental institution.

This was the substance of testimony offered yesterday in Merrimack County Superior Court by three New Hampshire Hospital employees as psychiatric aides they have had hourly contact, day after day, for the past two years with Pavlick confined to the state mental institution since Aug. 4, 1964.

In addition, two other witnesses, one a long time friend and the other a Union Leader reporter, both emphatically declared they believed Pavlick was in complete command of all his faculties and was in every way a normal person.

The testimony of the five men, all witnesses in Pavlick's behalf, came during the opening session yesterday afternoon before Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua, presiding over a mental competency hearing concerning the former Belmont man.

Denies Charges

Pavlick first came to the nation's attention when, on Dec. 15, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police and was later charged by the Secret Service with "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," a charge he steadfastly has denied over the years.

Since his arrest the former Belmont man, a retired Boston postal worker, has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement at a federal medical center, one period of confinement at a private mental hospital and then, on Aug. 4, 1964, final commitment to the

New Hampshire Hospital. A startling disclosure was made by Dr. Christos Koutras, director of correctional psychiatry at the NH Hospital who admitted under questioning that he Koutras had examined Pavlick at length for the first time on Dec. 9, just three days before he was to appear to the Superior Court and four months after he, Koutras, took over Pavlick's case at the institution.

Koutras Testifies

It was the professional opinion of Koutras that Pavlick's habit of regarding all psychiatrists with suspicion was abnormal, even though Pavlick believed himself unjustly accused of a heinous crime, unjustly confined, regarded himself as sane and in every waking moment desired to clear himself of the stigma of crime and insanity.

The mental competency hearing was brought about by the filing of a petition by Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord acting in Pavlick's behalf and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association. Waters under Chapter 135:30 of the Revised State Statutes in rule on Pavlick's mental competency.

Joining Waters was Atty. Ralph W. Sullivan, a member of the law firm of Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan of Boston, counsel for the Union Leader Corporation.

His motion to appear "as a friend of the court" was granted by Justice Griffith.

Appearing for the state was Atty. William O'Neil, assistant attorney general and Atty. John A. Turkin, also of the same office. Present in the courtroom was Warren W. Burns, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital.

First Witness

John P. Dillingham of Concord, a former fund raiser for the Spaulding Youth Center, was the first witness to testify. He testified that he was confined to the Concord hospital.

Dillingham related his friendship began with Pavlick's donation of land on Rte. 106 in Laconia and his property in



RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, standing center, is seen here after opening session of his Superior Court hearing on his mental competency. From left are: Parker Smith, Allentown; Bernard Dumont, Chichester and Alfred R. Forest, Concord, hospital psychiatric aides; Mer-

rimack County Deputy Sheriff Leo Mallin, Pavlick, Sheriff Clyde Parker, defense attorneys Warren E. Waters of Concord and Ralph W. Sullivan of Boston and Arthur Dillingham of Contoocook.

(Staff Photo by Egan)

Belmont. The land in Belmont had been sold and Pavlick turned over a \$2,500 mortgage to the center who was recipient of the mortgage payments.

The Contoocook man told of a two-day visit to Pavlick while the latter was confined at the federal medical center in Springfield, Mo., and of nearly weekly visits to the elderly man since he was confined to the Concord hospital.

Correspondence during the time Pavlick was confined in Tilton and now a national sales representative for a home-appliances in a normal, coherent manner, Dillingham testified.

"He was extremely well aware of his surroundings," said Dillingham. The Contoocook man went on

to say, "Pavlick didn't feel he was being persecuted, just that he was wrongly charged, wrongfully committed to the state hospital and wanted to get into court to prove this."

'Extremely Alert'

"He is extremely alert, has knowledge far ahead of an ordinary person and can carry on a very good conversation on many subjects," was Dillingham's description of Pavlick, land well behaved according to their observations. The two men testified they have been with Pavlick since December, 1964, just a few months after his commitment to the state institution.

Dillingham told the court he was firmly convinced Pavlick was in every way a competent normal person and should not remain confined to the

and writing letters. The attendant went on to say he spent many hours talking with Pavlick and found him truthful and very interesting. His behavior was constant, always good," said Dumont.

Sane and Normal

The Chichester man concluded in his own behalf and for 48 minutes testified with nearly as any normal person on the outside.

Forest, a six-year employee of the hospital, told the court he "chewed the fat" many times with Pavlick and found him sane and normal in every respect.

Parker Smith of Allentown testified he talks to Pavlick every day about current events and finds him well informed on any subject.

"I talk to Pavlick just as I would to an ordinary man. There is nothing wrong with his speech or behavior. Yes, he does complain about certain things, like his being locked up without the benefit of a court trial. He is the same, day in, day out," said Smith.

"I never heard the man raise his voice, he can take care of himself very well and his talking makes sense," concluded Smith.

All three hospital employees told the court they were subpoenaed by Atty. Waters to testify and did not come forward of their own accord.

The final witness for the defense, Arthur C. Egan Jr., this reporter, who just recently concluded a seven-part series on Pavlick, testified as to the events leading up to his writing of Pavlick's case history.

Egan said Pavlick appealed to Union Leader publisher William Loeb for aid and he, Egan, was assigned to investigate Pavlick's story. A two-month investigation leading to interviews in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Georgia and Florida, all at the newspaper's expense, was undertaken to ascertain the truth in the Pavlick case.

Should Be Free Man

"I am certain that Pavlick is as capable as you and I and should be a free man and

Dumont told the court Pavlick should be a free man and

walking the streets like any normal person," the reporter told Asst. Atty. Gen. William O'Neil.

"I am firmly convinced all that Mr. Pavlick has told me is the truth as I have corroborated nearly all details," said the Union Leader reporter.

Pavlick took the witness stand in his own behalf and for 48 minutes testified with nearly as any normal person on the outside.

Once during the questioning Pavlick told O'Neil, "Now wait a minute you're not going to get me hauled up here."

Pavlick related his life's history to the court, freely and coherently discussed his problems in life and at all times remained composed under both examination and cross-examination.

The retired postal employee gave mostly exact dates and places in response to questions by both Waters and O'Neil, and several times he corrected O'Neil on dates.

On Lawyer's Advice

Pavlick told the court he had not answered the questions put to him by doctors at the New Hampshire Hospital because he was acting on the advice of a former attorney retained by him in Washington, when he was confined in St. Elizabeth's Hospital in that city.

The former Belmont man testified he knew what the hearing he was taking part in was all about. "It is to determine my mental competency here and now at this time," said Pavlick. He said he was aware the session had nothing to do with the charges placed against him by the government and since dismissed at their own request.

"No, I never suffered from any mental illness," Pavlick told the court. "Not that I know of."

Pavlick was the one who informed the court that he just recently was interviewed by Dr. Koutras for the first time since the psychiatrist came to the Concord institution. This fact was confirmed in testimony by Koutras.

"Oh, I can take care of myself and I have a place to

live," Pavlick said in response to a question of what would happen if the court granted him his freedom.

Previous Records

Under questioning by Pavlick's attorney, Dr. Koutras admitted he was using previous records and his own Dec. 9 interview with Pavlick to form his professional conclusion that Pavlick needed continued confinement.

Pavlick, under questioning by O'Neil had testified that he had never married because a neck injury suffered in World War I made it uncertain he could properly support a family. However, Dr. Koutras testified that Pavlick's reason for remaining a bachelor was Pavlick feared to contract a "venereal disease." "This is abnormal," said the psychiatrist.

In response to a question by Justice Griffith, Dr. Koutras agreed Pavlick's behavior might be considered perfectly normal if it were assumed that he was really an innocent person wrongfully detained on false charges.

Koutras told the court he did not believe Pavlick was dangerous, did not believe the man would cause anyone "physical harm" and for that reason granted him "privileges." This consisted of allowing Pavlick to walk alone unguarded about the institution grounds two hours a day, three times a week.

On the subject of Pavlick's medication, Koutras admitted one of the drugs being administered acted as a stimulant while the other was a sedative.

"But these drugs act on different parts of the body," explained Koutras in defense of his statement in the court.

Koutras testified that on several occasions Pavlick refused to answer questions put to him by psychiatrists because he wanted his lawyer in the room or that his attorney told him not to answer any questions.

"This is not normal behavior," Koutras told the court Justice Griffith at 5 p.m. ordered a recess until 11 a.m. today when the hearing will resume.

PAVLICK WINS FREEDOM



HAPPIEST MAN IN WORLD is Richard Paul Pavlick, left, of Belmont, set free yesterday by Justice Robert E. Griffith after nearly six years of confinement in jails and mental institutions. With him are, from left, Atty. Ralph W. Sullivan of Boston; R. J. McQuaid, editor-

In chief of the Loeb papers, and Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord. Sullivan and Waters acted as Pavlick's counsel at a two-day hearing on the 78-year-old man's mental competency, held in Merrimack County Superior Court. (Staff Photo by Egan)

"I cannot find the words to express my appreciation to William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, for the help he gave me when I needed it the most. He is the most thoughtful man in the world, a man anyone would be proud to call a friend or to even know," said the former retired Boston postal worker.

"If it wasn't for the Union Leader I would be still stuck in that hospital," Pavlick told the men gathered around him following his release.

Pavlick expressed a wish to thank Loeb in person, and in just a few hours, through a set of fortunate circumstances, Pavlick's wish was fulfilled. The Belmont man met with the publisher in the Union Leader newsroom at Manchester and personally offered his heartfelt thanks.

Monthly Meeting
Loeb was in Manchester to host a monthly meeting of the Union Leader Advisory Board and Mr. Pavlick accepted his invitation to attend the dinner and meeting at the Manchester Country Club.

There Pavlick again briefly expressed his gratitude in the newspaper, its publisher, legal counsel and editorial staff for the intensive investigation and series of articles which brought his case to nationwide attention. He also with considerable humor and philosophy recited some of the details of his long confinement. To the 25 business and news executives who listened it seemed sadly incredible that this apparently gentle, sympathetic and keen-witted old man should have been incarcerated for six years as a potential assassin.

Asked his plans now Pavlick said he was "just going to rest up and see what it feels like to walk around free as a bird."

"I am going to stay with friends in Ashland, Mass., for now. Frank and Joseph Howard, long-time friends there have offered me the hospitality of their home until I can get settled," said Pavlick. He left for Ashland later last night arriving there about 10 p.m.

"No, I'm Not Bitter"
Asked if he was bitter about his long confinement Pavlick replied, "No, I'm not bitter. I suppose I should be but I guess this is just one of the things that happen. I intend to carry on the fight to clear myself of the false charges placed against me — that is the one aim I have in life — to clear my name of these horrible charges."

Immediately after Justice Griffith's ruling, William O'Neill, assistant attorney general representing the state, filed a

motion to set aside the court's decision. "The state of New Hampshire is opposed to the discharge of the immediate release through parole or by other means, of Richard Paul Pavlick," said O'Neill.



GRATITUDE is expressed by Richard Paul Pavlick to Arthur C. Egan Jr., Union Leader reporter whose investigation and series of articles brought Pavlick's case to the attention of the public and helped him obtain his day in court. (Staff Photo by McQuaid)

Judge's Ruling Brings Release For Belmonter

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR., CONCORD — "I hope none of you gentlemen ever have to go through so much in order to experience the grand and glorious feeling I have right now."

So said Richard Paul Pavlick, smiling broadly but with tears in his eyes, minutes after being set free yesterday by Justice Robert E. Griffith of Nashua, presiding over Pavlick's mental competency hearing in Merrimack County Superior Court.

His remarks were addressed to a small group of lawyers and newspaper men who were congratulating him on the outcome of the hearing.

It was almost six years in the past — Dec. 11, 1950 — since Pavlick was first taken into custody in Palm Beach, Fla., and detained by the Secret Service with plotting the violent death of President-elect John F. Kennedy. Pavlick since that day has never ceased denying the charge, which was long ago quashed by the U.S. government.

Ends Confinement
A few minutes earlier, in the courtroom, Justice Griffith had in effect put an end to Pavlick's six years of confinement when

he interrupted the testimony of Dr. Warren Burns, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital to remark:

"I don't think we need to hear any more evidence."

Griffith went on to say, "Now, it is clear from the testimony I have heard so far and from the entire history of the case that under the definition of mental illness that I have here Mr. Pavlick does not require treatment for the welfare of others or of the community. There appears no evidence that he would be dangerous to the community or others."

In making his ruling in behalf of Pavlick, Justice Griffith placed the elderly man on "parole" for three months. During this period Pavlick must report to the hospital superintendent for observation at least once a week unless otherwise ordered by the court.

For Pavlick the parole meant the end of a six-year struggle to gain his freedom from charges which he has always maintained were "false." The 78-year-old man constantly requested a court trial on the charge lodged against him by government officials but the right to "trial by jury" has always been denied him.

19 County Jails
"Since he was first arrested, six years ago today, Pavlick has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and one six-month stay at a private

mental institution before being confined to the state's mental institution in Concord.

Although he was twice declared mentally competent by Federal Judge William Becker of Kansas City, Mo., and ordered to stand trial on the charges, Pavlick was never accorded his "day in court."

In making his ruling yesterday Justice Griffith blasted federal law enforcement officials and others by saying, "It is also clear that rightly or wrongly, people at the state hospital, and other people connected with both state and federal government have given a great deal of weight in Mr. Pavlick's case to people who have no interest as such, in the case at the present time."

"I am referring, of course, to the representatives of the Secret Service, representatives of the FBI who have undertaken, I am sure with what they thought were good motives, to interfere where they had no right to interfere at this time," continued Judge Griffith.

Practices Attorneys
After the conclusion of the two-day hearing, Pavlick praised his two attorneys, former Dep. Atty. Gen. Warren E. Waters of Concord, and Ralph W. Sullivan of Boston, counsel for the Union Leader Corporation. Waters is also the former Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

"These two men did a wonderful job for me. I will be grateful to them for the rest of my life," said Pavlick.



FREE AT LAST, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK last night visited the Union Leader newsroom to express his gratitude to Publisher William Loeb, at right, who on the strength of a letter from Pav-

lick, ordered the investigation which led to the elderly man's release. Later Pavlick was a guest at a Union Leader Advisory Board meeting at the Manchester Country Club. (Staff Photo by Budd)

had turned over to Griffith transcripts of court hearings, both in Springfield, Mo. and Miami, all collected by this reporter. These transcripts included psychiatric reports testified to at federal court proceedings in both cities.

Pavlick's appearance in the Merrimack Superior Court came three weeks after the Union Leader completed a series of seven articles dealing with his case, from its beginning to its uncompleted end at the Concord hospital. Today's decision by Judge Griffith was a fitting completion to what this reporter termed a "sorry miscarriage of justice."

Newsmen from Manchester, Boston and the major wire services were high in their praise of Justice Griffith concerning the handling of the hearings. One Boston reporter

RIF



"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
—DANIEL WEBSTER

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THOUGHTFUL MEDITATION is the theme of this camera study of 78-year-old Richard Paul Pavlick, sitting contemplating his next step in a five-year fight to win his freedom from confinement. The elderly man has been held in 19 county jails, three federal prisons and three mental institutions since his arrest on Dec. 11, 1960 on a charge of plotting to kill President-elect John F. Kennedy, a charge which had never been proved in a court of law. Pavlick is presently confined at the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution.

Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner' IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

(NOTE: Richard Paul Pavlick, described as a "political prisoner" of this country, has spent the past six years in prisons and asylums as the result of a charge which the federal government long ago dropped and on which he was never permitted to stand trial. Details of this bizarre and—some believe—tragic case will be published in a series of seven articles, of which this is the first. For further background read the accompanying Page One Editorial.)

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Richard Paul Pavlick is a "political prisoner" of this country—in a time of militant outcry for civil rights and the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a classic illustration of a "martyr to an image."

Government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the heinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly-elected President of the United States, a charge which was never proved, a charge against which he can never defend himself.

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick has never had the trial which would force authorities to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

'No Justice'

The lonely, discouraged 78-year-old prisoner, patiently sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state mental institution in Concord, contemplates a quotation: "There is no such thing as justice—in or out of court."

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late famed trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow, whose legal talents saved many persons from hopeless, undignified incarceration such as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, nevertheless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of justice—or the lack of it—he appears doomed to spend his remaining years in desolate loneliness.

A former postal employee in his native Boston, Pavlick, who after his retirement in 1949 resided in Gilmanton and Belmont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police, turned over to the U. S. Secret Service and charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

In the next four years, the accused man was incarcerated in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and six months in a Washington, D. C., mental hospital.

Trial Ordered

During his two periods of confinement at the Springfield, Mo., Federal Medical Center, Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker, ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

Each time Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmett Choate in the Miami Federal Court. Trial was on each oc-

casions deferred, and Pavlick was ordered shipped to still another institution.

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1964, when, by an admitted "understanding" of United States and New Hampshire legal minds, Pavlick was committed for life to the New Hampshire Hospital.

Competent legal authorities have termed these miscarriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard

Page Seven



BELMONT POSTMASTER Thomas M. Murphy is credited by the Secret Service with supplying the first information which started a search along the entire Eastern Seaboard for Paul Pavlick, whom Murphy feared was plotting the death of President-elect John F. Kennedy. The Belmont postmaster had only assumed his position three months earlier and was an acquaintance of the accused man. (Staff Photo by Frank

An Editorial

Justice For ALL

Recently a four-page handwritten letter was sent to the publisher of this newspaper from the State Hospital in Concord by a man in his 80th year.

In this letter he stated:

"You impress many that you believe in law and order, but do you? . . . I have asked for the rights supposed to be guaranteed in the U. S.

Calls Pavlick 'Political Prisoner'

In 6-Year Ordeal

(Continued from Page One)

of the "speedy trial" theory, scandalous under the regime of the "Great Believer" in the rights of the down-trodden, Robert F. Kennedy.

Under JFK

For it was under Kennedy, then United States attorney general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was only shortly before Kennedy resigned his position with the government's highest legal department that the final chapter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities

this authorization, I know the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case," said Maynard.

Maynard explained he issued the authorization since Bole was out-of-town at the time. He was unable to explain however, why the warrant was signed with Bole's name and why the warrant was signed the following day with both he, Maynard, and Bole knowing the charge to be illegal — that is, not covered by any federal statute.

Both Maynard and Bole were unable to explain why, on March 18, 1961, Criminal District 684, a federal grand jury was convened at their request, to

in a "safety box" behind the front seat of the vehicle.

It was this evidence, coupled with the information provided by Postmaster Murphy, which led Secret Service agents to allege Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bomb" to destroy the President-elect. Agents admitted at no time was there direct evidence that the detonating caps were ever connected to the dynamite sticks or that Pavlick had the explosives on his body.

To this day, Pavlick protests that he purchased the dynamite only because he was planning to blast stumps on property he owned on Route 105 in Belmont. "I didn't know how to use it

Constitution but did not get them . . . A diabolical plot to keep me confined was planned."

Because this newspaper respects the rights of EVERY citizen, no matter what the color of his skin, or his religion, or whether he is important or unimportant, we immediately assigned a reporter to investigate. Our reporter was provided with the assistance and guidance of competent legal counsel retained by this newspaper.

The facts uncovered by Mr. Arthur Egan—which will be set forth in a series of articles, the first of which is on this front page today—may startle you. They may also frighten you when

AN EDITORIAL.

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was written

If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only that of voicing an intense concern for the country he loved—and a misguided criticism of its chosen leader whom he distrusted because of his youth and inexperience.

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been underway along the entire Eastern Seaboard. McDermott said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "human bomb" with the intent of destroying himself and the President-elect.

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster, who had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected Chief Executive.

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to Secret Service, furnishing a complete description of the suspect, his 1952 sedan and its marker plate number. This information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont resident reportedly traveling the East Coast in his old model sedan.

Arrested in Florida

At 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 14, the wanted man was seen driving into the city limits of Palm Beach, from the West Palm Beach area, and was promptly arrested by Patrolman Lester Free on a motor vehicle violation, namely crossing the double center line. An additional charge of vagrancy was later lodged against the suspect to legally hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle, Pavlick was made to stand with his hands on the car's roof while Officer Free searched his person. He was then placed in the police cruiser and taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect offered no resistance to police at the time of his arrest said Secret Service men.

"At no time did the arresting officer ask me my name, or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just wanted to arrest me. I didn't cross any center line on the highway," said Pavlick.

Once at the police station, the accused man was again searched. His car keys, card case, jackknife, wallet and money were taken from him.

"Since I was arrested for a motor vehicle violation and was a member of the AAA, I asked to call an attorney from that organization but they wouldn't let me make any calls," said Pavlick in recalling the details of his arrest.

"Then I was put into a detention cell and after a while some Secret Service men, headed by a John Marshall, came in and questioned me until I lost all track of time," said Pavlick.

'Put Words In My Mouth'

The former postal clerk said the agents tried to gain an admission from him that he, Pavlick, planned to kill Kennedy by exploding a dynamite bomb hidden on his body, killing himself as well as the President-elect.

"I told them they were putting words into my mouth. I am not a man of violence. I am afraid of violence," countered Pavlick in denying the charge lodged against him.

During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution — federal agents would not allow the accused man to exercise his right to seek legal aid prior to or

conferred at their request, to consider the charge against Pavlick. "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," when they both knew there was no statute to cover the charge. Yet an indictment was returned on the charge and for all purposes and intents, was officially lodged against the accused man.

Since, according to federal authorities, there are no transcribed minutes available of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to ascertain if the members of the jury were ever informed the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution was illegal — or if their consideration of this charge was also illegal.

Under our constitutional law, John F. Kennedy was not the President-elect. Not until Dec. 19, 1960, when the Electoral College met and cast their ballots, did Kennedy become the official President-elect.

At that time, throughout the entire country, there was apprehension some members of this body might bolt their party by candidates other than Kennedy or Nixon, thereby forcing the presidential election into the U. S. House of Representatives.

"I knew I wouldn't be reappointed to this office by Kennedy claim, but I couldn't have it said I was not interested in the welfare of the President-elect," said Wynnard in explaining his actions on Dec. 14, 1960.

Heavy Bail Set

On Dec. 14th, the accused man appeared before the U.S. Commissioner in West Palm Beach on the charges of threatening the President-elect of the United States and of interstate transportation of explosives.

Bail of \$100,000 was set at that time and the suspect was confined in the Dade County jail.

The explosives mentioned in the federal indictment were seven sticks of dynamite found in the trunk of Pavlick's car with the detonating caps being

"I didn't know how to use it. I tried to get someone to do the work for me, but couldn't do it, so I had to forget the work," said Pavlick in explaining why the explosives were not put to the use intended.

When this reporter asked why the old man didn't just leave it at his old home or toss it away in some remote area, Pavlick exclaimed, "What, and have some kids find it and get hurt with it?"

Claims Changed Mind

McDermott did say however, that under questioning, Pavlick told the agents he was in the West Palm Beach church the previous Sunday, "was only a few feet away from Kennedy, and changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy."

"I couldn't see hurting little Caroline and all these other people," Pavlick is reported to have told the Secret Service.

Three days later, Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emanuel Chase for the first time and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. The records indicate the accused man was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press.

Two months later, Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation and arrived there five days later after a trip by motor car under guard of U.S. marshals.

Nearly a year later, Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for the confined man in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. Judge William Becker, presiding justice, ruled the accused man competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

(NOTE: This row's statement will describe how the government after nearly four years finally dropped its original charge against Pavlick and how, without benefit of counsel, he was immediately incarcerated in a hospital for the insane under extraordinary circumstances.)

RIF

"SIX YEARS IN HELL"

To All Citizens of the United States of America:

It is hoped that this will be the last appeal to the citizens and Congress for justice and my Constitutional right to be tried or have my case investigated by Congress to clear my name which was destroyed by Postmaster *b7c b6* of Belmont, N. H. on November 9, 1960, which imprisoned me for 6 years.

On December 15, 1917 I enlisted in the Army and while I served overseas I didn't see action, but was injured and now draw full compensation.

On November 9, 1960, Postmaster *b7c b6* had an hallucination and charged that I had sent him a letter and card from Hyannisport, Mass. that endangered the life of John F. Kennedy, not yet a President Elect. I respected Kennedy, but thought him too young and inexperienced to be President of the United States.

I was never out of New Hampshire from June 13 to November 26, 1960, so I was not in Massachusetts on the 9th of November. On December 13th, while on my way to Mexico, I was arrested in a traffic trap and accused of vagrancy although I had visible means of support and was innocent. No trial was ever held and the Secret Service took over without a warrant and denied me the right to have a lawyer, as the police did also. On December 15, 1960 Judge *b6 b7c* of the Miami U. S. Court sent me to the U. S. Hospital at Springfield, Missouri.

Although declared competent four times, Judge *b6 b7c* would not give me a trial and kept wasting money by sending me to psychiatrists and to Springfield, Mo. 3 times; Danbury, Conn. 2 weeks; Leavenworth, Kansas 3 weeks; Lewisbury, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; and finally to The New Hampshire Hospital for 28 months (6 years to the day when released).

It was through a letter from Senator Tom McIntyre of New Hampshire that I first learned in 1968 that I had been declared insane on January 27, 1961, but the Judge didn't give me a guardian as he should have done so I have been unable to sue True Magazine for their libelous article in the issue of March 1964.

When arrested, the police and the Secret Service wouldn't let me have a lawyer and the Secret Service took my car and all my personal property which they still hold although all charges had to be dropped as illegal. Two lawyers in Springfield, Mo., one in Miami, Fla., and one in Washington, D.C. contracted with me and were paid, although their services were illegal as I couldn't make a legal contract. One lawyer stole \$600 from me.

After spending \$15,000 and sending out 20,000 8-page letters to all walks of life, only three people were interested in my illegal persecution by Robert Kennedy, the U. S. Attorney General. They were *b7c b7d* of New Hampshire; *b7c b6*, a 14 year old young lady; and William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader. He put his paper behind me 100 per cent when his reporter found everything that I told him was the truth. He got me a hearing through his attorneys and the New Hampshire Bar Association and my freedom was assured when Judge *b6 b7c* stopped a hearing while the Superintendent of The New Hampshire Hospital was testifying (he had talked with me only one hour before the hearing) and released me from the Hospital.

Nineteen nights were spent traveling from one jail to another. Some didn't have mattresses. I had no shave or bath and refused to eat in some of them. Florida, Missouri, Kansas, Connecticut and New Hampshire were the states. 300 or more miles were traveled every day with handcuffed hands.

Because of the Statute of Limitations, I must now appeal to you and to Congress for an investigation of the false arrest, illegal charges and the conduct of the Secret Service and the police. The Secret Service took all my property and my car after the Judge had refused to give them a search warrant. They still retain some of my personal property which they refuse to return to me, and refer me to the U. S. Attorney General.

Although I was not in Belmont, N. H. from December 3, 1960, the U. S. District Attorney had me indicted, stating that I had been in Belmont from November 8 to December 16, 1960. I left N. H. on December 3, was in Massachusetts to the 7th of December, in Washington, D. C. on the 8th, Riviera, Florida on the 10th, in Palm Beach jail on the 14th, Fort Lauderdale jail on the 16th, so how could I be in New Hampshire on those days? Former N. H. Attorney General *b6 b7c* knew that the charges against me were illegal, yet he insisted that if the charges were dropped that I should be confined in a hospital for the rest of my life.

If you deny an innocent citizen a chance to prove his innocence as authorized by the United States Constitution, then the future of the United States is in danger and your freedoms may disappear.

The Postmaster General should recall the honor given to Postmaster *b7c b6*, or have him prove and produce any letter or card that he claims he received from me from Hyannisport, Mass. on Nov. 9, 1960.



Richard P. Pavlick
c/o *b7c b6*
Box 84
Concord, N. H. 03301

Secret Service Tells of Pavlick's Arrest



QUIET AND PICTURESQUE, this little hamlet of Belmont, nestled in the New Hampshire hills, was shocked to its foundation when it was learned one of

their "very own" was charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy. (Photo by Egan)

Note: In the first three articles of this seven-part series on Richard Paul Pavlick, reporter Arthur C. Egan has taken readers through the arrest of Pavlick, his "merry-go-round" type of confinement for four years, his struggle to receive a court trial, and dismissal of the charges by a federal court.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR. Louis M. Janelle currently serving as the U.S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Pavlick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the Concord federal court.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence to the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared Janelle.

"It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I new the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds," Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arraignment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, presiding justice, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials present in the courtroom.

A transcript of the court proceedings, secured from the Concord Federal Court clerk, disclosed no mention of the July 30 mental examination in Manchester or

the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to locate material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threats to Kennedy, led to the Boston Secret Service office.

GRANTS INTERVIEW

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "you leave your notebook in the outer office. I can't talk if you are going to take notes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

When questioned about PAVLICK Page 11



MAILING ASSISTANCE APPEALS is a common ritual for Richard Paul Pavlick seen here just after dropping another two-page letter in the New Hampshire Hospital mailbox in Concord. The 70-year-old man has sent over 1,000 letters to influential persons all over the United States appealing for aid.

PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the time of his arrest, McDermott said, "It has been a long time now and I cannot remember the exact details. I do know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest by a Palm Beach police officer."

McDermott went on to relate it was his belief seven sticks of the explosives were in the trunk of the suspect's vehicle and the detonating caps were in a safety box in Pavlick's motel room.

Asked how the "human bomb" story first came to light, McDermott said it was his understanding Pavlick allegedly told Secret Service agents the story under questioning in Miami police headquarters.

Pressed for details on the government agency's participation in Pavlick's commitment to the Concord mental institution McDermott replied, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities."

The Secret Service chief said he was unable to identify the



WHEN QUESTIONED about the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the time of his arrest, McDermott said, "It has been a long time now and I can-

not remember the exact details. I do know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest by a Palm Beach police officer."

he was called to Pavlick's home on several occasions when the old man complained about local Sweeney, conceded he never had personal contact with Pavlick, only new of him or had



OLD BELMONT POSTOFFICE situated on the Main Street, is now a converted apartment house. It was to this structure that the alleged threats to

President-elect John F. Kennedy were mailed to Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy by Paul Pavlick. (Staff Photo by Egan)

Maybe Some Day Pavlick Will Receive Justice

Made No Outright Threat

called "deal" because this was not in his department, therefore he would not have the information.

"We were glad to get Pavlick off our hands," McDermott said, and added, "I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state."

GOT LETTERS

Asked if he ever received letters from Pavlick regarding his arrest and imprisonment, McDermott laughed and said, "Oh yes indeed. For a man his age he is quite a letter-writer. And he never gives up — he is always writing to someone trying to interest them in his case."

"In fact, I have a letter right here which I received just this morning from California, from the mayor of San Francisco. Pavlick wrote him a month ago concerning his case," McDermott said displaying a two-page document.

"There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement," said the Boston bureau chief, but he declined to elaborate further on his statement.

Queried about the possibility of viewing the written threats allegedly made by Pavlick, the Secret Service chief said he did not know where the evidence was at this time.

"I can't give you anything on that subject — you might contact the U. S. attorney in Concord, he might have something in the files he could show you," concluded McDermott.

Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith, when interviewed said, "Pavlick was regarded as the local town character and was deemed harmless to anyone. He was just a chronic complainer about everything."

"He was a prolific letter-writer, always writing letters to town officials and newspapers complaining about situations he thought needed correcting. The selectmen's office is filled with them," lamented Leith.

With all his letter writing and with all his complaining about incorrect town subjects, the former police official said he had never known Pavlick to threaten anyone in the town with violence.

The former town official said

children leaving him a letter with his names.

"After I would talk to the children and get the matter straightened out, Pavlick would turn right around and give the kids candy or soda or whatever they might like at the time. He had a soft spot for children and was always good for a donation to any fund drive for a kids organization," recalled Leith.

"Despite all his complaining, and sticking his nose into everything, he never was in trouble with the police department while he was in Belmont," said the ex-chief in defense of the old man.

Of the three selectmen who signed the commitment papers on Pavlick only one still resides in the town. John F. Moynihan is still a selectman in Belmont. Of the others, one has died and the third moved to another area.

Moynihan, when interviewed, immediately remembered Pavlick and said, "Oh yes, the great letter-writer of our town. What has he done now that has you interested?"

The selectman said his files were filled with letters from Pavlick on "about every situation in the town." Moynihan offered to let the press read any of the letters in his possession and draw their own conclusions about the man.

Moynihan said, "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was very critical of them at times — both verbally and in writing — of their actions and views on town problems."

TAKE IN STRIDE

"We looked on the old man as someone we had to take in stride. Every town has one I suppose — a person who is always trying to correct things they feel are wrong — always offering suggestions on how to make matters better," remarked the selectman when asked the opinion of townspeople in respect to Pavlick.

Earl M. Sweeney, present Belmont police chief said he had nothing to do with the commitment of Pavlick. "But I think Concord is a good place for him and they can keep him there for all I care," retorted Sweeney when queried about his views on Pavlick's commitment.

Relating incidents which aroused his fear for the safety of John F. Kennedy, Murphy said, "When Pavlick left here he informed me I would be hearing from him or about him soon. This was just after

"Before I could take any action of committing a person to the New Hampshire Hospital I would have to conduct my own investigation. No one ever asked me about Pavlick or his mental state," Sweeney said in concluding his interview with the reporter.

The quest for more details concerning the "still unseen" threats to Kennedy next turned to Belmont, site of the original "tip" which led to this unbelievable chain of events.

Note: Tomorrow's fifth installment will deal with part played by Belmont postmaster and a friend of the accused man who believes he was "railroaded" into the mental hospital.

NOTE: During the first four installments of this seven-part series, reporter Arthur C. Egan has traced Richard Paul Pavlick's arrest, detention by federal authorities; his four-year itinerary of travels to, and confinement in, 19 county jails, three federal prisons and three mental institutions; his long five-year struggle to gain a court trial; statements from a Secret Service chief, a former New Hampshire attorney general, legally involved in the man's commitment to a mental institution and comments from Belmont town officials where the retired postal employe

PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

postal inspectors in Manchester when I became alarmed over Pavlick's inference of possible harm to the incoming chief executive," explained Murphy. "He was very anti-Kennedy and he let everyone around here know it too. Chairman Jack Kennedy bought the presidency with his father's money and power. I have the impression he was anti-Catholic also, just from some of the things he would say," recalled Murphy in reference to a query on Pavlick's known attitude in the town.

Murphy told how he watched the postmarks on the pieces of mail sent by Pavlick. "When they came from Hyannis Port, Kennedy's home I became frightened. I thought he might be plotting some harm to the newly elected President," the postmaster related.

Gave to Youth Center
The postmaster told how Pavlick sold his modest home in Belmont, legally specifying the purchaser make the monthly payments due on the \$2,500 mortgage directly to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton.

"Guess that was around October of 1960. I am told he never made a cent on the deal, everything went to the youth center. He had a weak spot for kids," said Murphy.

Checking with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth Center, situated in Northfield, it was learned Pavlick did indeed make the center the recipient of

election if I remember correctly. A few days after he left I received a postal form requesting me to forward his mail to General Delivery at Ashland, Mass., where I understand he had a good friend. Then later I received requests his mail be sent to General Delivery in Washington, D. C. and then to Palm Beach, Fla. "where I knew the Kennedy family had a home."

"Knowing how Pavlick felt about the President-elect, and knowing he, Pavlick, was going to be in the same area as Kennedy I became real scared and notified the postal inspectors," went on Murphy.

The Belmont postmaster said one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House" and to me it meant he was planning harm to the President-elect," he said.

No Outright Threat

"Yes, Mr. Maynard is right. Pavlick never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy. He just indicated by his words the new President shouldn't or wouldn't live to take office. From the things he said to me, from the cards I received and their point of origin I assumed he was going to kill the man and I still feel that way," said Murphy.

"I was only on the job a few months and I didn't want to make any mistakes and get into trouble with my superiors. I just told them what I knew, gave them the postcards and a letter and they took over," said Murphy in concluding the interview.

Checking with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth Center, situated in Northfield, it was learned Pavlick did indeed make the center the recipient of

the mortgage payments. John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, formerly a fund raiser for the center and now a marketing specialist, confirmed the transaction saying he handled the matter concerning the Belmont man's property.

"Mr. Pavlick contacted me sometime in September or October of 1960 offering the center income from property he owned in Belmont. He said he would like to see the children of the area benefit since he lived very modestly and wouldn't need the money from the mortgage," said Dillingham.

The Contoocook man revealed Pavlick never received any money as a down payment from the purchasers nor did he accept any money from the center at any later date.

"The old gentleman said he hoped the children of the area would receive some benefit from his gift and that was reward enough for him," Dillingham said recalling the land transfer.

A strong friendship between Dillingham and Pavlick developed from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is probably the only person who openly expresses the view the Belmont man was "railroaded" into the mental institution.

"I was getting pretty discouraged and had just about given up hope anyone would take an interest in the old man's case. You have rekindled my faith in humanity," Dillingham told this reporter.

"This is a deplorable situation. Here is an old man whose mind is fully alert, knows what he is doing, knows what he is saying, yet he must remain confined in a mental institution. For the past four years I have

interview pertained to the Pavlick arrest.

The Belmont postmaster was very reluctant at first to even discuss the Pavlick matter saying, "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you."

After a short conversation with the six-year head of the small town postoffice, it became apparent he was convinced Pavlick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement.

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for me at all — really hates me — did he mention me in your

been assisting him in fighting to secure a trial where he can prove his innocence. By keeping him confined in Concord the authorities can suppress the truth in his case," said Dillingham with bitterness.

The former Youth Center officer said he visited Pavlick at the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., during the period of his second confinement there. "I wanted to let the old man know he was not a forgotten man and I would do all I could to help him," said Dillingham.

"Maybe when people read your story they will realize just what can happen to a person who has no friends or relatives to battle for them. This could happen to anyone, any place, any time, even though the laws of our country are supposed to protect us from just such an injustice. To my way of thinking, the Justice Department was going to keep Pavlick confined by 'hook or crook' as the old saying goes," remarked Dillingham disgustedly.

The Contoocook man said he had a trunk full of correspondence received in answer to letters Pavlick wrote to influential persons requesting legal assistance in his fight for freedom.

"In the past 18 months I have mailed over 650 letters written by Pavlick to various people all over the United States. Some people have responded and then, evidently realizing the full impact of the Kennedy power, decided not to assist the old man," commented Dillingham.

"But I believe in the old fellow and I am going to continue to stand by him and fight for him. Maybe some day he will receive justice," con-

cluded Dillingham.

NOTE: Tomorrow, in the next to the last of the seven-part series, learn the details of Pavlick's behalf and the comments of the office of Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. senator from New York.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy. This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats were addressed to Murphy personally.

"All pieces of mail sent to me by Pavlick, some postcards and a letter, were turned over to PAVLICK Page Seven

RIF

What Now Is Pavlick's Fate?

By ARTHUR C. EGAN

BELMONT, Nov. 19 — "My God, what an appalling thing to happen in this wonderful country of ours."

"What are the authorities afraid of and what are they trying to hide?"

"I should think the lawyers in this state would fall over each other to help this old man."

"I hope your newspaper will keep on trying to help this man, he deserves justice."

These were a few of the comments voiced Friday afternoon by the citizens of Belmont to this reporter seeking more background information.

Richard Paul Pavlick, 67, of Belmont, and now confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution.

Pavlick is the man, who on Dec. 14, 1960, was arrested by West Palm Beach, Fla., police and charged by the Secret Service agents with plotting the violent death of President-elect John F. Kennedy, a charge which never has been tried or proved in a court of law.

Since his arrest Pavlick has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., one private mental institution and finally committed to New Hampshire's mental hospital, all without the due process of law.

MAIN TOPIC

John Dominic, proprietor of Penny's Market, the town's main meeting place said he never knew Pavlick before he didn't take over the market until January of 1961.

"The Pavlick story is the main topic of discussion in this store," said the shop owner, adding, "This case terrifies me. It could happen to any one here in Belmont. I don't know if the old man is guilty or not. That isn't the issue. What is important is the fact Pavlick never had a trial. He wasn't given the rights supposed to be accorded all of our citizens."

"The town officials who signed the commitment papers have a moral obligation, as well as a legal obligation, to see that a man's rights are protected. How in good conscience could they have signed the commitment papers when they hadn't seen the man in

know everything that was going on who it was this way and what was going to come of their actions. That is why he was called a radical here."

Henry Labrecque, a barber for 30 years in Belmont said he was well acquainted with Pavlick since the old man always came in for his haircut. "The old man was always trying to correct what he thought was wrong. He stood up for what he believed. He wouldn't back down from anything," said Labrecque.

"The day after Kennedy was elected President, Pavlick came in for a haircut. He couldn't sit still in the chair. He was so mad. I can remember his words that day. 'What is wrong with the people of this country electing a President who just got out of diapers. I guess we are stuck with a kid for four years. God help the country,'" said Labrecque quoting Pavlick.

"No, I don't believe Pavlick meant any harm to Kennedy. I don't think he was capable of hurting anyone. Pavlick was a very generous man, always willing to help someone I have never heard him or ever heard anyone say they were threatened by Pavlick. It just wasn't in the old man's nature," recalled Labrecque.

"To show you how he hated violence, he once won a 30-30 Winchester rifle and two boxes of ammunition in a raffle sponsored by the American Legion Post here. When I gave it to him I said, 'Now you have something to shoot with. Mr. Pavlick.' His response was there were some people he could shoot with it. He took the gun and left," Labrecque said.

"The next day the old man came back with the gun and told me he was afraid of the gun. It was dangerous to have around, he said, and would I try to sell it for him. I sold the gun and boxes of shells, and gave him the money and he was very pleased about it," Labrecque said.

"I am certain the part about dynamite is the truth. I seem to remember his asking about getting a guy to do the work for him on that lot up on Route 106, near the Art Evers place," recalled Labrecque. Mr. and Mrs. William Dupont, 15-year residents of Belmont, expressed deep concern

"I worked in the Railway Express office and knew Pavlick, talked with him many times. He was a good old man, knew what he was talking about. I hope your newspaper keeps on trying to help him," said Dupont.

Working in Penny's Market by Rita Brown, who lived next door to Pavlick. She recalled, "The kids around his house used to ask him for jobs to do to earn extra money. If he didn't have anything to do he would find something for us to earn a quarter for spending money. He was a nice old man."

Thomas A. Trippanier, 80 years old, who has lived in Belmont 65 of those years, said, "My God, what an appalling thing to happen in this wonderful country of

"Why mister, Pavlick couldn't even kill his own dog. He had to have someone do it for him. I used to see him every day here in the store, or in the postoffice or on the street. He was a mouthy little fellow but he knew what he was talking about. He was harmless to anyone, here in Belmont or anywhere else," Trippanier said.

Arthur Horan, who owns and operates a television store on Route 106 in Belmont, called Monday night to express his concern over the action of legal authorities in the Pavlick matter.

"Your stories sure have people wondering just what is going on. All the people I have talked to in the past few days are wondering just why the selectmen signed the papers when Pavlick was away from here for four years," said Horan.

"Pavlick made it hot for the selectmen here in the town. He has a good letter-writer. He knew what he was talking about and 99 per cent of the time he was so close to the truth on things it wasn't even funny. The man should have a trial to determine his guilt or innocence. Every person not knowing how to use dynamite is the truth. I seem to remember his asking about getting a guy to do the work for him on that lot up on Route 106, near the Art Evers place," recalled Labrecque.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dupont, 15-year residents of Belmont, expressed deep concern

the whole matter and the man given a chance to defend himself in a court of law.

A dissenter from what seemed to be the popular view of Pavlick's plight was the Belmont Postmaster, Thomas M. Murphy, credited by authorities with having turned over to postal inspectors letters written by Pavlick which were construed as threatening harm to the late John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Murphy was asked to comment on a report that he himself recently received letters from Pavlick. Murphy refused either to confirm or deny it.

"I won't tell you a damn thing," he told the reporter. "You are trying to get that guy out and you know damn well he belongs where he is."

The postmaster was assured that this newspaper would give full publication to any letters he might have received from the prisoner, but again he declined to produce any letters or say whether he had received any.



BELMONT STORE OWNER John H. Dominic, proprietor of Penny's Market, the town's informal meeting place, expressed deep concern for what he termed a "terrifying power" of selectmen in committing a resident to a mental institution. Dominic said every man was entitled to have his case heard in a court of law in prove or disprove the charge against him by law enforcement officials. (Staff Photo by Egan)



BELMONT'S TOWN BARBER, Henry J. Labrecque, recalled Richard Paul Pavlick as a man who had an intense love and devotion for his country. Labrecque expressed the view that Pavlick was not capable of violence towards anyone, even to the point of setting a .30-30 rifle which he won in a raffle because he, Pavlick, thought it was a dangerous thing to have around. (Staff Photo by Egan)

An Editorial

No Pickets For Pavlick

Anyone reading the Pavlick story, as so ably told by Reporter Arthur Egan, can come to only one conclusion—namely, that the poor old man has never had granted to him the justice which is due every American citizen, no matter how humble he may be or no matter what crime he is accused of. Yet you have heard no outcry from those who are supposed to be the official guardians of our civil liberties.

The Civil Liberties Union in New Hampshire has been silent. The special section of the Department of Justice concerned with civil liberties in Washington has been silent. (There are, however, some signs of concern among New Hampshire attorneys.)

In other words, Mr. Pavlick is not a negro, so there are no negro votes to be gathered by any of the politicians, Democratic or Republican, by coming to his aid.

Pavlick is not a left-winger or a Communist, so the groups in the United States which stand guardian over the interests of those people do not rush in to help him.

This newspaper DOES care, because we ha-

An Editorial

No Pickets For Pavlick

(Continued from Page One)

YOU DON'T SEE ANY COLLEGE STUDENTS PICKETING FOR THE MUCH HIGHER CAUSE OF MR. PAVLICK'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

When people become indifferent to the freedom of their fellow men, their fellow men soon become indifferent to their freedom.

Therefore, in the absence of any public support by Gov. King or any of our Republican or Democratic representation in Congress for an investigation of the Pavlick case this newspaper, at our own expense, has asked our legal counsel to proceed with proper action to assist anyone who wants to see that Mr. Pavlick is at last given justice.

W. J. F.
W. J. F.

nearly four years" Dominic asked.
CALLED A RADICAL
 "If you oppose the selectmen in this town you are labeled a 'radical.' From what I am told, Pavlick wanted to

asked.
 over Pavlick's treatment.
 Dupont said, "There are men far worse than Pavlick walking around today. It is a dirty rotten shame what they have done in this man. If a man ever was railroaded, Pavlick was, believe me."
 LUTHER COOPER II.
 Luther Cooper of Hooksett called to air his views on the matter saying, "How can they do this to any one. The man has a right to a court hearing to prove or disprove the charges against him. There should be an investigation of

the newspaper DULS care, because we believe that if this could happen to Mr. Pavlick, it could happen to any of us.
COLLEGE STUDENTS MAY PICKET FOR THE RIGHT TO SEE OBSCENE MOVIES, BUT AN EDITORIAL
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Publisher

The Weather
Cloudy
 (Details on Back Page)

MANCHESTER  **UNION LEADER**

"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
 —DANIEL WEBSTER

State ★
 Edition ★

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UNVEIL LEGAL BOMBSHELL



State of New Hampshire
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
 DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH
 NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL
 105 PLEASANT STREET
 CONCORD
 December 22, 1964

JAMES J. BARRY

DEC 24 1964

Arthur H. Nighswander
 Nighswander, Lord & Bownes
 Attorneys at Law
 Laconia, New Hampshire

Re: Richard Pavlick

Dear Mr. Nighswander:

Enclosed is the Petition for Conservator which Mr. Pavlick has signed and which has been witnessed by two of our Registered Nurses.

At the present time Mr. Pavlick is considered to be mentally competent to understand the petition and to select a conservator to handle his affairs for him while he is detained in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Sincerely yours,

G. Donald Niswander

GDN/E

G. Donald Niswander, M.D.
 Acting Superintendent.

Find Document Dated Dec. 22, 1964 Declaring Pavlick 'Competent'

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A virtual legal bombshell was uncovered late yesterday with the discovery of a document filed in the Belknap County Court House which declared Richard Paul Pavlick "mentally competent" to comprehend the terminology of a legal petition.

The document, a letter dated Dec. 23, 1964, was filed by Dr. G. Donald Niswander, then acting superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital where Pavlick had been confined since August of that year.

Niswander's letter, addressed to the law firm of Nighswander, Lord and Bownes of Laconia, was in support of Pavlick's petition to the Belknap Probate Court for the appointment of a "conservator" to handle his legal affairs while he was "detained" at the Concord mental institution.

The letter written by Niswander was discovered by this reporter during a routine check at the office of Richard G. Tilton, Belknap County Register of Probate, for any legal action concerning Pavlick which might have been filed in Belknap County.

The petition submitted by Pavlick through the Laconia law firm requested a John B. Dillingham of Concord, now of Contoocook, be appointed as "conservator." Tilton said the person requested in the petition would be required to post a bond when assuming such a position.

Still in Active File
 "The petition is still in our active file here in this office. There has been no action on it since it was filed here on Jan. 4, 1966," said Tilton.

Learned legal authorities said yesterday it was necessary for Pavlick to request the appointment of a "conservator" by the court since, he, Pavlick being confined at the Concord mental institution was unable to act in his own behalf in legal and monetary matters.
 If Pavlick was judged in-

sane, or mentally incompetent to understand and handle his own matters, then the court would appoint a person to act as conservator. It would not allow Pavlick to choose his own appointee," said one legal authority.

Pavlick, described as a "six-year political prisoner" in this country, has, four times previously, been ruled "mentally incompetent" in Federal District Court.

PAVLICK

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COMPETENCY LETTER concerning Richard Paul Pavlick found on file in the Belknap County Probate Court yesterday is reproduced above in its entirety.

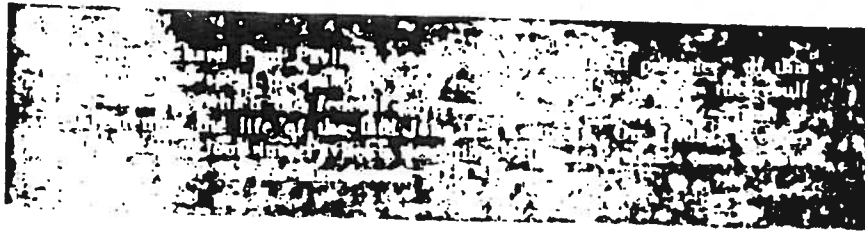
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FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS and SUN-SENTINEL

★ News
★ Features

SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1966



For 6 Years He's Waited For Justice

By MICHAEL KEAN JR.

The Manchester, N.H., Union Leader

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK is a "political prisoner" of this country—in time of militant outcry for civil rights and the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a classic illustration of a man reduced to an image.

A government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the heinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly elected President of the United States—a charge which was never proved, a charge against which he can never defend himself.

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick, now 73 years old — has never had the trial which would force authorities to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

The lonely, discouraged 73-year-old prisoner, patiently sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord, contemplates a quotation, "There is no such thing as justice, in or out of court."

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late famed trial lawyer Clarence Darrow, whose legal talents saved many persons from hopeless, undisturbed incarceration such as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, nevertheless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of justice—or the lack of it, he appears doomed to spend his remaining years in desolate loneliness.

A former postal employee in his native Boston, Pavlick, who after his retirement in 1949 resided in Gilmanton and Belmont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police, turned over to the U.S. Secret Service and charged with threatening the life of President elect John F. Kennedy.

In the next four years, the accused man was incarcerated in 19 county jails, three



of them in U.S. Dist. Court in Kansas City, Mo. Judge William Becker, presiding justice, ruled the accused man competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Miami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months.

Because the records of the Miami U.S. Dist. Court proceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire hospital.

Hospital authorities in Concord refused to admit the man as a patient since he had court charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody.

Although his itinerary between July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the federal medical center in Springfield, Mn.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interceded a local attorney to file a second writ of habeas corpus for him and on Aug. 28, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the U.S. Dist. Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago. I see no reason why he isn't fit to stand trial and I order him returned to Miami to face the charges," Pavlick recalled.

On Oct. 4, 1963, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and again was confined in a single cell in the Dade County Jail.

After a two months' wait he again, on Dec. 17, 1963, appeared before Judge Choate, who refused to hold a trial and ordered the man committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C., for another "period of mental evaluation."

On July 24, 1964, just 19 days after his

in fact, Dr. Lavoie, when questioned as to the date he examined the accused man suggested to the reporter, "Check with the old man, he would know."

In a second portion of their commitment report, both examining doctors noted, he, Pavlick, "talked very freely and was extremely loquacious; exhibited some evidence of defective judgment and flight of ideas. He was alert and cooperative and well oriented as for time, place and person."

All of this about a man 73 years old at the time, who had been confined since Dec. 14, 1960, in various jails and prisons, mostly in solitary confinement.

A very startling omission was discovered in Paragraph 4, Section A, of the signed commitment order which reads, "facts indicating mental illness, personally observed by me." Despite the seven lines provided for their comments, the examining physicians left this space **TOTALLY BLANK!** One competent legal authority raised the question, "Why were the two doctors afraid to fill in this paragraph with their observations?" Was it because it was just hearsay on their part that they judged him incompetent or were they acting on orders from a higher authority?

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966, Maynard, now in private law practice, admitted:

"When I was assistant U.S. Dist. Atty. and again when I was New Hampshire attorney general, arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed he then would be committed to the state hospital."

Louis M. Janelle, currently serving as the U.S. Dist. Atty. for New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Pavlick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the U.S. Dist. Court in Concord.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence in the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared Janelle.

R. J. F.

... in county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and six months in a Washington, D. C., mental hospital.

During his two periods of confinement at the Springfield, Mo., federal medical center, Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in the U. S. District Court in Denver City, Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker, ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned in Miami to stand trial on the charges.

Each time Pavlick appeared before U. S. District Judge Emmet Choate in Miami. Trial on each occasion was deferred, and Pavlick was ordered taken to still another institution.

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1964, when, by an admitted "understanding" of United States and New Hampshire legal minds, Pavlick was committed for life to the hospital in Concord, N.H.

Competent legal authorities have termed these miscarriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard of the "speedy trial" theory, scandalous under the regime of the "great believer" in the rights of the down trodden, Robert F. Kennedy.

FOR IT was under Bobby Kennedy, then United States attorney general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was only shortly before Kennedy resigned his position with the government's highest legal department that the final chapter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities was written.

If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only that of voicing an intense concern for the country he loved and a misguided criticism of its chosen leader whom he distrusted because of his youth and inexperience.

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been underway along the entire Eastern seaboard. McDermott said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "human bomb" with the intent of destroying himself and the President-elect.

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster, who had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected chief executive, President John F. Kennedy.

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to Secret Service, furnishing a complete description of the suspect, his 1962 sedan and its marker plate number. The information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont incident reportedly traveling the fastest in his old model sedan.

At 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 14, the suspect was seen driving into the city limits of West Palm Beach from the West Palm Beach area and was promptly arrested by Patrolman Lester Jackson on a motor vehicle violation, namely crossing the double center line. An additional charge of negligence was later lodged against the suspect to legally hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle, Pavlick was made to stand with his hands on the car's roof while Officer Price searched his person. He was then placed in the police car and taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect offered no residence in police at the time of his arrest, said Secret Service men.

At no time did the arrested officer ask me my name, or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just wanted to arrest me. I didn't know any better then on the highway."

Richard Pavlick Ponders Petition Filed Friday

... seeking his release from New Hampshire mental institution

Once at the police station, the accused man was again searched. His car keys, card-case, jackknife, wallet and money were taken from him.

"Since I was arrested for a motor vehicle violation and was a member of the AAA, I asked to call an attorney from that organization but they wouldn't let me make any calls," said Pavlick in recalling the details of his arrest.

"Then I was put into a detention cell and after a while some Secret Service men, headed by a John Marshall, came in and questioned me until I lost all track of time," said Pavlick.

The former postal clerk said the agents tried to gain an admission from him that he, Pavlick, planned to kill Kennedy by exploding a dynamite bomb hidden on his body, killing himself as well as the President-elect.

"I told them they were putting words into my mouth. I am not a man of violence. I am afraid of violence," countered Pavlick in denying the charge lodged against him.

DURING the many hours of interrogation following his arrest, Pavlick did not have the protection of advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution—federal agents would not allow the accused man to exercise his right to seek legal aid prior to or during his questioning.

Sometime during the day of Pavlick's arrest, it cannot be determined just when, Robert W. Rust, the U. S. Dist. Atty. in Miami, contacted the New Hampshire U. S. Dist. Atty. and asked him to authorize prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States."

William Maynard of Concord, then assistant to Maurice Bois, U. S. Dist. Atty., of Manchester, gave verbal permission concerning the right to seek legal aid prior to or during questioning and to proceed in the arrest and prosecution of the Belmont man.

"A short time after I issued this authorization, I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case," said Maynard.

Maynard explained he issued the authorization since Bois was out-of-town at the time. He was unable to explain, however, why the warrant was signed with Bois' name and why the warrant was signed the following day with both he, Maynard, and Bois knowing the charge to be illegal that is, not covered by any federal statute.

Both Maynard and Bois were unable to explain why, on March 18, 1967, Criminal Docket 444, a federal grand jury was convened at their request, to consider the charge against Pavlick, "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," when they both knew there was no statute to cover the charge. Yet an indictment was returned on the charge and for all purposes and intents, was officially lodged against the accused man.

Since, according to federal authorities, there are no transcribed minutes available of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to ascertain if the members of the jury were ever informed the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution was illegal—or if their consideration of this charge was also illegal.

Under our constitutional law, John F. Kennedy was not officially President-elect at

1960, when the Electoral College met and cast their ballots, did Kennedy become the official President-elect.

At that time, throughout the entire country, there was apprehension some members of this body might bolt their party and cast their votes for a candidate other than Kennedy or Nixon, thereby forcing the presidential election into the U. S. House of Representatives.

"I knew I wouldn't be reappointed in this office by the Kennedy clan, but I couldn't have it said I was not interested in the welfare of the President-elect," said Maynard in explaining his actions on Dec. 14, 1960.

ON DEC. 14, the accused man appeared before the U. S. Commissioner in West Palm Beach on the charges of threatening the President-elect of the United States and of interstate transportation of explosives. Bail of \$10,000 was set at that time and the suspect was confined in the Dade County Jail.

The explosives mentioned in the federal indictment were seven sticks of dynamite found in the trunk of Pavlick's car with the detonating caps being in a "safety box" behind the front seat of the vehicle.

It was this evidence, coupled with the information provided by Postmaster Murphy, which led Secret Service agents to allege Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bomb" in destroy the President-elect. Agents admitted at no time was there direct evidence that the detonating caps were ever connected to the dynamite sticks or that Pavlick had the explosives on his body.

In this day, Pavlick protests that he purchased the dynamite only because he was planning to blast stumps on property he owned on Route 104 in Belmont.

"I didn't know how to use it, tried to get someone to do the work for me, but couldn't do it, so I had to forget the work," said Pavlick in explaining why the explosives were not put to the use intended.

When this reporter asked why the old man didn't just leave it at his old home or toss it away in some remote area, Pavlick exclaimed: "What, and have some kid find it and get hurt with it?"

McDermott did say however, that under questioning, Pavlick told the agents he was in the West Palm Beach church the previous Sunday, "was only a few feet away from Kennedy, and changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy."

"I couldn't see hurting little Caroline and all these other people," Pavlick is reported to have told the Secret Service.

Three days later, Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate for the first time and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. The records indicate the accused man was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press.

Two months later, Feb. 9, 1967, Pavlick was sent to the federal medical center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation and arrived there five days later after a trip by motor car under guard of U. S. marshals.

On July 24, 1964, just 19 days after his release from the Washington hospital, Pavlick again appeared before Judge Choate in the Miami Federal Court. The U. S. Dist. Atty. said he was competent to stand trial but asked the charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges against Pavlick dismissed and further ordered him transferred to Concord, N. H., where similar charges were pending in the U. S. Dist. Court.

On Aug. 4, 1964, with Louis M. Janelle, U. S. Dist. Atty. and his assistant, Paul L. Norman, present, along with William Maynard, then attorney general for New Hampshire, Pavlick faced Judge Sweeney on the charges of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy."

At the request of the U. S. Dist. Atty. the government's charges were ordered dismissed, although at the time of the court arraignment, the accused man was not represented by counsel.

FOLLOWING the dismissal of the charges,

Pavlick was still not a free man, for he was promptly taken into custody in the courtroom by the county sheriff and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital for commitment to the institution.

Documents revealed that Pavlick left Miami on July 28, 1964 and arrived at Hillsborough County Jail in Manchester on July 29. One day before his arrival in Manchester, July 29, the town selectmen of Belmont signed papers requesting Pavlick's commitment to the mental hospital even though the man had not been in their town for nearly four years.

Those signing the commitment papers were John F. Mynihan, Floyd W. White and Wilson S. Mansfield, then serving as selectmen of the Town of Belmont.

Shortly after his arrival here in Manchester, two local physicians, Dr. Lionel D. Lavine and Dr. Jean N. Leclerc, examined Pavlick at the county jail and signed the commitment order.

In one section of their sworn signed statement, both doctors said, "He has had neuropsychiatric examinations on 15 occasions dating back to 1957" yet, by their own acknowledgment in this reporter, they never had any such written reports in their possession.



Atty. W. F. Waters, left

... Janelle

"It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I know the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds," Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arraignment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, who presided, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials prior to the arraignment.

A TRANSCRIPT of the court proceedings, obtained from the U. S. Dist. Court clerk in Concord, disclosed no mention of the July 29 mental examination in Manchester or the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to find material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threat on Kennedy's life, led to the Boston Secret Service office.

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "You leave your notebook in the rear office. I can't talk if you are going to take notes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

Pressed for details on the government agency's participation in Pavlick's commitment to the Concord mental institution, McDermott replied, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities."

"We were glad to get Pavlick off our hands," McDermott said, and added, "I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state."

Asked if he ever received letters from Pavlick regarding his arrest and imprisonment, McDermott laughed and said, "Oh, yes, indeed. For a man his age he is quite a letter-writer."

"There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation around the country during his confinement," said the Boston bureau chief, but he declined to elaborate further on his statement.

Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith, when interviewed said, "Pavlick was regarded as the local town character and was deemed harmless in anyone. He was just a chronic complainer about everything."

Of the three selectmen who signed the commitment papers on Pavlick, only one still resides in the town. John E. Mynihan is still a selectman in Belmont. Of the others, one has died and the third moved to another area.

Mynihan, when interviewed, immediately remembered Pavlick and said, "I had seen the great letter-writer of our town. What has he done now that has you interested?"

The selectman said his files were filled with letters from Pavlick on "about every situation in the town." Mynihan offered to let the press read any of the letters in his possession and draw their own conclusions about the man.

"We looked on the old man as someone we have to take to stride. Every town has one I suppose—a person who is always trying to correct things they feel are wrong. I was

He's A Martyr To An Image... And To Delayed Justice

(Continued from Page 1C)

altering suggestions on how to make matters better," remarked the selectman.

The quest for more details concerning the still unseemly threats to Kennedy next turned a Belmont, site of the original "tip" which led to this unbelievable chain of events.

THIS REPORTER found a very frightened man in the person of Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy—a man fearful Pavlick would be set free and some day, in some way, take revenge on him or his family.

"They aren't going to release him, are they?" was the first comment of Murphy when informed the interview pertained to the Pavlick arrest.

The Belmont postmaster was reluctant at first to even discuss the Pavlick matter, saying "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you."

After a short conversation with the man who has been head of the small town postoffice for six years, it became apparent he was convinced Pavlick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement.

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for me at all—really hates me. Did he mention me in your talk with him?"

Murphy's voice betrayed an intense note of concern when he spoke of the former town resident.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy.

This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats was addressed to Murphy personally.

"All pieces of mail sent to me by Pavlick, some post cards and a letter, were turned over to postal inspectors in Manchester when I became alarmed over Pavlick's inference of possible harm to the incoming chief executive," explained Murphy.

"He was extremely anti-Kennedy. He let everyone here know it too. He said Jack Kennedy bought the presidency with his father's money and power. I have the impression he also was anti-Catholic. I got this impression just from some of the things he would say."

Murphy told how he watched the postmarks on the pieces of mail sent by Pavlick.

"When they came from Hyannis Port, Kennedy's home, I became frightened. I thought he might be plotting some harm to the newly elected president," the postmaster related.

The postmaster told how Pavlick sold his modest home in Belmont, legally specifying the purchaser make the monthly payments due on the \$2,500 mortgage directly to the Spaulding Youth Center at Tilton.

One communication in Dillingham's possession dated Aug. 16, 1963, came from Holmes Alexander, well-known Washington columnist, in which he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair. At that time he informed Dillingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with him.

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Contocook man and told him the Justice Department said Pavlick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to trial.

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atty. Gen. Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this matter.

"I guess they just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial," Alexander wrote.

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made continuous efforts to contact Sen. Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washington but to no avail—he just wasn't ever there.

On Nov. 25, 1964, Dr. Albert E. Marland, a Washington psychiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the accused man.

The physician said Pavlick was not entirely free from psychos but regarded him as harmless. In excerpts from his letter Dr. Marland is quoted, "I believe if he came before the Commission of Mental Health he would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others."

"While there may be some difference of opinion on this point this is my personal belief and to this I would testify. My impression is that most doctors with the institutional viewpoint might disagree with me."

Marland said he would be happy to appear and testify in Pavlick's behalf but his fee was \$1,500 and expenses provided the trial did not involve more than three days' time.

A Manchester physician, Dr. Hans W. Standow, examined Pavlick in the Concord Hospital on Jan. 8, 1966 at the request of the same Concord attorney and reported his findings as follows: "Throughout the examination he is attentive and cooperative but follows pretty much of his own trend of thought."

"Mr. Pavlick is a 77-year-old man in no acute physical or emotional distress. He appears healthy and possibly somewhat younger than his stated age. He seems alert, and cooperative but talkative."

"He expresses some anger and disgust when speaking about the experiences during the last few years."

The Concord attorney who received this information was identified as Christopher C. Gallagher, a member of the Sulloway, Hollis,

molter made him wear long curls, typical of the style mode of the era.

As Pavlick expressed it, "In a tough Irish South Boston neighborhood a boy just didn't wear long curls. The boys, and some of the girls, really made life tough for me."

His adventures as a boy, especially those of working around the stable, associating with older men, listening with awe to their tall tales, gave him the "Huckleberry Finn" type of characterization with the other youngsters. To this day Pavlick emvisions himself in just such a role.

Graduating from Lawrence High School, Pavlick was elected class president, an honor he felt undeserved.

"Perhaps no other class had such a poor leader," Pavlick recalled. "I was not qualified by ability, emotional stability or understanding to lead the 150 students in my class."

In March, 1914, he received a position as substitute clerk in the Boston Post Office and held that job until he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps in December 1917.

Pavlick served with the 334th Aero Squadron and his overseas base was in Liverpool, England. The squadron was returned Stateside and he received an honorable discharge in December 1918 at Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y.

Like so many of the veterans of his time, Pavlick was a "lost man" following the end of World War I, for there were few jobs open to them. He was unaware he could apply for reinstatement to his old position.

Wandering aimlessly for several years, Pavlick worked at the Goodyear tire plant in Akron, Ohio; as a harvest farm hand in Kansas for two dollars a day, room and board; a dishwasher in New Orleans; bus boy in several California restaurants; diner worker in Prescott, Ariz., and dining room employe in many Veterans Administration hospitals in the Pacific Coast area.

He returned to Boston and was reinstated in his postal job and held this position until the death of his mother in 1934, at which time he again left for California.

While in California he tried to gain admission to a veterans hospital but was refused admittance. Without funds, without food or a

place to sleep Pavlick pulled a "dodge" common in those days — he told hospital authorities he contemplated suicide. This ruse gained him admission to the hospital but they soon found out he was faking and discharged him.

This pattern was repeated several times later when the Belmont man found himself "down and out" and in dire need of assistance. But as he said, "My life of luxury would end when they discovered I was faking it and they would kick me out."

In 1938 — Pavlick could not recall the month—he was once again reinstated in the Boston postal system and worked until his retirement in 1949.

During this last period of employment he purchased about 150 acres of land in Gilmanton which he farmed for enjoyment of the work.

"I needed a small home in which to live so I sold the land in Gilmanton and purchased

property in Belmont which had a small three-room house and plenty of land."

Pavlick said this was just right for his needs. It was this property he donated to the youth center when he left Belmont.

"The winters in New Hampshire were just too cold for me so five months a year I would leave for warmer climate. I have spent many years in Florida, have gone to Arizona, California and Louisiana. I am no stranger to the Palm Beach area, having gone there many times," said Pavlick.

The Belmont man said he was born and reared a Catholic but had not followed his faith for many years.

"I am not anti-Catholic, as the Belmont postmaster claimed, but I do not feel that any religion should have a person choose between his country and his church. That is just what the Catholic Church might ask of Kennedy. My country comes first."

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RIF

BJ - EUGAN

December 14, 1966

ing Youth Center at Tilton.

"Guess that was around October, in 1960. I am told he never made a cent on the deal, everything went to the youth center. He had a weak spot for kids," said Murphy.

Relating incidents which aroused his fear for the safety of John F. Kennedy, Murphy said:

"When Pavlick left here he informed me I would be hearing from him or about him soon. This was just after election if I remember correctly. A few days after he left I received a postal form requesting me to forward his mail to General Delivery at Ashland, Mass., where I understand he had a good friend. Then later, I received requests his mail be sent to General Delivery in Washington, D. C. and then to Palm Beach, Fla. "where I knew the Kennedy family had a home.

"Knowing how Pavlick felt about the president-elect, and knowing he, Pavlick, was going to be in the same area as Kennedy I became so concerned I notified the postal inspectors."

The Belmont postmaster said one card sent by Pavlick said:

"Kennedy might never live to get in the White House" and to me it meant he was lanning harm to the president-elect," he said.

CHECKING with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth Center, situated in Northfield, it was learned Pavlick did indeed make the center the recipient of the mortgage payments.

John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, formerly a fund raiser for the center and now a marketing specialist, confirmed the transaction saying he handled the matter concerning the Belmont man's property.

The Contoocook man revealed Pavlick never received any money as a down payment from the purchasers nor did he accept any money from the center at any later date.

"The old gentleman said he hoped the children of the area would receive some benefit from his gift and that was reward enough for him," Dillingham said recalling the land transfer.

A strong friendship between Dillingham and Pavlick developed from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is probably the only person who openly expresses the view the Belmont man was "railroaded" into the mental institution.

The former youth center officer said he visited Pavlick at the federal medical center in Springfield, Mo., during the period of his second confinement there.

"I wanted to let the old man know he was not a forgotten man and I would do all I could to help him," said Dillingham.

Gallagher, a member of the Sulloway, Hollis, Godfrey & Soden law firm.

On May 27, 1966, Gallagher wrote to Pavlick and said he talked with George Pappagianis, New Hampshire attorney general, and with Dr. Warren W. Burns, both of whom opposed his release from the hospital. In addition Gallagher said the U. S. attorney general would also oppose his release.

"Their objections stem from the fact that you have not yet demonstrated your willingness to accept the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the society in which you find yourself," one paragraph of the letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph was "I am not a mental case such as some of the poor people confined here. They, the officials, are assuming I am guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone."

A staff psychiatrist at the Concord hospital, Dr. Christian Koutras, who is Pavlick's personal physician, gave this opinion of Pavlick:

"The man has an alert mind for his age." According to previously conducted psychological tests he has an IQ of 132.

"Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid."

The staff psychiatrist said Pavlick didn't really belong at Concord and could receive far better treatment at a Veterans Administration hospital.

"I wouldn't oppose such a move for the man, in fact I think it would be good for him," said Koutras.

PAVLICK'S life history is, at times, a dismal chronicle of incidents characterized by a complete lack of self-confidence in his own ability to meet the everyday problems of life.

Born in South Boston on Feb. 13, 1927, son of immigrant parents — his father was from Bohemia, his mother from Prussia — Pavlick was the youngest of five children. Both of his brothers have died, as has one sister. The oldest child of the family, now a woman of 80, still lives in South Boston.

For the first 15 years of his life the family resided in Boston. One by one, the children grew up and left the family security.

During his grammar school days, and part of his high school years, Pavlick worked as a stable boy for Michael Hickey, earning the tremendous sum of 50 cents a week. He was hired to carry the hay, oats and grain for the animals and sweep out the five stalls.

Reminiscing about his early childhood, Pavlick remembered the hard times neighborhood toughs gave him over his hair — his

Mr. William Loeb
President
Manchester Union Leader
Manchester, New Hampshire

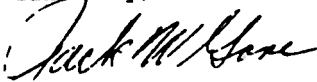
Dear Mr. Loeb:

Many thanks for granting us permission to reprint the series of stories you ran on the Pavlick case.

For your information, I am enclosing herewith tear sheets showing you how we ran the story and I am quite sure that it was your series that precipitated the events which have led to Mr. Pavlick's parole.

I think you deserve great credit for your efforts in this man's behalf and I am most happy that we were able to participate in a small way to make his plight known.

Sincerely,



Jack W. Gore
Editor

JWG:jt
encl.

RIF

RFK Vague on Pavlick Case Details



AN HOUR'S FREEDOM about the grounds of the New Hampshire Hospital, three days a week, has been granted to Richard Paul Pavlick, confined at the state's mental institution since Aug. 4, 1964.

NOTE: In six installments a seven-part series, writer Arthur C. Egan has related details concerning the arrest, detention and ousting of Richard Paul Pavlick, 79-year-old Belmont an accused of plotting to assassinate John F. Kennedy December of 1960. The ensuing articles disclosed no such law existed under which Pavlick was arrested yet he was indicted by a grand jury; an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general who made startling admissions concerning the legality of the case; comments from the Secret Service agent who headed the investigation; statements from Belmont town officials regarding the

accused man and finally the friendship of one Concord town man who still believes the old man is innocent of the crime for which he was charged — and from which he could never defend himself because the federal government legal authorities blocked any court trial.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.
This communication in 1964... dated Aug. 16, 1963... from Holmes, Alexander, well known Washington columnist... he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair... that time he informed Hingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with him.

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Concord town man and told him the Justice Department said Pavlick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to trial.

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atty Gen Robert Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this matter.

I guess they just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial," said Alexander.

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made continuous efforts to contact Sen Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washing-

ton but to no avail — he just wasn't ever there.

Person to person calls to the New York senator's office only resulted in one of five different female secretaries saying, "I'm sorry, the senator is on the Senate floor at this time. He is expected back very shortly — would you care to leave your name and number?"

The caller did just that, for the first three days. Four calls each day, he left his name, his number, and the company he represented. But evidently the senator never returned to his office, because he did not call back, although his office was advised to call collect.

The fourth day of attempts to contact the busy junior senator from New York State reached

and the lighter reborn when a male press secretary took the call.

Not identifying himself, the secretary asked the nature of the call and what information was requested from the junior senator. When told the questions concerned Richard Paul Pavlick the secretary replied, "Oh yes, well what are the questions and I will ask the senator for his replies."

Thus the reporter did — staying mainly to what role Robert Kennedy, when U.S. attorney general, played in the Pavlick affair, what discussion the senator had with Holmes Alexander; and why the Justice Department, under Kennedy's command, allowed such injustices to be inflicted on a citizen.

meaning of course, the violation of his constitutional rights.

The reporter pointed out to the press secretary that Kennedy was one of the most outspoken leaders in the fight for constitutional rights and privileges.

Finally, on the 15th day, disappointing news was forthcoming from Kennedy's office — the junior senator was unable to recall any details of the Pavlick case — according to the press secretary. All the records pertaining to the case were in the Justice Department files and would the reporter contact them for the necessary information?

Asked again about the senator's conversation with Holmes Alexander, Page 9 PAVLICK

The Weather
Fair, Cool
(Details on Back Page)

NEW HAMPSHIRE MANCHESTER UNION LEADER

"There is nothing so powerful as truth" — DANIEL WEBSTER

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PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

Alexander the secretary replied in the negative — Kennedy was unable to recall any such conversation with Alexander.

"The senator vaguely remembers the unpleasant affair concerning Mr. Pavlick but can be of no assistance to you at this time," was the concluding comment of the press secretary. Called Harmless

On Nov. 25, 1964, Dr. Albert E. Marland, a Washington psychiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the accused man.

The physician said Pavlick was not competent to stand trial because he regarded him as harmless. In excerpts from his letter Dr. Marland is quoted, "I



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talked with George Pappagianis, New Hampshire attorney general, and with Dr. Warren W. Burns, both of whom opposed his release from the hospital in addition Gallagher said the U.S. attorney general would also oppose his release.

"Their objections stem from the fact that you have not yet demonstrated your willingness to accept the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the society in which you find yourself," one paragraph of the letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph was "I am not a mental case such as some of the poor people confined here. They, the officials, are assuming I am guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone."

Doesn't Belong at Concord
A staff psychiatrist at the Concord hospital, Dr. Christos Kouras, who is Pavlick's personal physician, said, "The man has a very alert mind for his age. According to previously conducted psychological tests he has an IQ of 132.

Hospital authorities confirmed Pavlick's report that after a Union Leader reporter interviewed him for the third time he was suddenly given "ground privileges" one hour a day, three times a week.

"I was never allowed out alone before you came to the hospital," Pavlick told this reporter displaying his ground privilege card to the reporter.

NOTE: In the concluding chapter of this seven-part series tomorrow, read the life history of this man accused of a heinous crime and some of his views on life in general and on the charge of which he stands accused — never proved — and still in doubt.



ne would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others. "While there may be some difference of opinion on this point this is my personal belief and to this I would testify. My impression is that most doctors with the institutional viewpoint might disagree with me."

Marland said he would be happy to appear and testify in Pavlick's behalf but his fee was \$1,500 and expenses provided the trial did not involve more than three days' time.

DR. PAUL PAVLICK AT STATE HOSPITAL—Arthur C. Egan Jr., left, with notebook and tape recorder. Mr. Egan, a regular member of the UNION LEADER staff, is a native of Holyoke, Mass., and has worked on newspapers in Springfield.

A Manchester physician, Dr. Hans W. Standow, examined Pavlick in the Concord Hospital on Jan. 8, 1966 at the request of the same Concord attorney and reported his findings as follows: "Throughout the examination he is attentive and cooperative but follows pretty much of his own trend of thought."

Wyoming. An accomplished photographer as well as writer he has worked on special assignment for the major wire services and had articles published in many national magazines and trade journals. (Staff Photo by Goodson)

has an IQ of 132.

Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid," said the doctor in commenting on Pavlick's condition and state of mind.

The staff psychiatrist said Pavlick didn't really belong at Concord and could receive far better treatment at a Veterans Administration hospital. "I wouldn't oppose such a move for the man, in fact I think it would be good for him," said Kourtas.



"I AM NOT A MENTAL CASE," says Richard P. Pavlick as he talks to reporter at Concord Hospital. "They are assuming I'm guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone." A staff psychiatrist at the hospital agrees that Pavlick does not belong there.



ON THE INSIDE LOOKING OUT is a daily routine for Richard Paul Pavlick, confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord since Aug. 4, 1964. The 73-year-old man is caught here in meditation as he considers his next move in his five-year fight to be exonerated of the charge of plotting to assassinate President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Pavlick: 'All I Want Is My Day in Court'

NOTE: In the past six days, an unbelievable and sometimes very frightening story, has been unfolded by reporter Arthur C. Egan concerning the violation of constitutional rights of Richard Paul Pavlick of Belmont, presently confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution. The arrest, detention and

investigation of Pavlick by federal agents who accused the 73-year-old man of plotting the death of President-elect John F. Kennedy in December of 1960, have been described as a "bizarre and amazing" chain of circumstances, all aimed at keeping the elderly man from receiving a fair and just court trial.

The humiliation, the degradation, suffered by this elderly man at the hands of state and federal legal authorities during his six years of confinement has rivaled the best TV scripts. A tale of constant movement of an accused person, the incarceration of a man in 10 county jails, three federal prisons, three mental institutions during four years of being jailed,

most of which was spent in solitary loneliness, has all been told in the past six chapters of this startling narrative.

The admitted "understandings," "the agreements," the laury legal maneuvers, the repeated so-called mental evaluations, all are told in this week-long story, which took PAVLICK Page 20

Statement By the Publisher

Today this newspaper concludes a seven-part series detailing the strange circumstances surrounding Richard Paul Pavlick's six-year confinement in 19 prisons, jails and asylums.

Now that we have presented the facts of this case we look for prompt action in Pavlick's behalf by such champions of freedom as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice and assorted other advocates of individual liberty.

Naturally they will all fall over each other in their rush to assure fair treatment and impartial justice for this forlorn and friendless old man.

Unless, of course, they are too busy defending Stokely Carmichael, the draft card burners and the college beatniks of Berkeley, Calif.

W. J. Sch
 Publisher

The Weather
 Fair, Cool
 (Details on Back Page)

MANCHESTER



UNION LEADER

"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
 — DANIEL WEBSTER

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PAVLICK

(Continued from Page 20)

why I was against Kennedy," said Pavlick.

Asked if he felt Kennedy was bad for the country, Pavlick replied he thought so at the time he was seeking the presidency. "But I had to accept the choice of the majority—that is what our country is founded on—the majority vote of the people."

When asked about a letter found in his car at the time of his arrest in Florida, which the Concord attorney said was complimentary to Kennedy, Pavlick readily admitted it was there and he had written it.

"I once read in a book when you are angry, sit down and write your anger in a letter—then put it away until the next day and read it over again and you will see how foolish you were to write it in the first place," Pavlick explained with sincerity.

Pavlick said he never before was in trouble with law enforcement officials. "Oh, I got a couple of parking tickets but I deserved them," he said.

Possessions Missing
 The whereabouts of Pavlick's personal possessions taken

from him at the time of his arrest, remains a mystery. The Boston Secret Service office disclaims any knowledge of the items but said they assumed their agency was still holding some of the articles.

Pavlick said about a year after his arrest, he received a bill from a Miami garage for over \$100 in storage fees and was informed his car would be sold to satisfy the bill. "I guess the car has been sold by this time. I didn't pay the bill and I haven't seen the car since my arrest. There were many other personal items taken from me and never returned," said Pavlick.

"I couldn't get the price I was asking for my Belmont home so I gave it to the youth center. The children might receive some benefit from the money gotten for the place," said Pavlick in explaining the donation of his home to the center.

"I didn't need the money—I was getting a \$63-a-month pension from my service in World War I, my retirement from the post office and my Social Security check, so I was well off. I don't need much to live on," he said.

Wants Day in Court
 "After Jack Kennedy was elected, and my disbarment of the area's winters, I decided I would live in Mexico for a few years. With my income I could live like a king there. And besides, maybe I could write the story of my life—you know I have had some wonderful experiences roaming around the country—I make Huckleberry Finn look like a piker with my younger day's adventures," said Pavlick with a smile.

"All I ask, all I want, is my day in court—to prove I am innocent of the charges placed against me—I did not want the charges dismissed—I wanted a trial to prove the charges

RIF



MODEST BELMONT HOME of Richard Paul Pavlick is shown here in a photograph taken last October. High on a hill overlooking the town proper, the structure is three rooms and is now occupied by the person who originally purchased the building from Pavlick in 1946. Proceeds of the sale, \$2,500 in mortgage payments were all donated to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton.

Kept in Jail or Mental Institutions

Pavlick Denied Trial

NOTE: This is a second of a seven-part series concerning Richard Paul Pavlick. Yesterday reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authorities on a complaint the Belmont man had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Miami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months.

Because the records of the Miami Federal Court proceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire Hospital.

Back In U.S. Custody

Hospital authorities in Concord refused to admit the man as a patient since he had court charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody.

Although his attorney between July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962, is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interested a local attorney to file a second writ of habeas corpus for him and on Aug. 26, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago. I see no reason why he

PAVLICK Page Seven

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION LEADER — Friday, November 11, 1966



PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

lan't fit to stand trial and order him returned to Miami to face the charges," Pavlick recalled.

On Oct. 4, 1963, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and again was confined in a single cell in the Dade County Jail.

Refused Trial

After a two months wait, he again, on Dec. 17, 1963, appeared before Judge Choate, who refused to hold a trial and ordered the man committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C., for another "period of mental evaluation."

On July 24, 1964, just 19 days after his release from the Washington hospital, Pavlick again appeared before Judge Choate in the Miami Federal Court. The U.S. attorney said he was competent to stand trial but asked the charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the

for New Hampshire, Pavlick faced Judge Swerney on the charges of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy."

Charges Dismissed

At the request of the U.S. Attorney, the government's charges were ordered dismissed, although at the time of the court arraignment, the accused man was not represented by counsel.

Following the dismissal of the charges, Pavlick was still not a free man, for he was promptly taken into custody in the courtroom by the county sheriff and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital for commitment to the institution.

Documents revealed that Pavlick left Miami on July 25, 1964 and arrived at Hillsborough County Jail in Manchester on July 30. One day before his arrival in Manchester, July 29, the town selectmen of Belmont signed papers requesting Pavlick's commitment to the mental hospital even though the man had not been in their town for nearly four years.

Pavlic at the county jail and signed the commitment order.

In one section of their sworn statement, both doctors said, "He has neuropsychiatric examinations on 15 occasions dating back to 1963." Yet, by their own acknowledgment to this reporter, they never had any such written reports in their possession.

In fact, Dr. Lavoie, when questioned as to the date he examined the accused man suggested to the reporter, "Check with the old man, he would know."

In a second portion of their commitment report, both examining doctors noted, he, Pavlick, "talked very freely and was extremely loquacious, exhibited some evidence of defective judgment and flight of ideas. He was alert and cooperative and well orientated as for time, place and person."

All of this about a man 77 years old at the time, who had been confined for the past few years in various jails and prisons, mostly in solitary confinement.

Startling Omission

the two doctors afraid in fill this paragraph in with their observations? Was it because it was just hearsay on their part that they judged him incompetent or were they acting on orders from a higher authority?"

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966, Maynard, now in private law practice, admitted, "When I was assistant U.S. Attorney, and again when I was New Hampshire attorney general, arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he then would be committed to the state hospital."

Judge Not Told

Maynard also conceded the presiding judge of the Concord Federal Court was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities present in the courtroom, even while the accused man stood before the

terms," Maynard said in collecting the threats.

NOTE — See tomorrow's paper for the third part of this seven-part series dealing with the man's literary and his struggles for a court trial.

PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

and saw to it they were carried out."

Asked if he ever conferred with U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy on the Pavlick matter, Maynard was unable to recall any such conversation.

"I did talk to Washington several times regarding this subject but I don't recall having direct conversation with the attorney general. I do believe anything concerning his brother was certainly known to Bobby Kennedy since the two men were so close. After all he was the attorney general of the

R.I.F.



IN KANSAS CITY, Mo., a federal judge could see "no reason" why Pavlick "isn't fit to stand trial" and ordered him returned to the jurisdiction of the Miami Federal Court. In Miami, the complaint was dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

Court. The U.S. attorney said he was competent to stand trial but asked the charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges to be dismissed against Pavlick and further ordered him transferred to Concord, N.H., where similar charges were pending in Federal Court.

On Aug. 4, 1964, with Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, and his assistant, Paul L. Normandin present, along with William Maynard, then attorney general

signed papers requesting Pavlick's commitment to the mental hospital even though the man had not been in their town for nearly four years.

Those signing the commitment papers were John F. Moynihan, Floyd W. White and Wilson S. Mansfield, then serving as selectmen of the Town of Belmont.

Ordered Committed

Shortly after his arrival here in Manchester, two local physicians, Dr. Lionel D. Lavoue and Dr. Jean N. Lovler, examined

been confined for the past few years in various jails and prisons, mostly in solitary confinement.

Startling Omission

A very startling omission was discovered in Paragraph 4, Section A, of the signed commitment order which reads "facts indicating mental illness, personally observed by me." Despite the seven lines provided for their comments, the examining physicians left this space **TOTALLY BLANK:** (Our competent legal authority raised the question. Why were

papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities present in the courtroom, even while the accused man stood before the bench to answer to the charges pending against him.

The former attorney general of the state said the so-called threats against Kennedy were in the form of written letters and postcards and they only "implied" he Pavlick was going to kill the incoming chief executive.

"As I recall it, they were in a general way, in quite general

anything concerning his brother was certainly known to Bobby Kennedy since the two men were so close. After all he was the attorney general of the United States at the time these events were taking place," said the former New Hampshire legal head in terminating the interview.

Maurice Bois, now in private law practice in Manchester when contacted last month said, "I'm sorry, I can't be of much help to you this time. The Pavlick case was nearly six years ago and I have no records to use for reference in reply to your questions."

The former U.S. Attorney for this district conceded he signed the authorization for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution even though he was not directly involved in the original issuance of the warrant.

"Yes, I was out of town that day and the matter was handled by Bill Maynard, my assistant. That is more or less standard procedure in the office," said Bois.

"I Could Have Freed Him"

A startling disclosure was gained from Bois, when, in confirming the report of a high Secret Service official, Bois admitted at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom.

"After I returned to private practice, I seriously considered taking Pavlick as a client. But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea," said Bois in confirming the question posed by the reporter.

"And I think I could have freed him, too," added Bois as an afterthought.

NOTE: Tomorrow in the New Hampshire Sunday News, read part four of this series to learn the Secret Service activities in this case and the views of Belmont town officials regarding the Pavlick case.

Arrest 'Faulty,' So Pavlick Sent to Hospital

Maynard Says Selectmen At Belmont 'Did As Told'

NOTE: This is the third article of a seven-part series. In the first two installments Reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authorities on a complaint the Belmont man threatened the life of John F. Kennedy, the President-elect. Also included is the accused man's itinerary for nearly four years, his struggles to gain a court trial, the nature of his commitment to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord and the beginning of an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general, deeply involved in the legal aspects of the case.

By **ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.**
By former Atty. Gen. William Maynard's own admission, it was learned that it was he, Maynard, who instructed New

Hampshire Hospital officials to keep Pavlick under maximum security at all times.

"I had read several psychiatric reports furnished to me and I did not want to have this man running around loose. It was my impression he should be kept in maximum security," Maynard replied when questioned as to his action in this matter.

Reports Disagreed

Maynard did admit, however, "Not all the psychiatrists' reports agreed with each other. As I recall it now, and that was some time ago, but as I recall it, there was some difference of opinion in these reports."

"No, I wouldn't oppose his transfer now to a Veterans Administration Hospital. But I will tell you this, I do not have very much faith in their judgment or their ability at the VA hospital in this state. Their

record in the past hasn't been too good," commented Maynard recalling some violent incidents committed by released VA patients.

Returning to the period when he was assistant U.S. attorney, Maynard said it was possible the explosives might never have been found if the authority for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution had not been issued.

"Yes, I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the commitment was illegal from the beginning," commented Maynard.

The former Justice Department attorney acknowledged if

he took the trouble to check federal statutes, he would have learned no such charge existed as requested by the Miami U.S. attorney's office, and the Pavlick affair might never have taken place.

'Did As Told'

"But you can't have someone running around loose voicing threats against a man like Kennedy," said Maynard.

Maynard disclosed the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" when it came to signing the commitment papers for Pavlick.

"As I recall it now, the papers were signed by the selectmen at my suggestion when I was state attorney general. It was I who instigated the commitment proceedings

PAVLICK Page Three



ENJOYING HIS WALK at the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, Richard Paul Pavlick pauses beneath the hospital sign to contemplate his enforced confinement at the mental institution, where he has been a patient since Aug. 4, 1964 when the U. S. Attorney asked for dismissal of the charge of plotting to kill President-elect John F. Kennedy.

RIF

b6 b7C
36 Summit St
Tilton, N.H.

Dear Mr Paulick,

You do not know me but
I have read alot about you
I am sixteen and live in Tilton
not to far from Belmont and at
one time I was at the Spaulding
Youth Center

Mr Paulick don't worry about
your having a court hearing
because I am pretty sure with
all the people whom are on
your side you'll get it. I
think it is rather for them
not to give you a fair trial
because every man has his
rights.

I have read in the news-
paper that you have one hour
three days a week to go out
on the grounds, well I
guess you have alot of visit-

ors but if it would be
possible I would love to
come down and visit with
you

I know you must get
alot of mail but I'm
asking please to try and write
back take care of yourself
because alot of other people
other than myself care very
much for you and what
happens to you. Ah for now.
Love, always

b6 b7C

P.S.

I also want
to give my sincere
thanks for donating
the money to the Youth
Center because I know
that they can benefit
from it.

Justice for Pavlick

Addressed to William Loeb I wish it were possible to express my deepest thanks to you for your interest in the case of Mr. Pavlick. I never heard of a more pitiful case, and to think, right here in New Hampshire, it has taken six long years to reveal this sad case to the public.

In reading of the case at the time I felt sure it was guilty and deserved to be punished, but after reading the facts of the case as revealed by Mr. Arthur C. Egan Jr. I am fully convinced that it is more of a "political" case. If his name had been Hurley, O'Brien or O'Shea it never would have happened. And the disgusting part of it is our officials, from the low to the high, made error but even when they were aware of these mistakes they made no effort to correct them.

The victim was a friendless man, a bit eccentric, and those kind are to be found around us. I feel that we all have our queer streaks, I know I do.

It is a plain case of "railroading" a defenseless and friendless man to be deprived of his rights and you, Mr. Loeb, are to be commended for your action on behalf of this old man, and I hope the story as revealed by Mr. Egan will start action to give this man justice.


If only Clarence Darrow were alive I am sure he would see that justice was done. We put up "kick" and justly, about the way the Russians used our war prisoners, or those that in error crossed the Russian border, but are we showing the same resentful feeling in Mr. Pavlick's case.

It is a disgrace to our state and to our government. Everyone, rich or poor, regardless of color or creed, is entitled to justice.

Derry

ARTHUR C. BINGHAM

MANCHESTER **NEW HAMPSHIRE** **UNION LEADER**



"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
—DANIEL WEBSTER

© 1966, by Union Leader Corporation

Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'
IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

An innocent citizen's last appeal and petition for justice thru the Congress of the United States because the Statutes of limitation bar him from any Court action.

This injustice could be the weak link that destroys the chain.

You must act now before it be too late.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H. was a political prisoner for 6 years and still would be in prison or institutions if William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader had not found out that Pavlick was telling the truth and secured him a hearing at which Judge Robert Griffith stopped the hearing and released him from the N. H. Hospital, December 13, 1966.

This pamphlet contains the reports made to William Loeb, Pres. and publisher of the Union Leader as made by Arthur Eagan, Jr. from November 11 to December 13, 1966.

It is a story of injustice never before done in the U. S. It tells of the illegal arrest, false charges, detention and seizure of personal property without a search warrant and false arrest. Property is still retained by Secret Service although all charges have been dismissed since Aug 4, 1964.

Only WILLIAM LOEB cared that a citizen was denied his Constitutional rights, to prove his innocence and helped.

RIF

of the worst case of injustice perhaps persecution in the history of the U. S. The refusal to permit counsel at the time of arrest by the Secret Service and the police in Palm Beach, Florida, and the refusal of Judge Choate of Miami to give Pavlick a trial after being declared competent, 3 times.

This concerns you for it could have been you.

This is not my story, yet to be published, it is written but funds must be obtained.

America awaken from your apathy, selfishness and disregard for your fellow man before it be too late.

John B. Dillingham and Virginia also were interested in my case. Miss Virginia was a young lady from Centerville (now) then only 14 years old, in the Spaulding Youth Center, Tilton, New Hampshire.

What is your answer, will you demand your Constitutional rights thru Pavlick?

Pavlick enlisted in 1917 to lay down his life if necessary for his country, now he demands his Constitutional rights to be tried by a jury of his peers or by Congress. What are you going to do?

Is Pavlick to be a "Man without a country" because his country refuses to give him justice and the right to prove his innocence.

To Our Letter-Writers

This newspaper is proud of the fact that it allots more space to Reader Opinion than any other paper in the country.

To carry on this policy it is necessary that you cooperate with us to the following extent:

1. Letters should be legible, written on one side of the paper, and we reserve the right to return any letter over 300 words in length. It is not essential, although extremely helpful, if your letter is written on a typewriter.

2. Names and addresses of the letter-writers must be included with the letter. Names will be withheld if requested, providing the letter does not criticize another person by name.

3. Because of the heavy volume of correspondence we cannot publish a communication from the same writer more often than once or twice each week.

R/F

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
CO-2-19,259

SAIC *b6 b7C* - Boston

April 7, 1967

SAIC *b6 b7C* Intelligence Division

Richard Paul Pavlick

b7E b5

This subject's photograph has been placed in the Intelligence Division Album. This album has been distributed to Protective Forces and will be made available to your personnel by our Advance Agent in the event of a visit to your district by the President or Vice President.

You will be advised if and when this subject is removed from the album.

RCT/GAB:kmw

b6 b7C
b6 b7C
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RCB
JF

ORIGIN Int. Div.

OFFICE Boston, Mass.

FILE NO CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Concord, N. H. Framingham, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED 4/3/67	Name : Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		Address: Park Central Hotel Framingham, Mass.

Type : Mental - Threat

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject appeared at Merrimack County Superior Court, Concord, N. H., on 3/30/67 and was discharged. There was no opposition by the State of N. H. Subject, residing at above address, continues to be obnoxious, loud and writing letters.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to M/R of SA *b6 b7c*, Boston, dated 3/10/67, and to previous reports regarding this subject.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION:

On 3/30/67, the subject appeared at the Merrimack County Superior Court, Concord, New Hampshire, before Judge *b6 b7c* and the Judge ordered the competency hearing case of the subject discharged. There was no opposition by the State of New Hampshire.

Assistant Attorney General *b6 b7c*, Concord, N. H., was contacted regarding the hearing and stated that the Judge had received a report from the Psychiatrist, Dr. *b6 b7c* 22 Karal Road, Framingham, Mass., and ruled on his findings and opinion.

Chief of Police *b6 b7c*, Framingham, Mass., was contacted regarding the subject and stated Pavlick was still residing at the above address; that he was obnoxious, loud and still writing letters. He also stated that if the opportunity is presented, he would endeavor to have Pavlick committed. He will advise this office via telephone of any unusual incidents or if the subject moves from the above address

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
ID ✓	Orig.	ASST SPECIAL AGENT In Charge <i>jmr</i>	4/3/67
Boston ✓	lcc	APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	4/5/67

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
MAY 19 11 12 36

RIF

Efforts will be made to obtain a copy of the Psychiatrist's opinion which was presented to the Superior Court at Concord, N. H.

(F) DISPOSITION:

Periodic check ups to be maintained.

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 PROTECTIVE RESEARCH CHECK-UP

3. *[Signature]*

NAME Pavlick, Richard Paul CASE NO CO-2-19,259

PRESENT ADDRESS: Park Central Hotel ✓ OFFICE Boston

HOME ADDRESS : Framingham, Massachusetts ✓ DATE 3/10/67

EMPLOYMENT : Unemployed ✓ TYPE (X) THREAT

RECENT ACTIVITIES; PROTECTIVE DATA DEVELOPED AND SOURCE: () VISITOR (X) MENTAL
 () ABUSIVE () OTHER

Subject recently moved from previous address in Ashland to Hotel in Framingham.
He stays close to the Hotel - within walking distance of same. Remains unemployed.
Subject is known to both the Postal and Police authorities in Framingham.

PHOTO AVAILABLE: (X) YES () NO CHECK-UPS (X) CONTINUED, () DISCONTINUED

APPROVED: b6 b7c
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

b6 b7c
 SPECIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CO 2-19259

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 691 718 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
CSC	Richard Paul Pavlick #--	12-17-36		
ASF Army	Richard Paul Pavlick #109-CAR	appl 12-15-44		
CSC	Richard Paul Pavlick #201-POS-1	12-12-47		terminated
PD Palm Beach Fla	Richard Paul Pavlick #A-3524	12-15-60	PD inv vag & viol US Code -15-871	TOT US Secret Service
30 Ft Lauderdale Fla	Richard Paul Pavlick #60-1-3569	12-16-60	hold for USM Off	to Baker 2-21-67
USM Miami Fla	Richard Paul Pavlick #1846-M-Cr	12-16-60	making threats upon life of Pres-Elect Case #1	7
		12-19-60	transporting explosives in I/S commerce Case #2	
SO West Palm Beach Fla	Richard Paul Pavlick #017964	12-15-60	title 18 US Code sec 871 to wit making threats against the life of President Elect Kennedy	TOT USM 12-16-60
30 Clearwater Fla	Richard Paul Pavlick #8739	12-17-60	In Transit (Fed)	Sold for USM Tampa Fla

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

CP

icw
2-4-74

ORIGIN **Field** OFFICE **St. Louis, Missouri** FILE NO. **JCO-2-19259**

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Name of Subject: RICHARD P. PAVLICK Present Whereabouts: <i>b6, b7c</i> <i>b7e</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	PERIOD COVERED January 28 - 31, 1974	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject's letter of appeal to the Mayor of St. Louis, received at the St. Louis Office and forwarded to the Intelligence Division. Copies of the same letter reportedly have been previously received by the Intelligence Division.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to the telephone call of SA *b6 b7c* St. Louis, to SA *b6 b7c*, Intelligence Division, on January 28, 1974, relating to the above subject.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

On January 28, 1974, Mr. *b6 b7c*, Administrative Assistant to Mayor *b6 b7c*, St. Louis, telephoned the St. Louis Office and advised that a letter of appeal authored by the subject had been received at the Mayor's Office earlier the same date. Further, that the content of the letter appeared innocuous in nature, therefore, the letter had been remailed to the St. Louis Field Office. Mr. *b6 b7c* advised that the subject, in his letter, was denying that he had threatened the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On this same date, by telephone, SA *b6 b7c* advised that check-ups on the subject are being made and requested that subject letter be forwarded to the Intelligence Division.

On January 30, 1974, the previously cited letter was received at the St. Louis Office and is forwarded to the Intelligence Division, with a copy being sent to the Boston Office.

DISTRIBUTION Intelligence Boston (10) St. Louis WJG:bd1	COPIES Orig. w/a 1 cc w/a	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		AGENT IN CHARGE <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		AL AGENT	<i>2/1/74</i>
			<i>2/1/74</i>

JCO-2-19259
2/1/74
Page 2

(E) EVALUATION:

Check-ups are to continue on the subject.

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case closed.

Intelligence Division - Letter from the subject to the Mayor of St. Louis.

Boston - Copy of the letter from the subject to the Mayor of St. Louis.

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

CP

*162
1-9-74*

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Boston, Mass. (102)	FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259
TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Name of Subject: Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Manchester, N.H.	PERIOD COVERED 12/20/73	Present Whereabouts: b6b7c
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA b6 b7c		b7c

SYNOPSIS

Subject's condition remains essentially unchanged. Effective liaison is being maintained with the Manchester, New Hampshire Police Department. SSF 1639 submitted on 12/20/73.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to the most recent correspondence in this investigation, the O/M from SAIC - Intelligence Division (QIB) to SAIC - Boston, dated 12/5/73. Further reference is made to my SSF 1639, dated 12/20/73.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

On 12/20/73, I discussed this case by telephone with Detective *b6 b7c*, Manchester, New Hampshire Police Department (Phone: *b6 b7c* through FTS *b6 b7c*). Detective *b6 b7c* provided me with information reported on SSF dated 12/20/73.

He also indicated that he would maintain his liaison with individuals having direct personal knowledge of the subject, and who have occasion to routinely visually observe subject.

Detective *b6 b7c* assured me that the subject's condition remains essentially unchanged, and that his prior grievances are still being verbally expressed by him to various individuals, including reliable sources who relay appropriate and pertinent information to the Manchester Police Department.

Detective *b6 b7c* further stated that he had received information that the subject had been a patient approximately one week prior to the date of this

DISTRIBUTION ID Boston	COPIES Orig. 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 12/20/73
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 12/21/73
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>Jmy</i>	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

report at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Manchester, New Hampshire. Detective *blb 070* stated that his source at that location had indicated that the subject had been admitted to the VA Hospital for the treatment of "chest pains", and that Pavlick had been discharged, "against medical advice".

(E) EVALUATION:

Subject currently considered to be of protective interest, inasmuch as he continually expresses desires to travel to Washington, D.C., in order to satisfy his *b5* claims against the government.

SSF 1639 dated 12/20/73, is being forwarded to the Intelligence Division.

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case is considered closed at Boston with the submission of this report.

To all citizens of the United States. this is my last letter asking for you, all. to fight to get me a lawyer and to clear my name that ^{b6 b7c} postmaster of Belmont, N H destroyed on Nov 9th when he false^{ly} accused me of threatening John F Kennedy, who I liked. It was a strictly religious fanatic charge that I hated John Kennedy because of his religion, which was a lie, because I have no prejudices of any kind but I lost 6 years on my life in institutions and jails from Dec. 14, 1960 to Dec 14, 1966 when Judge ^{b6 b7c} stopped habeas corpus hearing and released me from the N H Hospital where I had been illegally confined 28 month. with no charges against me.

For 13 years I have appealed to everybody in all walks of life for help for this fight is also yours. if I cannot get my right under the U S Constitution to have a jury of my peers evaluate my innocence then you, too, cannot get it. It is easy to accept things as they are but you can also lose all freedom etc because you don't care

\$34000 have been spent on letters, circulars and newspaper advertsing but only 50 care. I asked citizens to organize for thair their own protection 3 days (Cost \$150. only no asnwers. 3 days ad asking for citizens to sign petiton to President asking for Con gress to invest/gate the illegal procedure that put me in prisons.

At time of arrest the Police of Palm Beach Florida stole \$53 and refused to let me have an attorney. The Secret Service als refused. they also were refused a search warrant but they took every thing and never returned anything bgt typewriter and camera.

I did not threaten Kennedy.

The charges were made on N^v9th 1960 that I was telling citizens that I was going to kill Kennedy. If that charge were right then why was I permitted to be free in Belmont N H. untill Dec. 3 when I left for Mexico / to stop at Palm Beach to try and see Jimmy Hoffa on Dec 15th. my mistake he was not to be there.

For 4 days I was in Palm Beach and Secret Service men were lodged in Motel only a few feet from my Motel .

I am not going to tell all that happened because it has been printed on about 80 000 pages. My appeals have done nothing for me for you don't appreciate the freedom that you now en joy but could lose by 1976. It is what you that decided what may hap pen then. ^{do}

My fight is your fight. we must unite and fight to get the truth and so called justice.

True Magazine on March 1964 printed a 90 per cent un true story by Richard O'Donnell and Neil Hickey . most of the story is impossible to have happened. Former U S D, st Attorney ^{b6 b7c} had me indicted in Concord NH without evidence or a law to cover the alleged crime. I was indicted in Palm Beach because Robert

Kennedy had the case transferred there. had it been in Concord the place of the alleged crime I would have been out the next day, free. He even demanded that I be kept locked up for the rest of my life in State Hospital altho competent as decided 4 times and denied a trial each time untill Dec 13, 1966 when Judge **b6 b7c** and unprejudiced citizen stopped hearing and released me but I still did not get my name back or cleared of the vicious moronic charge.

On Dec 4 1960 I was in Hannisport Mass looking over the country and Kennedy came down to stay awhile.

As I was about to drive on the water front two cars came around the bend with Kennedy in one of them. Understand this, if I had any intention of hurting him or any one else I had 10 sticks of dynamite and 8 detonators in the trunk of my car because I had not thrown them away after deciding not to blow up stumps on my house lot on Route 106 N.H. He was only 10 feet from me. I was on the side of the road. Then after he got to the air field in Hannisport I was only about 50 feet from him as he shook hands with citizens at the fence but he never came close enough to me. I liked Kennedy but thought him too young and inexperienced to be President that his family bought for him. I also have a "Kennedy back" exactly like his injury but never operated upon.

After he went back to plane I came back to Mass / Ashland Mass. stayed 4 days and then went on to Florida. on my way to Mexico.

Untill 8 pm on Dec 10th I did not know that Kennedys had a home in Palm Beach.. the newspapers stated that he was staying over night.

Former UNS Attorney (District) Concord, N H stated that I was in Belmont from Nov 9 to Dec 16th-1960 when I had left N.H. on the 3rd for Mass and was in Jail in Florida on the 16th. Could I have been in both places at the same time.

Again, if I had wanted to kill Kennedy why did I let two good chances go by, because I was not interested in Kennedy after election, the thought was only in a diseased mind of **b6 b7c**

For 6 years I was sent from one place to another in the west and east. Four times declared competent for trial by judges but Judge **b6 b7c** would not give me a trial, .

I saw America at government expense and great inconvenience. Leavenworth Kans. Danbury, Conn-- Missi / times Springfield Mo Washington D C Concord, N.H. untill Judge **b6 b7c** stopped habeas corpus hearing while **b6 b7c** was testifying / saying " that he had heard enough/"

U S Dist Atty **b6 b7c** Kansas city said in his "Showcause" that I had dynamite working my waist which was a lie for the cops found nothing on me when arrested and refused a lawyer.

The police in Palm Beach took my \$53 never returned. Secret Service **b6 b7c** stole my property and returned only camera

and typewriter. Everything I understand has been given to Salvation Army.

I have appealed to American Legion-- Veteran of Foreign Wars Disabled Veterans. Letters all to National Commanders and they have ignored me entirely instead of investigating.

Am i to be "Man without a country" not guilty of any charge with hate for the united States. or are you going to give me my right to prove innocence of the false charges made by the mentally incompetent Postmaster.?

A man is supposed to be "not guilty" until proven guilty and not convicted without a trial.

You now have my life in your hands .Remember that this is your fight also as well as mine .

I offered my life to my country on Dec 15, 1917 and now I cannot get a hearing or hire a lawyer. they won't help me.

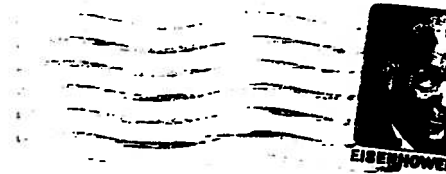
The Union Leader of Manchester N H got me a habeas corpus and a tollerant Judge intelligently ruled that I was sane / All charges had to be dropped before I went to Concord. NH illegally. There was no charge on the committant papers. physical or mental. In New York State I could have sued them and gotten about \$300 000 but in N. H. The hilly billy "representatives" wouldn't give me back my Social security money they took away from me.

Unless you organize this situation could happen again and it could be you.

If you fail me now then later on you will regret that you could have saved the UNited States but refused to do so.

Richard P Pavlick
20 Hanover ST
Manchester. N H 03101

RIF



Hon John H Poekler
Mayor
St Louis Mo

4-18 1.3 001 00 - 1 1974

RIF

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

PPK
2-5-74

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Charlotte CASE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE <u>Intelligence</u>	STATUS <u>Opened to Closed</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION Name of Subject: <u>Richard Paul Pavlick</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Charlotte, N. C.</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>1-30-74</u>	Present whereabouts: <u>b6 b7c</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA b6 b7c</u>		<u>b7c</u>

SYNOPSIS

Subject sends letter to Charlotte's Chief of Police.
Letter b6 b7c ; and is forwarded to ID.

(A) INTRODUCTION

Reference to all prior reports.

Investigation at Charlotte based on advice that subject had sent letter to the Chief of Police, Charlotte, N. C., on 1-29-74.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION

1-29-74, I personally interviewed Lt. b6 b7c, Special Investigations, Charlotte PD. Lt. b6 b7c stated that subject letter was received by the Chief's office 1-29-74 and turned over to his office. Lt. b6 b7c stated that his office was not conducting further investigation, and turned the subject's letter over to the reporter.

1-29-74, I contacted SA b6 b7c ID, and advised him that subject Pavlick had sent a letter to the Charlotte Chief of Police and that this reporter would forward Pavilick's letter to ID for what ever purpose ID deemed advisable.

(F) DISPOSITION

Case opened and closed at Charlotte.

Letter, post-marked, Manchester, N. H. 130, Jan. 26, 1974, from subject, which appears innocuous is attached for ID.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
<u>Intelligence/att Charlotte</u>	<u>Orig. lcc</u>	<u>b6 b7c</u> SPECIAL AGENT	<u>1-30-74</u>
		<u>b6 b7c</u> APPROVED	<u>1-30-74</u>
<u>fmh</u>		<u>b6 b7c</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<u>1-30-74</u>

THIS STORY IS FROM ENTREE.
True Magazine, March 1964,
refuses to print the truth.
THERE WILL BE NO U.S.A. IN 1976
WITHOUT UNITED ORGANIZED CITIZENS



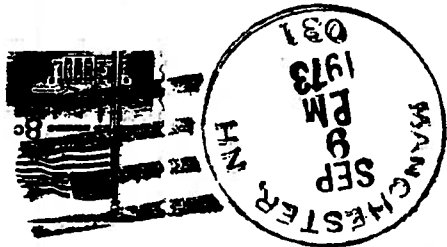
Chief of $\frac{1}{4}$ police
Charlotte
N C

Intelligence

RI F

Washington

John T. Agnew Jr



An innocent disabled veteran
 at 31, enlisted 1917, cannot get a
 lawyer to help or get Constitutional
 right to prove, 'Not Guilty' of Threaten-
 ing (Pres assumed) elect Kennedy 1960.
 What's happened, no law, no evidence
 True 1964 March (enclosed) the worst
 case of libel, 90% lies, are you waiting
 for the Hickel Hammer to replace
 the Stars & Stripes, This now my
 life a criminal or a investigation,
 13 years P.D. docket RT

143

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

ORIGIN Intelligence Div. OFFICE Boston, Mass. CASE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Name of Subject: Richard Paul Pavlick Present Whereabouts: <i>b6 b7c</i> <i>b7c</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Manchester, N. H.	PERIOD COVERED 8/10/73	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7c</i>		
DETAILS		

SYNOPSIS

Subject has returned to the Manchester, New Hampshire area.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to M/R of SA *b6 b7c*, Washington Field Office, dated 5/11/73. Further reference is made to TWX Message #775, from Intelligence Division, dated 8/2/73, requesting Boston to confirm the location of the subject.

(B) IDENTITY AND BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT:

Name : Richard Paul Pavlick
 Current Address : *b6 b7c*
 Home Address : Same

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

On 8/10/73, this writer contacted Deputy Chief *b6 b7c* of the Manchester, New Hampshire Police Department, and requested him to detail an officer to visit with Pavlick at his current address. Deputy *b6 b7c* complied with this request and reported to this Agent that an officer from the Manchester, New Hampshire Police Department had visited, and personally talked with Richard Paul Pavlick at *b6 b7c*

DISTRIBUTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ID Boston WFO (10)	COPIES Orig. 2 cc's 1 cc	REPORT <div style="text-align: center;"> <i>b6 b7c</i> <u>SPECIAL AGENT</u> <i>b6 b7c</i> <u>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</u> <i>imw</i> </div>	DATE 8/10/73 DATE 8/10/73
--	---	---	--

MEMORANDUM REPORT

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

SS 1588 (08-72R)

SECRET

13 AUG 15 PM 1 10

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

CO-2-19,259
8/10/73
Page 2

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case Closed at Boston.

SSF 1639 has been filed this date.

REF

RECEIVED
SECRET SERVICE

1973 AUG 13 AM 10 05

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

WRB
9-17-73

MPD
9/17/73
a

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : SAIC - INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (QIB)

DATE: SEPTEMBER 13, 1973

FROM : SAIC - BOSTON

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

SUBJECT: RICHARD P. PAVLICK

There is attached for the Headquarter's file original correspondence received from the Office of the United States Senator, Edward M. Kennedy, at the Boston Office, on 9/13/73.

SA *b6 b7c* Boston, had been advised by telephone on 9/12/73 of the receipt of attached correspondence by *b6 b7c* who serves on the Boston Staff of Senator Kennedy.

A copy of attached correspondence is being maintained in the Boston file.

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

Special Agent In Charge

CHC/cgb

Attachment



RECEIVED
SECRET SERVICE

1973 SEP 17 PM 12 19

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

9-12-73

RECEIVED
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

SEP 13 11 42 AM '73

BOSTON, MA

per conversation.

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

August 27, 1973

Secretary to
Sen Ed Kennedy
Boston Mass.

I had hoped that you would talk to me and then explain to the senator just how you felt about the interview.

That religious fanatic in Belmont N H destroyed my life after Dec. 14th when I was arrested.

When I went down to Hyannisport and other place on Dec 14th pm I went there to see how much the country had changed. I had traveled the Cape in 1910 sellin Fels Naptha sopa. When you bot land then you were stuck with more land than you bot be cause the owner wanted to avoid paying taxes.

On Dec 14th in Hyannisport at the air field I stood about 50 feet from John Kennedy and in my car were dynamite and caps etc that I was ging to throw away but never did.

If I had any intention to hurt Kennedy would there have been a better time.? I went to Florida to see what Jimmy Hoffa . th (sob) looked like and didn't know that the Kennedys Had a home there on Dec 10th untill I read the paper as I was eating.

When arrested the shock overcame me for days for I like John and we could have been twins for we thought much alike.

RIF

^{from}
All that I have asking is to prove to the world
that there was no intention by me to hurt John
It was the hallucination of a drunken postmaster.

bu b7c

I have written to ~~bu b7c~~ that unless
i am permitted by Congress to prove my innocence
that my life will come to an end.

86 years and strong patriot and a law
abiding citizen and then have this (spb) postmaster
charge me with threatening Kennedy and being in
Hyannisport on Nov 8 and 9th when I was in Belmont
voting and getting a hair cut.

~~The Senator~~ He has a chance to change his picture be
fore the public by investigating ^{with} and others.

Hope that intelligence will rule and that
Ed will permit you to talk to me. It won't cost
anything now. the future could bring a big story.

I am trying to get lawyers to take my case
but with failyres.

Richard P Pavlick

Richard P Pavlick

bu b7c

P S A s soon as I get a lawyer there will be a
\$5 000000 suit against TRUE magazines for their
article in March 1964 90 % untrue .

R.P.D.

66167C



Secretary to
Hon Edward Kennedy
Government Center
Boston Mass

_____ 70
AUG 31 1973

BOSIDE OFFICE

!!!!

!!!!

RI F

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

CPJ
7m2
for 5-18-73

ORIGIN Field (5/8/73) OFFICE Boston, Massachusetts (102) FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Name of Subject: Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Boston, Massachusetts and Manchester, New Hampshire	PERIOD COVERED 5/8/73 - 5/9/73	Present Whereabouts: (Address Unknown), Washington, DC
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7C</i> and <i>b6 b7C</i>		

DETAILS

b7C

SYNOPSIS

Information received on May 8, 1973 indicates that subject traveled from Manchester, New Hampshire, via Boston, Massachusetts, to Washington, DC, via Commercial Airlines. Liaison was effected with local and federal agencies having interest in subject. Secret Service Form 1639 is being submitted in connection with this closing report.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to TWX #124, from Boston to Washington Field Office, dated May 8, 1973, and transmitted at 13:30 hrs. EST.

(C) INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT:

Subject was interviewed by Detective *b6 b7C*, Manchester, New Hampshire Police Department, on May 8, 1973.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

Reference is made to TWX #124, from Boston to Washington Field Office, dated May 8, 1973.

On May 8, 1973, SAIC *b6 b7C* Boston

REFER

DISTRIBUTION Intelligence Division Boston	COPIES Orig. w/att. 2 cc's.	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 5/9/73
Washington F/O	w/att. 2 cc's. w/att.	APPROVED <i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 5/11/73

5-11-73

Refer

Subsequently on 5/8/73, SAIC *b6 b7c* reported the aforementioned information via FTS to ATSAIC *b6 b7c* Washington Field Office.

On 5/9/73, I contacted Special Agent *b6 b7c* FBI, Boston, by telephone;

Refer

On May 9, 1973, I contacted ASAIC *b6 b7c*, Intelligence Division, via FTS. ASAIC *b6 b7c* advised that the Boston Field Office should retain custody of this file pending request for transmittal to the Washington Field Office in the event it is determined that the subject intends to spend any length of time in that area.

(E) EVALUATION:

Evaluation of this subject remains unchanged as of the date of this report.

Secret Service Form 1639 is being submitted in connection with this closing report.

(F) DISPOSITION:

This case is considered closed at Boston with the submission of this report.

Two copies of this report, together with a copy of SSF 1639, are being forwarded to the Washington Field Office for their information.

RECEIVED
AIR SERVICE

75 MAR 17 AM 11 00

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RI F

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Handwritten: A5/15/73

Handwritten: cps

ORIGIN Intelligence Div. OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED 5-10-73	Bellevue Hotel 15 E Street, N. W. Room 202 Washington, D. C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ATSAIC <i>b6 b7c</i> and Special Agent <i>F b6 b7c</i>		

Handwritten: b7c

SYNOPSIS

Subject interviewed and expressed no interest in the protectees of this Service. He is presently in Washington trying to gain support and publicity for his case.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to teletype #124, Boston, dated May 8, 1973, and to the telephone conversations between ATSAIC *b6 b7c*, Washington Field Office, and ASAIC *b6 b7c* Intelligence Division, in which ASAIC *b6 b7c* requested a personal interview of the subject.

(C) INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT:

On May 9, 1973, ATSAIC *b6 b7c*, Washington Field Office, and the writer interviewed the subject at the Bellevue Hotel, 15 E Street, N. W., Room 202, Washington, D. C. No one else was present during the interview and no property was taken from the subject.

Subject was polite and cooperative during the interview and stated that he traveled to Washington in order to arouse publicity and gain support for his effort to have his case reopened before a court of law, so that his name would be cleared of any wrong doing. He said that he recently placed an advertisement in the Union Leader, a newspaper in Manchester, New Hampshire, requesting that individuals petition President Nixon to investigate the charges against him. He also stated that he hopes to contact several advertising agencies here in Washington in an effort to gain publicity for his case.

DISTRIBUTION Intelligence Division Boston Washington	COPIES Orig. w/att. 2 cc's 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 5-11-73
		SPECIAL AGENT <i>b6 b7c</i>	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 5-11-73
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>b6 b7c</i>	

The subject advised that he has no intention of trying to see the President or any member of Congress, while he is here in Washington, D. C. However, he did mention that Representative Louis C. Wyman, New Hampshire, would be the only member of Congress that would listen to him if he decided that he wanted to take his case to Congress. He further advised that he is a non-violent person and harbors no animosity relative to the protectees of this Service.

The subject stated that he is a patriotic American and that he can't understand why the Government wanted to frame him in regards to an attempted assassination on the life of Former President John F. Kennedy. However, he did state that if he was ever going to attempt an assassination he would kill himself along with the victim. He advised that he doesn't have much of a formal education, but that he does have the knowledge and capability to construct a bomb if he so desired. He said that the Secret Service shouldn't underestimate him because of his age. (It should be noted that the subject told us that he brought his pliers, flashlight, and hammer along with him and that he carries a pen type pepper gas container, for his protection.) He also said that he does not feel that the President's car is very well protected, because there isn't any device to deflect a bomb or keep one from going under the car.

The subject stated that he receives a retirement pension of \$9100 a year and that he presently has seven hundred dollars on him for expenses during his stay in Washington, D. C. He said that he would stay in Washington until he has made all of the necessary contacts to have his case publicized. He said that he would notify this office upon his departure for Boston.

He said that he is in good health except that he has a painful back injury and can only walk about two hundred feet at a time at which time he has to stop and rest.

Photographs are on file and his appearance hasn't changed.

(E) EVALUATION:

b5

b5

b7e

CO-2-19,259
May 11, 1973
Page 3

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case closed at Washington.

Attached for the Intelligence Division is a copy of literature being sent out by the subject.

SSF 1639 submitted at this time.

BJK/mjh

RIF

- PETITION -

PETITION TO PRESIDENT NIXON TO GIVE PAVLICK AND ALL CITIZENS THE CONSTITUTION RIGHTS/

President Nixon, I/we humbly petition that you order Congress to investigate the in false charges, illegal arrest and confinement of Richard P. Pavlick, Manchester, N. H. 6 years without trial although innocent. If you don't give Pavlick his rights for tri fore Congress then you deny to all citizens their right to trial before a Jury of the Don't make Pavlick a Man without a country because you refuse him his legal right trial.

Name	Name
Address	Address
Name	Name

RIF

Richard P Pavlick

b6b7c

Born in Boston Mass Feb 13, 1887; educated in Boston Public Schools; indoctrinated into law and order and patriotism; enlisted in 1918 at 31 yrs because every one should protect their home and freedom without expectation of rewards.

Arrested in Palm Beach on Dec 14/60 falsely and illegally, as having threatened the life of John F Kennedy, on Dec 14 as charged by Postmaster *b6b7c*, *b6b7c*, a religious fanatic, and *b6b7c*, Secret Service agent, without evidence, or law and no trial for 6 years.

At time of arrest in Palm Beach the Secret Service agent *b6b7c* refused Pavlick his right to have a lawyer, the police did the same. The arrest was for passing over double lines and vagrancy, both false. Arresting officer *b6 b7c* was $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away when he crossed lines illegally. He was not a vagrant for he had over \$400; was retired disabled American veteran 100% and on four pensions.

Secret Service and police took his personal property without a search warrant after being denied a warrant. Charges were dismissed on Aug 4, 1964 but only 3 note books, camera and typewriter were returned. Police at Palm Beach took \$53 but never returned any of it. \$3.50 more in car, while Secret Service had it, also never returned.

b6 b7c of Bow N H, formerly N H Atty Gen, ordered Selectmen of Belmont to commit me to N H Hospital altho the selectmen had not seen me for 4 years. U S Atty Gen Robert Kennedy refused to talk to reporter but demanded that if charges were dismissed that I was to be kept in hospital for life. This case should have been heard in Concord where the alleged crime was supposed to have been committed and not in Miami as ordered by Robert Kennedy. Drs *b6b7c* & Dr *b6b7c* did not charge Pavlick with any mental defects they left it blank.

Three times declared competent to stand trial, yet Judge *b6 b7c* would not permit a trial.

6 years in prisons without trial - no evidence - no law = 15 jails over night
Miami - Springfield Mo - Danbury Conn - Leavenworth Kans - Lewisburg Pa - Ft Lauderdale - Concord N. H. No trial.

b6 b7c Union Leader, Manchester N H - found that Pavlick had told the truth and placed his paper lawyers behind him, got the N H Bar Assn to provide counsel, got him writ of habeas corpus and release by Judge *b6b7c* who while Dr *b6 b7c*, head of N H hospital, was testifying, said that he had heard enough. Dr *b6b7c* had refused 9 times to talk to Pavlick until 2 hours before hearing.

\$29,000 have been spent on ads and 58,000 letters. Only 16 persons cared. All lawyers refuse to help me. This is your right for the rights under the U S Constitution. If you fail to get Pavlick his right to prove his innocence, then you and he have lost, the U S will not survive to 1976.

U S Citizens must organize to protect their rights or apathy will destroy the U S. It isn't too late. President Nixon has ignored 40 letters to him. Everything printed in Union Leader Nov 10 to Nov 26/66. Why have all citizens refused to get me and their rights. Act now before it be too late.

How to save on taxes

If you want lower taxes then pay all government bills with currency secured and protected by taxes. Every bill would carry the date of the issue and be good for only 20 years. 5% paid off each year. Money received from sale of Government bonds is deposited in banks and left there until used. The banks can loan it out until needed, without paying any interest, but you pay interest from date of issue. Currency would be printed only as needed. Save 28 billion dollars that are paid for interest on bonds.

Gainfully employed families could now buy homes or farms or engage in business at low interest rates.

Jobs could be made by subsidizing manufacturers and other businesses. Unskilled could be taught trade and get off welfare. Banks would handle all saving accounts. Tax evador would now have to find other risk businesses instead of tax free bonds. It can be done if you want it. It would take time to pay off all bonds. It should be made possible to pay taxes in instalments.

Richard P Pavlick

b6167c

How to assess and tax real estate.

Only land should be assessed at different rates for houses, business building land and farms. Improvements on buildings would not increase the value of the buildings. Income from homes and business would be taxed, at reasonable rates depending upon what is a reasonable charge for rentals of home, and businesses. Where buildings are held for increase of value should be taxed more. Mortgages should not be foreclosed for 3 years except in unusuable circumstances. Homes should be foreclosed if conditions beyond the control of the owners makes it impossible to pay installments. When property is sold then taxes should be assessed for the true value of the property. People who have saved for years should not be deprived of their homes due to conditions beyond their control. They should be given a chance to redeem their homes.

Argosy Mag
205 E 45th St
NY N Y

RIF

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SECRET SERVICE

973 JAN 16 PM 12 26

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

[The body of the document is almost entirely obscured by heavy black noise and grain, rendering the text illegible.]

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



OPJ
gmk 1-17-73

Intelligence Division
ORIGIN: Intelligence Division
OFFICE: Boston, Mass.
FILE NO.: J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Intelligence	Closed	Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	<i>b6, b7c</i> <i>b7e</i>
Manchester, N. H.	1/11/73	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SA <i>b6, b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject interviewed as requested by Intelligence Division.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to Intelligence Division TWX Msg. 639, dated 1/8/72, and to SSF 1639, dated 1/12/73.

(C) INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT:

On 1/11/73, subject was interviewed at his residence by the writer. Subject stated that he has no interest in the forthcoming inauguration.

Subject labeled President Nixon as the first true hypocrite-president, and stated there were not enough derogatory superlatives in the dictionary to describe former Miami SAIC *b6, b7c*. He stated that he had considered traveling to Washington the first week in January in order to picket the meeting of Congress, but had been precluded from going when his wallet was stolen. He described himself as a patriot of this country, who has never advocated violence. He maintains his innocence of the charges brought against him in the past, and stated that he intends to continue his literary campaign until he is proven innocent.

Subject furnished printed material to the writer which is his explanation of the facts surrounding his arrest in 1960.

(E) EVALUATION:

Subject's evaluation remains the same as reported in M/R of the writer dated 2/15/72.

Subject will be 86 years old on 2/13/73.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
✓ ID	Orig. w/att.	<i>b6, b7c</i>	1/12/73
Boston	1 cc	APPROVED: <i>b6, b7c</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	1/12/73
		SMZ	

LEVEL
BY SER:

173 JAN 16 PM 11 24

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

J-CO-2-19,259
Page 2
January 12, 1973

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case closed. Attached for Intelligence Division is printed material furnished by the subject.

REF

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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

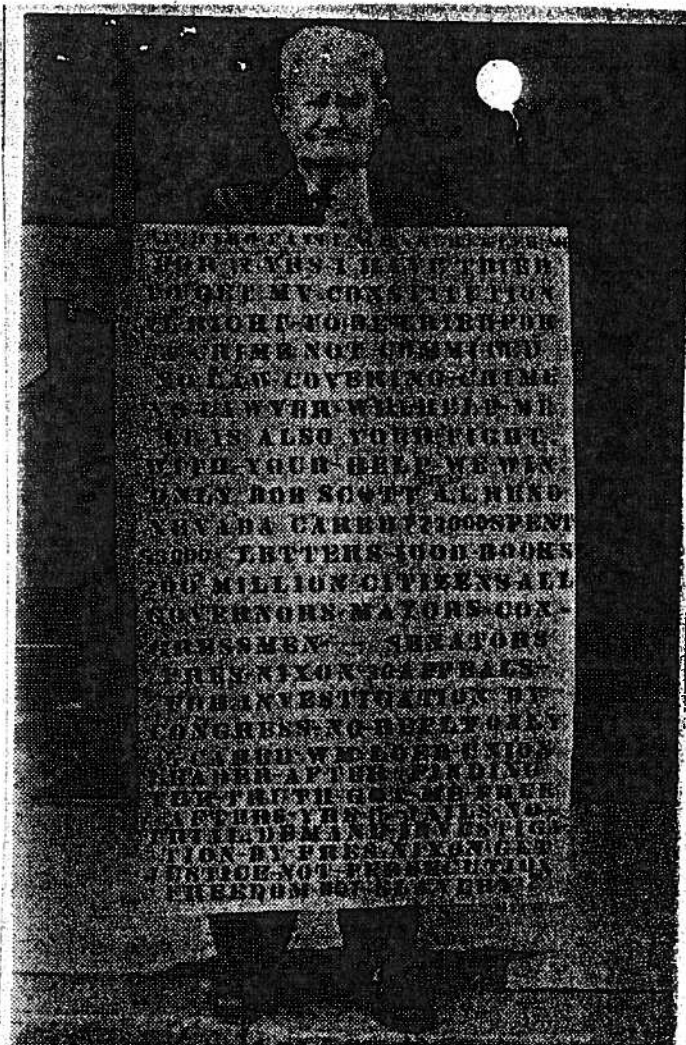
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SECRET SERVICE

12 JUN 19 10 10 18

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

REF



RICHARD F. PAVLICK, a veteran of World War I, protested yesterday morning at the state convention of the Disabled American Veterans held at the Sheraton-Carpenter in Manchester. The 85-year-old Pavlick wants the DAV to help him clear his name.

(Photo by Carlton Smith)

CITY EDITION
MONDAY JUNE 5, 1972
PAGE 3

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Handwritten: WJ
2-23-72
A

ORIGIN **Intelligence Division** OFFICE **Boston, Mass.**

FILE NO. **J-CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Manchester, N.H.	PERIOD COVERED 2-15-72	20 Hanover Street Apt. 56 Manchester, N.H.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA [b6 b7C]		b7c

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject interviewed and stated he bore no animosity toward Presidential candidates.

(A) INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to TWX Msg. #515 from AD *b6 b7c* Intelligence Division, dated 1-31-72.

Further reference is made to SSF 1639 by the writer, dated 1-19-72, and to SSF 1639 by the writer dated 2-15-72.

(C) INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT

On 2-15-72, subject was interviewed at his residence by *b6 b7c* Manchester Police Department, and the writer. Subject was pleasant and cordially invited and the writer into his one-room apartment. Subject was garrulous concerning his past, and he expressed his total disrespect for former Miami SAIC *b6 b7c* and the Belmont, New Hampshire Postmaster.

Subject labeled all politicians as hypocrites, stating he bore no animosity toward announced Presidential candidates or any other protectees of this Service. He stated he was not dangerous, but described himself as very talkative. He stated that he intends to continue in his efforts to clear his name in Court, even if this means appearing before Congress. He acknowledged having written numerous letters to the President, all of which have gone unanswered.

Subject claimed that he always liked President Kennedy, and never had any

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
WID	Orig. w/att	<i>b6 b7c</i>	2-15-72
Boston	cc ces	APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 2-16-72
		SPECIAL AGENT Mark C. Brown	
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

intention of harming him in 1960. He stated that it was only a coincidence at the time that he had some dynamite in his car. He stated that he had used dynamite to remove tree stumps from some property which he owned in New Hampshire.

Subject stated that he receives total annual compensation of \$8,400 from the Veterans Administration and Social Security Administration. He stated that he doesn't save much money, preferring to donate most of his money to charities and orphanages. He stated that he holds monthly parties for orphans, and during interview he produced several photographs which were taken of himself and several orphan children at a party held on 2-13-72, at a local restaurant. He stated that the photographs were taken by the Manchester Union Leader newspaper, and he expressed his gratitude toward William Loeb, the publisher of the newspaper, who has supported him in his efforts to have his "day in court".

(E) EVALUATION

It is suggested that future personal interviews with the subject would serve no useful purpose, in connection with continued quarterly investigations.

It is anticipated that subject will continue to express his views in writing and publicly with the backing of the Manchester Union Leader newspaper.

(F) DISPOSITION

Case remains Closed. Attached for Intelligence Division is a photograph of the subject which appeared in the Manchester Union Leader on 2-14-72.

RIF



ASSISTING Richard Pavlick with the cutting of a cake honoring his 85th birthday are Roland Lapointe, 10, left and Helen Powanda, 8. The youngsters were among two dozen well-wishers who attended Pavlick's party Sunday night at the Alibi Restaurant.

(Photo by George Naum)

RIF

cp

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ced
10/22/71
x

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Washington, D. C. FILE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE <u>Intelligence</u>	STATUS <u>Closed</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Richard Paul Pavlick</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Washington, D. C.</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>9-14-71</u>	<u>Bellevue Hotel Room 719 15 E Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>Special Agents: <i>b6 b7c</i></u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b7c

Subject interviewed and stated that he was in Washington, D. C. to distribute petitions stating that he is innocent of the charge of threatening President John F. Kennedy. Subject also stated that upon completion of this task he will return to Manchester, New Hampshire.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to teletype number 137 from ID to Washington Field Office dated September 10, 1971. Reference is also made to the telephone conversation between Special Agent *b6 b7c*, Washington Field Office, and Special Agent *b6 b7c*, Intelligence Division, dated September 14, 1971, requesting an agent to interview subject at the Bellevue Hotel.

(C) INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT:

On September 14, 1971, Special Agent *b6 b7c* and the writer interviewed the subject at the Bellevue Hotel, Room 719, 15 E Street, Washington, D. C.

Subject stated that he was in Washington, D. C., to distribute petitions asking President Nixon to order Congress to investigate the diabolical charge that he threatened the life of President John F. Kennedy in November of 1960.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
<u>Intelligence Division</u>	<u>Orig.</u>		<u>10-15-71</u>
<u>Washington</u>	<u>1 cc</u>	APPROVED	DATE
<u>Boston</u>	<u>1 cc</u>	<i>b6 b7c</i>	<u>10-15-71</u>
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>b6 b7c</i>	

Subject continued to say that he had about 1,000 petitions and would start to distribute them at various local colleges and at the White House as soon as his truck is repaired and he finds help in distributing the petitions.

Subject said that he would like to see the President concerning this matter and attempted to secure an appointment at the Republican Headquarters. However, he was unsuccessful in obtaining the appointment. Subject said that upon completion of distributing his petitions, he will return to Manchester, New Hampshire to continue his letter writing campaign.

Subject expressed no animosity towards any of our protectees; however, subject stated "I don't think much of President Nixon one way or the other", and "I don't think too much of Vice President Agnew". "All I'm concerned with is my legal rights".

Subject stated that he arrived in Washington, D. C. on Sunday morning, September 12, 1971, via his blue Ford Van. Subject continued to say that since he doesn't drive, he paid a young man to drive him to Washington from Manchester. Subject said he met the young man at an auction near Manchester, New Hampshire, and only knew his first name as being **b6 b7C**. He described the young man as being a White male, about 17 to 19 years old, and reportedly living somewhere on Ball Street, Manchester, New Hampshire. Subject also mentioned that **b6 b7C** returned to Manchester the following day.

Subject stated he didn't have any weapons or explosives. With his permission, Special Agent **b6 b7C** and the writer searched the subject's belongings and room with negative results except for a portable battery operated "shocker" found in a top dresser drawer in his room. Subject mentioned that he needed the "shocker" for protection at night. Subject stated that his van truck is presently located in the Ford garage somewhere on Georgia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

No property was taken from the subject at this time.

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case closed at the Washington Field Office. Two copies of the subject's petition attached for Intelligence Division.

At no time was Pavlick given any medication except to sleep and he had to fight to get that. Only Doctor *Don't C* *Springfield, Mo.* tried to get him to work which was impossible because of health and physical condition. He refused to give him arch supporters although pain made him stop many times. He asked Pavlick, "How do you know that you have any pains? He told him that he would never get a trial while Kennedy was Pres.

Dr *Don't C* a visiting psychiatrist to N. H. Hospital, gave Pavlick double dose of *bbib 7C* because he wouldn't answer only one question *bbib 7C*, this medication almost cost him his sanity. He saw white rats crawling under a radiator and up the end. It took ½ hour to awaken him. He almost lost his mind because of the medicine - he couldn't think properly, talk, write, read or act as a normal person would. Others had to write his letters.

After Pavlick was transferred to another ward 4 months later, he took medication *bbib 7C* but he held the tablet under his tongue and spit it out into toilet four times a day. That was for 2 years.

bbib 7C said in Court that he was a *bbib 7C*, but he never talked with Pavlick and would not give him any medication for sleep. He said in Court that he had never seen him when he was not under medication. He never saw him in the few months that he was there when he had any medication.

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy refused to talk with reporter *bbib 7C* and couldn't remember anything about him but he had the case transferred to Miami when it should have been heard in Concord, N. H., the place where the alleged crime was supposed to have been committed. He further stated to N. H. Atty. Gen. that he was not to be transferred to V. A. facility if charges were dropped. He was to be kept in N. H. Hospital.

N. H. Atty. General William Maynard ordered the Selectmen of Belmont to commit him to the hospital although they had not seen him for 4 years, the committing Doctors did not state why they were committing him. They left the space blank.

During his 4 years under U. S. control he was declared competent 3 times but Judge *bbib 7C* Miami, wouldn't give him a trial, but kept sending him to many other places usually 3 day rides, always in handcuffs.

After 28 months in N. H. Hospital, Pavlick was released on Dec. 13, 1966, 6 years after arrest. He was not insane at any time, and had never made any threats against Kennedy.

From the time of arrest Pavlick was denied his right to have a lawyer by police and Secret Service agent *bbib 7C*

When charges were dismissed on Aug. 4, 1964, only a camera and typewriter were returned to him. His car, money, and all other personal property were confiscated and never returned, although demands have been made for them.

Enlisted in Dec. 1917 because it is the duty of every citizen to protect his freedom and country, now all that is asked is his Constitutional right and yours also, to be judged by his peers. Congress alone has the right now.

N *bbib 7C*, to continue this injustice is to place crime on a throne and truth and law on a guillotine.

"Do unto others that you would that they would do to you." Does truth make you whole? Make the Constitution a live thing.

You now have my life or death in your hands. A trial by Congress is life - denial of my right to prove my innocence may be death, but not suicide.

Prove that my indoctrination for law and order and love of my fellow mankind was not a mistake. Don't make me a man without a country with hate, not love for my country.

See March 1964 issue of Truth magazine, 90 percent libel. Story from Secret Service True have been asked to investigate and correct the story but refuses to even answer his letters.

Hope that you will act intelligently and give him his right for justice by Oct. 1, 1971.

Only you now, and Congress, can undo the injustice done him by Postmaster *bbib 7C*; Postmaster General Day and *bbib 7C*

You helped Lt. *bbib 7C* now help him.

Richard R. Pavlick, Manchester, N. H. 03104

Automobiles and road signs and traffic lights

Windshields should slope away from driver instead of towards him; they are less dangerous and gives one a chance to put their hands on the glass.

Sun reflecting metal and glass should be so located that sun is not reflected from cars.

Traffic lights should be on the right and near side of an intersection and not across the intersection; not as universally demanded by the U. S.; no car should have any red light before them when they have crossed with the green light.

Emergency brakes should be on the right side of the driver, also key, so that in case operator gets sick or incapable of operating the car the passenger can stop the car by turning off the key or using brake.

All bolts of driving control should have castalated nuts, bolts should have holes in them for cotter key. Spring washers do work loose.

Operator's licenses should be for one year from month in which license is issued and cars should also have one year from month registered.

Car plate should be the same color all the time. State name should be at bottom; there should be no advertising on plates. They are for identification only. Numbers should be 6 inches high and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; plate according to size of numbers.

Parking; car should be parked with right front wheel at curb and right rear wheel four feet from curb, easy to park and easy to back out and no damage to car or meter posts.

There should be two plates, one for front and one for rear, no lower than two feet from ground. If there be more than one kind of plate, it should be identified like for police A number A; A stands for police and A on right for county.

Civil defense signs should be at curb where they can be seen and not on buildings and in alleys. They should be red, white and blue and visible along the street.

Economy-

All government bond drawing interest should be paid off and Bonded Currency issued instead for 20 year use; Taxes would be assessed as at present and there being no interest, the bills passed by Congress would be 100 per cent instead of 150 and 200 percent because of interest. 5 per cent would be withdrawn every year. Money saved could be used to loan gainfully and legally employed to have their own homes without any deposit and interest at low rates

AN INNOCENT CITIZEN AND VETERAN

whom the veterans organizations will not investigate or help, nor will 225 million citizens act to protect their right and his to appear before a jury of his peers and prove his innocence, Pavlick for 11 years has been denied that right given to him by the Constitution of the U. S. Does the U. S. Constitution protect you and me? It hasn't me.

It has cost Pavlick \$23,000 -- 33,000 letters, 1000 books, 10,000 letters containing everything published in the Manchester Union Leader from Nov. 10-17, 1965 and Dec. 13-14, 1966, yet only 11 people have been interested. Only one veteran, **b6 b7c** of Reno, Nevada, answered.

All that Pavlick asks is his Constitutional right to prove his innocence of having threatened John F. Kennedy on Nov. 8 and again on Dec. 14, 1960, when he was arrested in Palm Beach and denied his right to have a lawyer by both police and Secret Service agent **b6 b7c**; resulted in his being denied his freedom for 6 years until Judge **b6 b7c** N. H. released Pavlick from the N. H. Hospital where he had been illegally confined for 28 months.

Judge **b6 b7c** stopped the hearing on Dec. 13, 1966 while Dr. **b6 b7c** was testifying not having seen Pavlick while he was Superintendent of the hospital and refusing to answer his 9 letters, stated that he had heard enough.

When William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader of N. H. learned the truth from **b6 b7c** his reporter, who had spent 10 weeks investigating the charges; he placed his paper behind him and got him a hearing and release from the N. H. Hospital.

Pavlick was arrested on a non-existing law by the Secret Service; his property confiscated after being denied a search warrant and although 11 charges were dismissed Aug. 4, 1964, only a typewriter and camera and three note books returned. \$53 was taken away by the police at Palm Beach and never returned and also \$3.50 from the glove compartment. **b6 b7c** **b6 b7c** kidnaped Pavlick and took car, key to his motel and everything without a legal right to do so and 2 unmailed letters.

The illegal and false charge was made by Postmaster **b6 b7c**, a fanatical Catholic, because Pavlick mailed out circulars but no comment was made on them . . . they were mailed out because an editor replied to a question - what would he do if church and State were in conflict: he said the "hell with the State." I believe that Church and State should be absolutely separated, all children attend public schools and not support any but public schools. Prayers in schools don't do any good or any harm.

b6 b7c stated that I had followed Kennedy into Hyannisport and had sent him letters and cards Nov. 8 yet I had never left N. H. from June 14 to Nov. 26, 1960 and this was on Nov. 8 when I voted in Belmont, N. H.

b6 b7c made the charge that resulted in an indictment in the U. S. District Court on March 15, 1961. He stated that Pavlick was in Belmont from Nov. 8 to Dec. 16, 1960 and was telling people that he was going to kill Kennedy, which was a lie.

Pavlick was not in Belmont or N. H. after Dec. 3, 1960 when he left for Mexico but to stop off at Miami to see what Jimmy Hoffa looked like, but Hoffa was not to be there on Dec. 16th as Pavlick believed. He didn't know that Kennedy had a home in Florida until 8 p.m. on Dec. 10th, 1960, when he went out for supper and read paper.

Pavlick left Belmont on Dec. 3, 1960 was in Ashland until Dec. 7, then in Washington, D. C. for 2 hours and at 4:30 p.m. on Dec. 10th in Palm Beach or West Palm Beach at a motel. On the 14th he was arrested and on the 16th he was in Ft. Lauderdale jail waiting to go to Springfield, Mo. M S Medical Hospital.

How could he have been in Belmont on those days as charged in the indictment. He is innocent of having threatened anyone.

After 4 years of being transferred from Miami to Springfield, Mo. (3 times) and back to Miami to Danbury, Conn. to Leavenworth, Kansas, Lewisburg, Pa., Washington, D. C. and finally to Concord, N. H., stopping every night at some jail overnight; traveling about 350 miles a day, traveling at times above the legal speed limits.

PETITION

President Richard M. Nixon: I/we humbly petition that you let Richard P. Pavlick, Manchester, N. H. prove his innocence of a diabolical charge that he threatened the life of John F. Kennedy in Nov. 1960 and denied trial for 11 years; imprisoned for 6 years with no evidence or law. If you don't give him his Constitutional Right to be tried by a jury of his peers then you, also, deny my right for a trial. Don't make him a "Man without a Country" that he risked his life to preserve. Order Congress to investigate his last "Court of Resort."

Name _____

Address _____

Zip Code _____

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

WRITE PRESIDENT NIXON
THIS IS YOUR FIGHT ALSO

HIF

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

1969 SEP 22 11 55

OO WTE

SENT

DE USSS 511 2651542

FROM: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

TO : PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION

INFO: ZEN/DIRECTOR

ZEN/DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

ZEN/INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

ZEN/LIAISON DIVISION

TECHNICAL SECURITY DIVISION

ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE FORCES

VICE PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION

WHITE HOUSE POLICE

ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR INVESTIGATIONS

ZEN/USSS BOSTON

ZEN/WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

CITE NO. 1498 22SEPT69 1140EDT

BT

U N C L A S S I F I E D

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK (CO-19,259)

REFERENCE IS MADE TO MY TELETYPE DATED 9-19-69.

SUBJECT LIVING AT BELLVUE HOTEL, 15 E ST, WASHINGTON, DC.

(VICINITY OF UNION STATION).

CR

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Boston, Mass.	FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259
TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Boston, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED September 10, 1971	Present Whereabouts: Unknown
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6b7c</i>		<i>b7c</i>

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject reportedly departed his home with another unknown individual on September 8, 1971, en route to Washington, D.C., for the alleged purpose of picketing at the White House.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to TWX Msg. #145 by the writer, dated September 10, 1971, relative to the subject's reported departure for Washington, D. C., on September 8, 1971.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

Refer

On September 10, 1971, contacted Inspector *b6 b7c*, Manchester Police Department. He stated that he had been informed that date by Sgt. *b6 b7c* of the subject's trip.

On September 10, 1971, contacted Sgt. *b6 b7c* of the Manchester Police Department. He stated that he had received information that date from *b6 b7c* that the subject left home at 9:30 a.m., on September 8, 1971, Sgt. *b6 b7c* advised that *b6 b7c* is a neighbor of the subject residing at the same address, *b6 b7c*. According to *b6 b7c* the subject departed with another unknown individual in the subject's personal vehicle, a blue 1961 Ford panel-van, bearing New Hampshire license plate *b6 b7c* stated that he had previously been requested by the

DISTRIBUTION ✓ Intelligence Div.	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 9/13/71
		Washington FO	1 cc
Boston	1 cc	APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>b6 b7c</i>	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Q.L.P.
TJB
SST
update

CR

File: 00-2-19,259

TO : SAID *b6 b7c* Intelligence Division

DATE: September 14, 1971
7:40 P. M.

FROM : SA *b6 b7c* - Intelligence Division *Jm*

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

On the above date and time SA *b6 b7c*^{w/o} advised that at 6:00 P. M. this date SA *b6 b7c* and himself had interviewed the subject at Room 719 of the Bellevue Hotel located at 15 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Pavlick stated that he arrived in Washington, D. C. on the morning of September 12, 1971 and that a individual named *b6 b7c* (W/M, 17-19) had driven his truck (the subject said that he did not drive) for which Pavlick paid him \$ 20.00. He further advised that the truck encountered engine trouble and that it is presently in a Ford dealer's garage located on Georgia Ave, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The subject stated that he had come to Washington to distribute several thousand brochures explaining the raw deal he had received relative to his alleged attempt to kill President Kennedy. He said that he would try to get assistance in helping to distribute his brochures at various colleges and at the White House. Pavlick said that he would not seek an interview with President Nixon but did hope that the President would intercede in his behalf and clear him of the Kennedy incident.

Concerning the Protectees of this Service the subject said that he had no feelings regarding President Nixon or Vice President Agnew. He did say however that he did not like any of the Kennedy's.

A consent search of the subject failed to disclose any weapons or explosives. He did have approximately \$ 200.00 cash on his person.

Pavlick stated that if he was unsuccessful in distributing his brochures he would return to his home in Manchester, New Hampshire and continue to write to the President relative to his cause for clearing his record.



9/14/71

Page 2

subject to accompany him to Washington for the alleged purpose of picketing at the White House. *b6 b7c* stated that he refused the subject, and that the subject had requested him to drive since the subject does not possess a drivers license.

Sgt. *b6 b7c* stated that the subject is well known to him. He continued that he had conducted investigation on September 10, 1971, which disclosed that the subject's automobile was missing from its usual parking place, and that the subject was not at home. Sgt. *b6 b7c* was requested to contact this office upon the subject's return home.

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case closed - Boston.

Quarterly investigations remain in effect.

YCB: seh

are

cd
708
7-20-71

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Field OFFICE New Orleans FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE <u>Intelligence - 601</u>	STATUS <u>Closed - New Orleans</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Name of Subject: Richard Paul Pavlick</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>New Orleans, La.</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>6-28-71 - 7-2-71</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts: Unknown</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>ASAIC <i>b6 b7c</i></u>		<i>b7c</i>

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

[REFER]

(A) INTRODUCTION:

~~Case originated in the field on 6-28-71, when~~

Refer

(B) ~~IDENTITY AND BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT:~~

Name	:	Richard Paul Pavlick
Alias	:	Unknown
Current Address	:	Unknown
Home Address	:	Unknown
Employment	:	Unknown
Place of Birth	:	Unknown
Date of Birth	:	Unknown
Race	:	Unknown
Complexion	:	Unknown
Sex	:	Male
Height	:	Unknown
Weight	:	Unknown
Hair	:	Unknown
Eyes	:	Unknown
Scars and Marks	:	Unknown
Photo and Date	:	None.
Prior Confinement	:	Penal

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intelligence Div.	Orig	<i>b6 b7c</i>	7-8-71
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Orleans	1 cc	ASAIC SPICAKASMX	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Boston (IO)	1 cc	APPROVED	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i>	7-8-71
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

Social Security No. : Unknown
FBI Criminal No. : Unknown
VA Claim No. : Unknown
Military Serial No. : Unknown
Drivers License No. : Unknown
Other Identifying No. : Unknown

Secret Service Judicial Action: Richard Paul Pavlick was previously convicted of a threat against former President John F. Kennedy.

Mental History: Unknown

Criminal History: Unknown

Education and Training: Unknown

Addictions and Deviations: Unknown

Marital Status and Family History: Unknown

Organizational Affiliations: Unknown

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

Refer

(F) DISPOSITION:

This case is being closed in the New Orleans office. The original correspondence received at Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, La., from Richard Paul Pavlick, is attached, for Intelligence Division.

A copy of this report with a copy of the correspondence received at the college is being forward to the Boston Office, for information only.

Attachments:

Intelligence Division - Orig. corres.
Boston - copy of corres.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

6-2-71
3 *MA*

ORIGIN **Field**

OFFICE **Newark, New Jersey**

FILE NO **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence - 601	STATUS Closed - Newark	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Newark, New Jersey	PERIOD COVERED 2/23/71	<i>b6, b7c</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7c</i>		<i>b7c</i>

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject letter received by Newark Office.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

This case originated in the Field when the National Enquirer, a newspaper located at 210 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, advised that they had received a letter from Richard Paul Pavlick of *b6, b7c* New Hampshire, outlining the fact that he has been persecuted by the United States Secret Service.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

On February 23, 1971, the Newark office received the original letter directed by Mr. Pavlick to the National Enquirer, 210 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. The contents of the letter indicate that the subject has a hostile attitude toward the United States Secret Service.

On February 23, 1971, I contacted ATSAIC *b6 b7c* Intelligence Division, and advised him of the contents of the letter.

(F) DISPOSITION:

This case is closed in the Newark office. A copy of the above letter is being forwarded to the Boston Office per instructions of ATSAIC *b6 b7c* Intelligence, for appropriate investigation, by the Boston Office. Original letter is being forwarded to Intelligence Division.

DISTRIBUTION Intell. Div. (w/at) Boston (w/att) Newark	COPIES Original 1 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 2-24-71
		SPECIAL AGENT <i>b6 b7c</i>	
KMT/maf		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 2-24-71
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>b6 b7c</i>	

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1971

RIF

NATIONAL

ENQUIRER

210 SYLVAN AVENUE
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J. 07632
869-5600

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

February 22, 1971

Special Agent *b6b7c*
U. S. Secret Service
P. O. Box 57
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mr. *b6b7c*

Enclosed please find the letter that was the subject of our telephone conversation this afternoon.

With the exception of the marking in red on the upper right hand corner, which was put on by our bookkeeping department as a receipt for the \$3 enclosure, it is just as I received it on February 18th.

Sincerely yours,

*b6
b7c*

Articles Editor

JC: th

Enc.

300
Rec'd.

February 6, 1971

National Enquirer
210 Sylvan Ave.
Englewood Cliffs N. J.

Gentlemen;

Enclosed is a check for \$2 for the Enquirer .

In 1960 I was arrested charged by the Postmaster of Belmont New Hampshire that I was telling people in the town that I was going to kill J F Kennedy. altho that was a lie and a hallucination by the postmaster **b6 b7c** . they arrested me in a trap at Palm Beach Fla and then charged me with threatening the life of Kennedy and for 6 year they kept me in institutions and wouldn't give me a chance to prove my innocence untill **b6 b7c** of the Manchester Union Leader learned that everything that was told by me was the truth and finally on December 13 1966 the judge discharged me from the n H Hospital saying " that he had heard enough. *discharged in full*

In ten years \$20 000 has been spent and yet I have not had a trial or invesigation by Congress; 22000 letters were sent into the home and to the residents and congress and only 10 people have cared.

Every appeal that I made has bro't no results and now I am on the road to get results no matter what happens .

I enlisted in 1917 because it is my understanding that all citizens should protect their country and homes without expectation of rewards.

So my efforts have been ^{in vain} of a fool to believe that anyone is unselfish and interested even in their own rights under the U S Constitution.

Why don't you look into this matter and get the truth.

Because I was unaware that **b6 b7c** of Miami had not given me my rights under the Constitution I could not sue True Magazine for their vicious diabolical article in March 1964. all the information come from **b6 b7c** Special Agent Secret Service who took everything after judge refused him a search warrant/

Don't blame me for what may happen in the future for my life won't last many more years and the name is worth more to me than all the money in the world. I wouldn't even take money for any article published by me or authorized by me ; it is my name that I am fighting for and the right of all citizens to have their day in Court which is not being given me.

I often wonder if revenge wouldn't be a better way. N.

Richard P Pavlick
Richard P Pavlick
20 Hanover St
Manchester, N H 03104

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

CONCORD, N. H. 03301

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Washington, D. C.
March 6, 1970

To: Richard M. Nixon, President
The White House, Washington, D.C.

From: Richard Paul Pavlick

Subject: Lawful enforcement of laws and U.S. Constitution

For over nine years, many appeals to you, the Congress of the United States and the citizens of the U.S. were made for an opportunity and my constitutional right to prove my innocence of a diabolical criminal charge, by a jury of my peers, but only ten people have been interested and have tried to help me; the best man was and is William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader of New Hampshire; this is my last one.

After I asked him, as I do you now, was he and are you a ~~liar~~ ^{Hypocrite} who preaches but never practice that truth will overcome and justice be obtained.

William Loeb put his paper 100 percent behind me, his lawyer and his 'ace' reporter for six weeks, traveling to Florida, Missouri, Kansas and elsewhere and found out that I had never lied. The story is in my book.

I was declared insane by Judge ~~blc b7c~~ on January 27, 1961. I was never given a guardian. My arrest, illegal, was for traffic violation and vagrancy. There was no violation and no vagrancy. My income was about \$2,500 a year; retired from the post-office because I was unable to work.

At my arrest in Palm Beach, December 14, 1960, the police and Secret Service Agent ~~blc b7c~~ refused to let me have a lawyer; my property was seized without a search warrant.

Although declared competent four times and sent back to Judge ~~blc b7c~~ for trial, he refused to try me and kept sending me to Springfield, Mo., Danbury, Conn., Lewisburg, Pa., Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Elizabeth's Hospital and New Hampshire Hospital at Concord, N.H. (28 months in New Hampshire Hospital).

The judge dismissed all charges. The New Hampshire Attorney-General ~~blc b7c~~ demanded that the Selectmen of Belmont, N.H. commit me to the hospital although they had not seen me for 4 years and the doctor failed to report his reason for examining me. Robert Kennedy demanded that if charges were dismissed, that they should keep me in New Hampshire and not send me to a Veteran Facility. He knew that the charges were illegal.

On December 13, 1966, Judge ~~blc b7c~~ of New Hampshire stopped a hearing saying that he had heard enough and released me from the New Hampshire Hospital.

On March 15, 1961, the U. S. Grand Jury indicted me in Concord, N.H. (I had waived jury at Miami, to prevent ~~blc b7c~~ from getting a free trip to Florida.) The indictment noted that I had been in Belmont, N.H. from November 8 to December 16, 1960 and was threatening the life of president-elect John F. Kennedy (declared President elect December 15, 1960).

On December 3, 1960, I had left Belmont for Ashland, Massachusetts to visit ~~blc b7c~~ ^{blc b7c}, until December 7, 1960. On December 8, I spent two hours at the National Soldiers home with my cousin ~~blc b7c~~ ^{blc b7c}. later I stopped at Atlanta, Ga. on the 10th December. I hired a motel in Riviera (W. Palm Beach) at 4:30 p.m.

At 8 p.m., while eating, I read that John F. Kennedy was staying overnight in Palm Beach. That was the first time I knew the Kennedy's had a home there.

My trip from Belmont was to be to Guadalajara, Mexico, but being under the impression that Jimmy Hoffa was going to be in a convention at Miami Beach, I wanted to see him. My mistake there was there wasn't any meeting on December 15, 1960.

On December 11th, I wanted to take a picture of the Kennedy home and had difficulty in finding it. One picture was taken about 300 ft. more or less north of the house on County Road. I was accused by Secret Service [b6 b7c] of being in Church on Dec. 4, 1960. Because I thought that it was a dead-end road, I turned around intending on getting back to my motel. As I approached the house I was behind one or more cars north of the house; a tall man came out, got into one of the two cars; that was Kennedy going to church. There wasn't any others there.

After they left, the road was open so I went down a road to the right and returned to the bank of a canal trying to decide if the car should be washed; deciding against washing, I returned to motel. Unknown to me was the fact that Postmaster [b6 b7c] had had a hallucination and had charged that I was following Kennedy around in Mass. on November 8 and 9 and I had been sending letters to people in Belmont from Hyannisport and had sent him a letter or a card November 8, 1960. That was election day. I offered b6 b7c \$5,000. for them. No letter was ever sent by me from Massachusetts to New Hampshire from June 13 to November 26, 1960 because evidence will show that b6 b7c the Pages - Russels, Stockbridge and others saw me every day except November 26, 27, 28. I was in Ashland, Massachusetts.

After the election I said that the best man lost (prove it). Kennedy and I could have been brothers and thought much the same! My country so far, is the only thing I lived for. In December 1917 my life was placed in the hands of my country to preserve our way of life.

Kennedy, I thought, might use his office to help Catholicism because of the pressure that might be brought on him. He was also too young and inexperienced and later stated that he was still wearing diapers. He had the same back ailment that bothers me, spondylolisthesis, the 5 vertebrae; he suffered worse than I because my doctor advised against operation. There was no marriage for me because it might be an obstacle to prevent me from earning a living.

I did not threaten Kennedy nor intended to hurt him because I don't believe violence changes anything. My true story of what happened has been written 21,000 times and in 1,000 copies of a short biography; a copy of all my appeals to you, 9 of them, should have been received by you. They were addressed to you. Each Congressman has received 5 different letters; one included the lies and truth told to b6 b7c Jr. of the Manchester Union Leader.

I was willing to die for my country. Will you have the Congress of the United States investigate the illegal arrest- accusation- confiscation of all my property; 6 years incarceration -- when there wasn't any law to effect my arrest on December 14, 1960 nor any other reason to charge me with threats that a fanatically religious hallucination of b6 b7c charged.

b6 b7c] has become a close friend of mine because he believes in law and order and knows I tell the truth.

In the beginning of this letter I asked if you be a ~~liar~~ b6 b7c answer to that question was having a reporter take 5 tape recordings, 2 days later he placed his support to me and got me a hearing and the Judge released me.

Hypocrite

I do not accuse you of being a ~~liar~~. I only asked. You must answer that by what you do. If you truly believe and intend to support and enforce the laws and rights of the Constitution of the United States of America and that truth will overcome all obstacles then you will ask, demand or request Congress to investigate the American form of the French Captain in Dreyfus case. It is hoped that you will follow your religious indoctrination and demand the truth.

No amount of money can compensate my loss of a good name.

Richard Paul Pavlick
2134 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

P.S. The cost has been \$18,000. 21,000 letters - 10,000 of them reprints from Manchester Union Leader; 1,000 book "6 years in Hell";

"To perpetuate this injustice, would be akin to placing truth forever on a scaffold and put wrong forever on a throne."

copies to:
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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*To Boston
6-1-70 R84*
*RS
R846-1-11*

ORIGIN **WFO WBP 5-12-70** OFFICE **Boston, Mass.** FILE NO **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed - Boston	TITLE OR CAPTION Name of Subject: Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Manchester, N. H.	PERIOD COVERED May 22, 1970	Present Whereabouts: Derryfield Hotel 45 Water Street Manchester, N. H. 03100
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent b6 b7C		

DETAILS

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SYNOPSIS

Richard Pavlick has returned from Washington, D. C., and is now living at the Derryfield Hotel, Manchester, N. H.

(A) INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the M/R of ASAIC *b6 b7C*, WFO, dated May 12, 1970, requesting verification of subject's arrival in this District.

(D) ~~OTHER INVESTIGATION~~

Refer

(F) DISPOSITION

Case closed - Boston

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Intelligence Div.	Orig.	<i>b6 b7C</i> <i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT	5-26-70
Boston	2 cc	APPROVE	DATE
WFO	2 cc	<i>b6 b7C</i> <i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	5-26-70
			fmr

AN INNOCENT MAN ILLEGALLY ARRESTED SPENT

Six Years in Hell.

by

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H.

A short autobiography of his life and the true story of an illegal arrest, indictments and false charges; lies by Postmaster of Belmont, N. H.; the refusal of the police of Palm Beach, Florida and the U. S. Secret Service to let him have counsel when arrested; the seizure of all his property after they were refused a search warrant; and the retention of his property although released December 13, 1966.

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EPILOGUE:

This book is dedicated to my friends, whose loyalty and belief that I was innocent made it possible for me to regain my voice in the society from which I was separated for six years.

[b6 b7c] of Ashland, Massachusetts, did all that it was possible for him to get someone to help me. No one could be more loyal and sincere. [b6 b7c] opened his home to me so that I had a place to go out to, the only place that I could find shelter and understanding. [b6 b7c] of Contoocook, New Hampshire, who gave up time to visit me and be my only contact with the outside world. I owe much to the extraordinary reporting, investigating and digging out the truth to [b6 b7c] a reporter for the Manchester Union Leader.

To Mr. William Loeb, of the Manchester Union Leader, I owe my life for he believed in me and had his reporter dig out the truth; without his help and backing of his lawyers and the paper, I might still be in a hospital. There are no words that can really express my thoughts of gratitude to them.

Richard P. Pavlick

COMPLETE STORY ABOUT RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

This story must begin on the day of my birth on February 13, 1887 in South Boston, Massachusetts. On this day Boston experienced one of the worst blizzards in New England; the doctor found it almost impossible to get to 106 Gold Street. (I have to rely on my memory of what my mother told me about my birth.) I was born at 11:45 p.m., on February 13.

After about three months I was taken to the St. Peters and Paul Church where I was baptized, in the Catholic Church. My Godmother and Father were Italians who lived in our house, Mr. and Mrs. Somario Sorazio. The reason that they were my Godparents was that my mother said that the doctors couldn't cure her breast fever, but the Sorazios did, and to show her gratitude they were permitted to be my Godparents. My mother had all the boys, three, Christened in the same church, yet none of us ever joined the Catholic Church or any other church or religion. My father had been a Catholic, but as he told me, his two cousins in Wesoka, Slavonia had children with the local priest, so he quit the church and never to my knowledge ever went to a church again.

At the age of six months, the doctor had given me up to die if he couldn't take water from the back of my ear, which one I don't know; it was too late in life to have me get the real facts because the doctor had died just two weeks before

my mother told me about it. I have suffered all my life from motion sickness and could not ride a street car without becoming sick; perhaps the needle the doctor used in his attempt to remove the water was the cause.

My mother said that she never had any trouble with me, that I was her best child of the two boys and girls that she had. Although I slept with my brother who had diphtheria, I never caught it; in fact, I have never had any children's disease.

My early life to the age of six was spent at 106 Gold Street among other children living there. My closest friend was a girl named Annie Brady, with whom I played daily. It was on a nice warm day when we were playing in the yard that in some mysterious way Annie dropped the back of her drawers and I tore up a newspaper, spit on it and then pasted it on her backside; the receipt that I got was from my mother who must have seen us, for she used her slipper in the same place on me. I remember calling her a son-of-a-bitch, perhaps I got more paddling for that. Day after day went by and as the weather permitted all the kids had a good time with each of us.

The house that we lived in was two-story and basement; the basement was rented to an Irish family, the O'Learys. I can see myself in the arms of Mrs. O'Leary who didn't have any children, as she rocked me to sleep. I wish she could rock me to sleep now, I need sleep.

All of us kids had played hopscotch, hide and go seek, baseball and tried to smoke the corn silk cigarets that we made. I don't know how we got matches. they were the wooden sulphur kind.

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She was a normal girl and had many escapades, which a normal girl would experience. While my mother could read and write, I cannot remember when she ever read any German books but she could read the newspapers and talk English. My father, however, always mixed with his countrymen and enjoyed his liquor to excess, only when we went to a dance by the Slovaks. Those were happy days for me and my brother. Many a time when returning from a dance on Washington Street near Waltham Street, in Boston, my father would be "loaded" but he could walk except when he went downhill on Dover Street near Dochester Avenue where he would fall into the snow, and we would have to rescue him. I cannot remember any quarrels that my mother and father ever had.

I cannot boast that my parents were educated people. They were like all the rest of the people, good citizens although my father never could read English or talk well enough to be properly understood in English. That was to be expected as long as he mixed only with his countrymen who liked him, although he was given to too much boasting. Father came from a District where most of the men were wire workers. He claims to have made the first wire coat hanger and made his way through Russia and Germany as a lad of 18. When my car was taken illegally, I lost the only picture that I had of him with the coat hangers.

~~As a child I had to wear long curls and skirts until~~
after I was six years old. My life wasn't a happy one amongst the Irish boys, and in later years those who knew me always referred to the time when I wore a skirt. Of course I also

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wore long stockings and also underwear.

I was never strong and so even though I knew that I could lick some of the boys I always ran away from them for two reasons, one was that I didn't want to be arrested (I had to wait until I was 74 to be arrested). The other was that I knew that I couldn't lick the other fellow, with a few blows that I was licked, so to avoid the licking I ran away from trouble. I would like to tell about another reason why I knew that I couldn't win in an extended fight, but it might be used against me sometime. The average person wouldn't understand and a doctor wouldn't know.

About 1894 we moved from Gold Street to 39 6th Street, South Boston, where we stayed until about 1901 when we moved to 167 Dorchester Street, S. Boston. My home before 1900 was a jumping off spot for the countrymen of my father, who accepted his hospitality and when they got settled soon forgot all about him. One fellow told my father that he was going to commit suicide, and my father bought him a horse and wagon and stocked him with things to sell, and when he sold all the goods he left Boston, and all my father had was a note that wasn't any good. My folks didn't have any money but what they had they helped those they thought needed help. My father sold his Government Bonds, mortgaged his home, and stopped the eviction. The time came in 1917 when my aunt now had three houses, all clear, thanks to my father. Our home was now mortgaged, and when my father died, the mortgagor wanted their money, so Mother went to her sister and asked for help and was turned down: my aunt said that she didn't have the money, that

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was the gratitude she received from her. No matter what we did my half cousins were jealous and they didn't think that we should even have a piano.

My grandmother spent most of her life in America with this family when the children were young, and when they were older they didn't want her so they sent her to my mother. She was now too old to help much around the small house we had. Fortunately, after many years my grandmother died at the age of 88.

As a kid I enjoyed the company of all the other boys. There was never any discrimination amongst us boys because one was a Jew or Protestant or Catholic. We were just people and enjoyed each other for what we were. I always remember when George Frawley told us that when he was in the church for Sodality on a Sunday afternoon, he farted and the nun hit him, he thought that it was a joke. There was Bert Meskell, with whom I used to go to Minnie Pond to fish. Before we went, Bert would always go to Cauty's Store. An old maid ran it. He would go inside and before Miss Cauty came out he would go behind the counter and gather some of the money on the shelf and then buy some soda crackers and pickles with her money. He was never caught. Then we would go up to the Pond, take off our shoes and dig for clams, and have a Clam Bake.

When I was about 10 years old I got a job cleaning up the stable for Mike Hickey; really it was for Charles Sullivan. I got 50 cents a week, but I had the pleasure of taking the horse about one mile away to the shop where the horse was

hitched up to the wagon that hauled empty barrels away to be sold. On Saturdays I would drive Mike Hickey home in a Concord Buggy; he would always tell me, "Now, Sonny Boy, be sure and take the horse back to the stable." Well sometimes I did take it back at once and sometimes when I could find some boy we would go for a ride out what is now Columbia Road, but we never went farther than the Railroad Bridge.

I always wondered why someone didn't make the horse collars so they didn't have to be twisted around the horse's neck. I was too young to understand how to do anything about making a better collar; perhaps the fire horses had broken collars then because they had to fit into the harness fast when there was a fire.

Every morning, weather permitting, I rode the horse to the shop and then went to school; I really sympathize with the teachers who had to put up with the stink from unclean bodies and the horses.

In primary and also grammar school I was always called upon to sing and to declaim in front of the whole school. I always had to sing about "my pigeon house that I open wide and let all the pigeons free." It was a hardship for me to stand up before the classes and do what they expected of me because I was self-conscious.

My mother always told me to work hard and to obey the law and to think about what the other people thought of me. I never had to be urged to do anything. I wanted to learn to play the piano, but Mother didn't think that I could learn on the piano because it had a few keys broken. I was never urged

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to use my brains but my little brawn.

My father didn't like the idea that I wanted to work although he only worked for \$12 a week; he was proud without reason. I tried to sell papers and pick up coal but there was only discouragement from home.

I was a leader in any mischief that was to be done. Yet we thought that it was only fun. We broke windows in empty houses. Each trying to break more than anyone else. All in fun. We went down to the tide and took a dory out into the channel and rocked the boat. Of course you cannot overturn a dory, but that wasn't understood by our mothers who would try to get us to come to shore before we drowned.

At 39 6th Street, when the tide was high, the waters would come into the cellar, but that wasn't all that came in. The water rats would come in also. In fact, I think that they made their home in the cellar under the ell. Snap traps were put there and rats were trapped but all the other rats left was the bone under the spring. My grandmother had a finger eaten, only a piece, by some rat that came up to the attic where she slept. I often wonder how we got our baths, if we got any, for we didn't have any bathroom; in fact, not many had them. Our toilet was in the cellar and used by two families. Lamp lights were all the light that we ever had. Only business houses had electricity and not many of them had that. ~~They depended upon gas and oil lights. In 1900 gas~~ lamps lit the streets. The lamplighter lit them at night and put them out in the morning. For lights all homes had lamps.

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The age had not been reached when gas was taken from the crude oil, so many lamps exploded because of the gas in the kerosine.

It was while we lived at 39 6th Street that my mother was sent to the hospital and the girl whom my folks had helped when she came from Europe left us (my two sisters and two brothers) and went her way without a thank you. My oldest sister was only 16 at the time. Well Mother recovered but I was next to get in trouble. It was about the 4th of July and at that time we had all kinds of fireworks; I had what was called a Volcano. We used Chinese punk to light all our firecrackers. The punk was a brownish stick about eight inches long and stayed lit all the time. The Volcano that I had had lost its fuse; it had fallen into the cone. I put the punk in and had said, "I found it." About that time the Volcano erupted and I got most of the fire in my face but not in my eyes. My mother put olive oil on it, and for weeks I had a white bandage-like mask on my face. The doctors said that they could not do anything better for me so I recovered and there isn't any scar left.

In 1901 we moved to 167 Dorchester Street and from there I went to the South Boston High School as the first class to enter there. A new building, it was built in the old reservoir on Dorchester Heights. There were three and four year classes, and I took the commercial course for three years. I never studied much, only to get a passing mark. I was a Lieutenant in the Boston School Cadets. In 1904 the class elected me to be their President. That was a mistake but they insisted on my remaining in office which I believed should have been given to some other person better equipped mentally than I was and

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who had experience in parliamentary laws.

* * * * *

I am now going back to when I lived at 39 W. 6th Street, South Boston.

When I was about 11 or 12 years old, four of us kids went down to the Old Colony railroad tracks that went below 6th Street between A and B Streets. As we walked along the road we met a fellow about 35 years old. Now I don't know why we stopped to talk to him, but while we were talking to him he pulled out his penis and masturbated. I remember that something white came from the head. He tried to get us to go with him but we scattered and only one couldn't get away, but we told some man about it, and I don't know just what if anything happened. The kid and the man went to the railroad yard nearby on Dorchester Avenue. Two of us boys escaped by climbing the granite wall to 6th Street. This fellow could have been a homosexual.

We kids used to play leap frog and baseball on the street until the cops chased us away. We didn't have any playgrounds. We used to have fun with Mary and Annie Corrigan; we didn't have any Jews around; we rode on old man Corrigan's jigger, a flat wagon, drawn by two horses. I remember George Lynch's mother. She had what we now call appendicitis; they called it inflammation of the bladder. I can now remember how she screamed in pain. George, after his mother's death, went west to Long Beach and married his first cousin; they lived at Signal Hill, California. I remember a woman who was having a

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baby (I was only 12 at the time). She cussed and screamed and then was silent; her sons turned out to be bullies.

I always liked animals and my mother permitted me to have some, even a white rat and stray dog, but my life should be in the open spaces on a farm or ranch, and it wasn't until 1908 that my mother located her cousin in Kansas and I spent 1908 and 1909 there, in Glasco, Kansas, Cloud County.

I had only two fights when I lived on 6th Street and they were about my girl, Dolly Anderson; two blows and I was the winner. It was while I lived at 39 6th Street that somehow I went to the Morgan Memorial Church on Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Some of my time was spent around Corning Street where the Church was located. I sang in the choir and for singing they gave me piano lessons, but because my mother thought that I couldn't learn on the piano with two or three keys broken, I never did learn to play a piano. We speak of delinquents; well at that time the kids were no different than they are now. There were a few who always wanted to get what wasn't theirs. I remember how one of them took a glass cutter and cut a corner out of a window, directly across from the Church. It was a store window. Then they held their coats against the glass and pushed the broken window out and helped themselves to what they could reach. It was possibly from here that the Boston Young Man's Union of Boylston Street sent me to the country for ten days. We went to Ayer to a Mrs. Lord's place.

We arrived when apples were ripe and we chose sides and

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had a battle with apples. Mrs. Lord would give us only one meal on Sunday. It was while here that my back troubles may have been started, for I was standing on a limb of the tree and had tried to reach the limb above me when I fell and landed in an upright manner, and with a loss of breath. When I landed my legs were stiff, not bent; that is what perhaps caused my spondylotheleses of the fifth vertebra. I can see the other kids standing around not knowing what to do. This trouble isn't unusual, but it is hell to live with it. I cannot go to a picnic because I cannot sit or bend down. I had another girl from Winchester Street, a kid about my own age. She lived in a neighborhood where she was raped by old men. One day we went to an outing down to Long Island, just for the day. I used to like this kid. I do remember a kid who even in winter never wore shoes or shirt and never caught cold; he was a neighbor.

This section of South Boston was called "Cork" Point. It was here that the ignorant, wealthy Yankees used to come over to South Boston, which was to have been the Back Bay of Boston, but when the Irish boys held them up in their carriages, they went to live in what is now the Back Bay.

Perhaps my class may be the only class that didn't have class pin, ring or any record to pass on to posterity, all because I failed them and they didn't have any more knowledge than that which I had, and the headmaster and his assistants didn't do any supervision.

While living at 167 Dorchester Street, I had a double runner sled which we used when the snow was deep enough to

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slide down W. 6th Street towards F Street. One day, one of the "Forth Thieves" (a gang from E Street and where I sometimes went but left when they went elsewhere to steal and rob) jumped on my back as I started downhill, with others on the sled. I tried to stop him so I finally called him a son-of-a-bitch. Then he wanted a fight, so we went down to F Street to an open lot with a crowd following us, but all I had was one punch in his face when I fell down and then someone stopped the fight. Well for weeks I had to avoid going home from the Lawrence School through the shortest way because this fellow was always there and wanted to fight. I could have fought him but I didn't want to be arrested, so while I felt that I could win, we never came to blows again and I didn't get arrested; to have been arrested might have prevented my taking a Civil Service job.

In 1901 I had a 32 caliber revolver which I used to shoot off blank cartridges. Sometimes we would put nails in the barrel but we never knew where it went, if it went anywhere. I mean by we, my brother and I.

I never went anywhere with my brother except when we had a canoe. My brother was interested in my cousin, but he wouldn't let me go with my brother, and I have a scar on my leg where he hit me with a stone.

My brother told me once that you didn't have to have a girl, and it wasn't until many years later when I started traveling about that the thought came to me that my cousin was a homosexual. My brother appeared to be all right and as I look back I cannot find any action of his that would lead

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anyone to suspect that he might have been a homosexual; to me he never was.

After my graduation from high school I got a job at Brown Durrells, wholesale dry goods, on Kingston Street, near Essex Street. My wages were \$4 a week. After one year I asked for an increase, only to be told that I was not fitted for the business, so I left and got a job with E.L. Patch Co., wholesale drugs. They were on North Street (99). I had charge of patented medicines, tinctures, fluid extracts, etc., and also morphine trituate tablets, which came in small bottles. We also had vanilla beans and oil of roses, both of which sold for \$6.50. The oil of roses sold for \$6.50 an ounce. Essential oils were on the shelves and also some 5% nitroglycerin. When a doctor came in from the road, he would go to the cough medicine and take a two-ounce bottle and drink it. That was what good he thought the cough medicine was. Because the shipper, a Mr. Smail, and I couldn't get along I quit. He was always accusing me of not filling an order, only to find that I had. One day I forgot to lock the elevator door and we had a fight so I quit. I was also charged with not ordering Cascara Sagrada by the gallon from the factory in Stoneham, yet as soon as I took the Cascara off the shelf, I would order it and would not get another gallon for weeks. I did all that I could. My next job was with Ennis & Stoppani, Bankers and Broker, at 50 Congress Street. I was trusted with much money but one day I paid a bill and it seemed that there were two firms by the same name in the same place. I got a receipt and then had to show the cashier where I had paid the bill.

One day I failed to put the "spot" cotton price on the sheet which I gave to the Boston Transcript, but I did call back as soon as I realized that I had forgotten about it. It was then that I realized that these things should be checked; my employers lost the free advertising because of the mistake. I was fired but hired again, and after a time I went to another job in an architectural iron works shop on Albany Street, Boston. Because when I did have time to rest, the foreman put me to sorting out machine screws (there were a number of barrels of them), I quit and went to a lithographing place. This concern, John Worley Co., printed music. I liked the job and might have stayed at it, but some of the men thought it funny to throw a "sucky duke" on my work and I had to do it all over again. I got tired of that and quit. A "sucky duke" was chewed tobacco cud.

My next job was with E.P. Crowell Co., at the Castle Square Stables, as a bookkeeper. Here he paid me \$12 a week. I stayed there until my mother found her cousin's address and wrote her asking if I could go there, so I went and stayed in Glasco for two years (1908 and 1909).

For a whole year I used to go with Lulu P. Rice but there was no love on my part, although I did use her time for one year and then left for Kansas never to see her or hear from her again. She was a wonderful dancer but jealous. We had many wonderful days that year, canoeing, going to the theaters in Boston, free, for I had passes to any theater in Boston and sat anyplace in the orchestra. We also went riding, thus giving some of the horses exercise. I did have my own horse,

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Dodger, he was a dodger, you had to be alert all the time you were driving for he would duck at anything moving in the streets. I also had another fast horse who overstepped himself. If I had him today I would make him a race horse. The only bad feature about him was that you couldn't pull too hard a line on him or he would stand still or balk, as they called it, then all one had to do was to lead him one step and he would travel like "lightning." We had many wonderful days together, and once we got stuck in a canal on the Charles River shortcut at West Roxbury and I had to get out of the canoe and push the canoe back to where we started. At no time did I ever think of sex with her. I used to like to take her hair down because it was very long; it reached to the floor; she was about 5 ft. 2 inches. Later in 1912 she married and had one boy, and when she thought that he was going back into the Army she jumped out of a window, 30 feet above the street, and almost landed on pickets on a fence on Cortez Street, in Boston. That was the last of her.

I think that it was about April 12, 1908 that Lulu and I went to see the Chelsea fire which almost destroyed the whole of Chelsea. It started in a Jewish rag shop and was out of control until it almost destroyed the complete Chelsea area.

At that time it was easy to get someone to start a fire in your business or house. Some used powder, which was painted on the walls, some used candles which they put on excelsior, lighted it, and then left, and when the candle burned to the excelsior, the place would burn. My cousin had four fires and he was never accused of starting the fires. He was a German

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whose loyalty I found after WW 1 was with Germany although a citizen of this country. His first fire was in a grocery store on Armory Street, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He got insurance then he learned to be a bookbinder. His first fire here was on Summer Street where the Boston fire of 1872 started. His fire started between his place in a closet and the business next door; he got a big insurance. His next fire was on Devonshire Street near Franklin Street. His next fire was on Chauncy Street, near Milk Street, and then his final fire was on Arch Street. This left him with all the machinery that he needed that could be saved and with about \$59,000. He had that when he died. He was clever and could have made a name for himself in the auto world for he was mechanically inclined.

He had one of the first bicycle shops in Boston on Marine Road, South Boston. He was a member of a club with the Berlo boys. They had tandem bicycles and a five-man bicycle; they used to race at the M Street playground, in South Boston.

Late in April, 1908, I left for Glasco, Kansas, where I was to work on the ranches about the town, harvesting, plowing, driving cattle, and threshing wheat. This work was really too difficult for me, yet I did it with severe pains in my back. I never knew until after the war that it was my backbone that was injured early in life and which prevented me from bending and heavy lifting and standing around without pains. I was always slipping when loading wheat on wagons and pitching the bundle into the threshing machines. It was tough working

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harvesting wheat in bundles and shocking them, many bundles would be broken. The first time that I shocked wheat I was walking in back of the binder when a rattlesnake was almost stepped upon. Fortunately I had long boots on, but it did not get a chance to attack me so I killed it with a black-snake whip. I was never afraid to pick up snakes, even rattlesnakes. I used to put the bull snakes around my neck; some were about five feet long; they were not dangerous. In the harvest field when the boys found a snake they would call me and I would pick it up. Once I took a rabbit out of the coils of a bull snake. I wonder what the snake called me.

One day while threshing we found some rotten eggs and one fellow wanted me to throw them to him. All went well until he missed and got spattered with the rotten mess. He was going to kill me, and if he could have gotten down, I would have had a fight on my hands. Some of the hands tried to make me drink liquor, and it is lucky for them that I am not violent or they would have had a pitchfork through their belly after I got up from the ground.

Harvesting and threshing were hard on the women folk for they had to get up early and make breakfast, then make dinner and supper for many harvest hands. Some certainly could eat, and at that time I, too, could eat after a hard day's work. But tired as I may have been I still couldn't get much sleep. ~~We had fun as well as hard work.~~ When harvesting, one lived with the people for whom he was working, but when threshing, you slept wherever you could find a place, on the ground or in a shed. One night some hogs got loose and scattered all

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our clothing around but did not bother anyone. This man was noted as a poor feeder. One man gave my blankets to another man to sleep on and he went on top of some wheat. That ruined the blankets for the beards could never be removed from the blankets.

One fellow was very "goosey" and when you touched him and said "get her" he would put his arms around anyone nearby. One day he put his arms around the girl carrying some food and it went to the floor. He was a good worker but that was all. He had some Indian blood in him for his mother was a pioneer and an Indian. His sister had designs on me but I didn't think that way. Because of my relationship with some of the pioneers, I was accepted by the bank as trustworthy, so without any money I bought a horse and buggy and had to break in the horse both to saddle and buggy. Once when in the saddle the horse decided to go up in the air and then fell backwards, but I was off and on again before it got to its feet. It made a good horse after it ran away once with me. It traveled about 25 miles that day after it ran away with me. I used a snaffle bit after that, not a straight bit.

One day I shocked from 30 acres, 50 bushels of wheat but the heat almost got me for I didn't have brains enough to rest. Everything went black, that was all. We were paid \$2 a day up to 1917. After that it was \$7 a day, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. ~~Even though the price of wheat was low, 75 cents a bushel, if~~ they could have had a vacuum cleaner to gather up the waste wheat in the stacks of threshed wheat, money could be made. No machine could get all the wheat: the cattle were turned in

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to eat the wheat straw in the winter.

Corn cultivation was hard work and while it made about 25 bu. in 1908, now it makes about 200 in some cases, and the price is not 75 cents a bushel but about \$1.75.

The romance of farming, if there was any besides hard work, is gone for the tractor has made work easier and more expensive, and more can be done in a day. Horses are seldom seen on the ranches of the West. There are some, but very few.

The heat and the wind of Kansas for two years was not what I liked. I was in two tornados about nine miles out of Glasco. The first one moved a storage bin with about 5000 bu. of wheat, but missed the house by 10 feet. It was about 4 a.m., I got up and then went back to bed; the tornado tore up three cottonwood trees near the house and somehow narrowly missed the house. It would have been found in pieces; that was in 1909.

After working in the wheat fields, I went to Denver, but I didn't find any work for I didn't know what to do--a jack of all trades and master of none.

Market Street was then the "red light" district, legally operating. There were all kinds of people there. The Chinese and the Negro prostitutes were charging 25 cents, the French about 50 cents, and another house required that you show \$10 before they would let you in, so I was told. A colored girl was telling the patrolling officer that someone had cheated her of her 25 cents.

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It was a tough winter there and one day, while I was near the convention hall, the wind was so strong that it blew me into the wall of the building; it was impossible to buck the wind.

After a few weeks in Denver and when my money was used up I went back to Glasco, Kansas and later went back to Boston.

In 1910 I took a job with the Edison Electric Company as a driver for the installation wagon. My work was to help the other man who took out meters and installed new ones and also to provide new bulbs and take back the used ones. These were carbon bulbs, but later they had Mazda bulbs which gave more light. Many days all we did was rest in the shade on a Back Bay street as we didn't have work to do. When the electric trucks took over, I tried to get a job to run one of them but I lost out. Tom Collins, my boss, told me that if he had had charge they never would have let me go. Maynard, the electrician who installed the meters, was drunk on Christmas Eve and I did all his work that day, yet he made charges against me that he refused to voice before me and his boss. Someone too lazy to put the used bulbs where they should be left them near an elevator. I put mine where they should be left, but I was accused of leaving them where the other fellow had put them. That didn't mean anything however.

Later I took a job with the Fels Naptha Co., of Philadelphia, putting up metal signs on buildings and stores and putting in window displays. My trip took me to Lowell and later to Barnstable and Centerville, but as Hyannis Port was too far away to drive a wagon I didn't get there.

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On December 4, 1960 I drove down to Hyannis Port in my Buick, arriving there about noontime and leaving there about 2:30 p.m. My reason for the trip was that I wanted to see how much the roads and scenery had changed, and also to see the Kennedy home there. I never did see it, for after eating a lunch at the airport, I drove towards the waterfront, and as I was almost near the waterfront road two cars came around the bend and the officers patrolling the street ordered me and all other cars to the side of the road where we remained while Kennedy and the Secret Service men passed within ten feet of me. I was headed towards the ocean; they were coming towards me, going to the airport. I turned around and followed them to the airfield and walked up to the fence where Kennedy was shaking hands with many people. Had he come another 25 feet, I may have shaken hands with him. As there was no reason why I should stay around, I got into my car and went back to Ashland. In my car at the time, because I had forgotten all about it, were ten sticks of dynamite, some fuse and electric detonators (I think about 10). The fuses were in a safety box in back of the front seat and the dynamite was in the trunk. This is one time when luck was with me for I did not know that a false charge of threatening Kennedy was made by the Postmaster, **b6 b7c** of Belmont, New Hampshire. Fortunately, all went well and I got back to **b6 b7c** place. I was not interested in Kennedy after the election.

After three days I started away again for Mexico via Miami. The last time that I was in Cape Cod was about 1910 or 1911 when I worked for Fels Naptha Soap Co.

I don't know just what year it was but it was before the election for President that ^{b6} and I went down to Provincetown to see ^{b6} his brother, but he wasn't there and so we stopped at someplace where ^{b6} had a home, a summer home. After that it wasn't until December 4, 1960 that I went down to the Cape.

In 1913 I took the examination for Postal Clerk at Boston, and in March 1914, the day that Parcel Post went into the Postal service, I was appointed a substitute clerk at 20 cents an hour and lucky to get over two hours a day. Day after day we went to the Post Office and sat on the "bench" to wait for work but there was not much work, and we did come back in the afternoon, and then at night about 5 p.m. we got about two hours work. Those who were in right politically got the eight-hour jobs of men, sick, etc. Much of my work was in the Registry Department because I was a fast writer and an accurate one. While ^{b6 b7C} was Postmaster, I suggested to him using the numbering system then used in London, applying to the different stations. ^{b6 b7C} got all the credit for it. I suggested the money order system now in use but not as it is used today, for I thought only about the half dollars and quarters that were lost in the mails. I suggested that money orders, without a payee, be sold up to \$1, payable anywhere in the Postal system. ^{b6 b7C} stopped me from getting a transfer to Sherborn to a rural route. ~~I wanted to get out into the fresh air. I~~ then transferred to Winchester, Mass., and later went into the U.S. Army on December 15, 1917.

Because there wasn't room at Fort Slocum, N.Y., we were housed in every church, synagogue, school, firehouse, etc. except the Catholic churches there. Before we left New Rochelle for the Fort, I, without any help and going without sleep and proper food or dress, collected about \$500 for a bronze memorial tablet, now in the library near the entrance, on which was engraved the appreciation for what the people of New Rochelle, N.Y. had done for the enlisted men waiting to go into the service. The Y.M.C.A. man from the Fort said that this was a time when he would be a big man. He had the band from the Fort lead us in a parade and I gave the money to the city for the tablet. He forgot all about me but I didn't want to make a mess of the affair so I went along with the boys. There was a **b6b7C** from Rochester, N.Y. who was supposed to have been the treasurer but he didn't show up, so all work of collecting money fell upon me. The only place that my right to collect the money was questioned was at the synagogue, and they were right because I could have been on the make or have kept money for myself. All I got out of it was the loss of my hat, which **b6b7C** replaced with a new one.

At the New York Athletic Club, because I was not getting sleep and seldom eating, I almost fainted. All we got were eggs and coffee and bread. I went to pieces and **b6b7C**, of Liggett and Myers, gave me his room to rest in and some brandy to get back on my feet again, although I don't drink.

In a few days we were in the Fort and while there my father died of heart disease. I got a furlough for five days and went to Boston. Not having the money for the fare, one

soldier gave me the money and told me to give it to another fellow if he wasn't there; that is what I did when I came back. I was flat broke. At Christmas we had turkey but most of the turkey was in the bottom of the GI cans. We ate on wet tables that had been washed by the KP's. It was cold in the mess halls.

By the looks or appearance of the snow on the ground, the doctors must have added a laxative to the coffee. Many of the men waited just too late and had to take off their "johns" which had been messed and left them on the ground. It was easy in the dark to find your way to the toilets at the waterfront. We slept on the floor on small mattresses, only a barrel stove heated the long barracks, and when the doors were open those near the door felt the severe below zero cold of outdoors.

After we were doped, vaccinated--and got parathyroid injections--heart examined (no one fainted in our group), we were returned to barracks where we remained a few days until we were sent south to Texas (Waco), then Charlotte, N.C., and finally to Camp Mills from where we were sent overseas. It was funny in Waco to see a big lieutenant running away from his wife. He had been a sergeant and only held the office during wartime. He ran through the squadron barracks, then down to the headquarters, and she was only about 5 feet 2 inches. ~~He cheated all the merchants in waco with whom he~~ dealt of the food that was provided for the Officers' Mess.

Temporarily I had a job as Sergeant at Charlotte, N.C. I was informed of the death of my only brother and so I had

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another furlough to Boston but not in time for his funeral.

At Camp Mills we were sent to our ship, the Mandingo, for overseas duty. This ship was the Appam and had a reward to anyone who sank the ship, because the Germans had taken it as a prize of war after the Germans had brought it into Newport, News, Va., before we went to war on April 7, 1917.

In England, when we got there at Liverpool, the kids lined up on the street asking for pennies. We had heavy Munson last shoes with cleats, and the streets were paved with bobble stones and with every two steps we took we lost one.

We had a few scares and a few deaths. The bodies were dumped at sea. I am not a sailor and motion sickness came to me soon after eating chocolate. The galley stunk until the Army cooks took over. I was sick and had to fall out of line for sanitary reasons. When we got to camp at Flowerdown, I had a bath, cold, the only one to take. The English cook on board ship made money by stealing our fruit and selling it back to us in pies. Somewhere in the South as we went south to Texas we cleaned out the bake shops, for all we got on the train were canned cold beans and coffee. At one "patriotic place" they raised the price of the pies. In High Point, N.C. **b6 b7C**

b6 b7C gave us bacon sandwiches and cigarettes.

At Camp Mills, our Lieutenant, **b6 b7C**, wouldn't let anyone go to New York City and he gave us plenty of "policing". If there was any other officer more hated (60 days) than **b6 b7C** **b6 b7C** we never heard of him. He seemed to go out of his way to make life miserable for the men.

At our camp in Cirencester, England we were assigned to work with the English. They kept their bed boards clean, but their bodies just stunk: They used our Y.M.C.A. while we went to town. Our attempts to wash our clothes, while not a failure, were difficult. Many who never washed anything until they got into the Army didn't know how to wash, so some burned their clothing trying to use hot water over a wood fire. When we were first served a meal in Liverpool, we had a pail for coffee and another for lamb stew, our only food, and black bread, no potatoes. Those who were on KP got all they wanted, and the last man was swearing a blue streak for he got very little, if any. When we served American style we all got our share, and believe me, no one left any black bread on the table for they made bread pudding of it. We soon had a rash from the food.

At Cirencester the Major wasn't going to let us fly our flag, so the American officer in charge lined us up to leave the camp. After that the English also saluted our flag when it was raised and lowered. The English officers thought they were better than the men over whom they ruled.

Because I had a bad back to begin with, it became worse as I had to carry the weight of the tail of an aeroplane on my shoulders when putting it under cover. And together with the little sleep I ever got I went down to Winchester to the Army hospital. I had a chance to see London but passed it up. At the camp hospital I was sent to a tent under observation; the doctor wouldn't stop his game of cards to examine me. A man from Billings, Montana was in another tent. He was the only

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occupant and a diphtheria carrier, so being alone I transferred to the tent but I never got any trouble. As they didn't take my clothes away and the other man had money, he used my clothing and went to the English canteen and bought food; we were never caught. The diagnosis that the doctor made was neurasthenia, yet he never saw or talked to me. Upon my return to Cirencester I was put in the office but had no duties until they told me to censor mail, but gave me no instructions as to what was not allowed to be sent in the mails. I was still in the office until we embarked for America. We had taken over \$1000 worth of cigarets, candy, and soap but all I ever got was what I paid for, although I brought \$250 worth of supplies with me when I was transferred to the Squadron.

We arrived back in New York, the second boat to return, but if it hadn't been for the storm we would have been first. We lost a few days riding the waves. At New York we had our first white bread in the form of buns; the longshoremen threw money to us. Before we left England we were given Duke's mixture tobacco because we had never received any such rations, but most of it was thrown overboard. Unlike our trip over when men begged for tobacco and would pay 25 cents for **b6b7C** mixture, in Liverpool. The **b6b7C** went for our tobacco.

Before we left England we were deloused, our clothing except leather goods was put through extreme heat. If shoes were put in the bag they came out very small shoes, one-third the size when they went into the heat. One Russian Jew who slept next to me in the tent had plenty of lice on him; as they took them off of him they put them in a bottle; they were large.

I never got any lice at any time.

Only once when we stood retreat on Salisbury Plains, the officer in charge was some General of the Medical Service. He alone saluted the flag although it is customary for all officers to salute when in formation.

After our return to Camp Mills we were discharged on December 21, 1918, and then we returned to our homes.

I didn't know that I could be reinstated in the Post Office so I started wandering around from job to job. In 1920 I went to Akron, Ohio to work in the Goodyear Rubber Company plant. Everybody who wanted work could get it, but they overloaded their plants and went into receivership. The Dillion Read Co. took over. They were a good company to work for, they had a House of Representatives to whom all complaints could be made and then passed on to the Senate, and if they approved, it went to the Manager, and if he disapproved, which he seldom did, the House and Senate could override the Manager's veto.

After leaving Akron, Ohio I went to the harvest field in Kansas, around Glasco, then to western Kansas where I could have married an heiress with over \$300,000, but I didn't love her and so wasn't interested. Then I went on to California and drifted from one job to another always hoping to find the round hole for a round peg but I was never to find it. Finally I drifted back to Boston and was reinstated in the Post Office as a substitute clerk, but I overworked and almost had a nervous breakdown. I worked 12 hours a day for almost six months hoping to get a good starting salary when I would be appointed

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regular clerk. When I felt that I might get sick, I left and went to California and tried to get into the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle. The first time they refused to admit me, but when I told them that I tried to commit suicide, they admitted me and I remained there for one year without any medical or psychiatric treatment. I never tried to commit suicide for I was never depressive manic psychotic.

After my return to Boston I was again reinstated in the Post Office as a substitute clerk and remained that way until later. I again left the Post Office service. I was in W. Los Angeles when the last earthquake occurred in Long Beach, California. I took over the distribution of sandwiches and coffee, even to getting the ladles from the Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward stores there. I saw the inefficiency of the Salvation Army to take over in an emergency. There was an awful waste of food, particularly the beans and frankfurters. The American Legion didn't play favorites; all people were treated alike, and those that asked for bags of food got what they needed. But unfortunately many took more than they needed. When the Red Cross took over, they were more strict and fair.

I started hitchhiking to Boston after leaving Los Angeles. On the way two veterans who had been at the Home picked me up and later picked up a crook who had one little girl with him and had left his wife, pregnant, and with two children at Pasadena, and they were to be sent to Oklahoma. He was a crook and the other two veterans were also. At Lawton, Oklahoma the three of them stole into an open office and took away

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a shotgun, a watch, revolver and pen. When I learned of this I left them in Tulsa. It was then that I learned that, while I was walking the street with the three-year old child, they were stealing. The gun was thrown away when the driver was scared that he was being followed by police. He also had two sleeping bags that they got at Long Beach. In St. Louis I was to get some money so I continued my trip to Boston.

Again, I got back into the Post Office and decided not to take a regular job for I wanted to be able to stay away from work when my back bothered me. So as soon as I could I got a place in Winchendon-Royalston, Mass. and spent my weekends there alone with my dog, as it was difficult to get anyone but kids to go up into the country.

During the hurricane in 1938 I was at the farm and saw big trees fall but none on the house. I saw Priest Brook become a river and then a lake. I sold the place to a veteran who had had sleeping sickness and bought a place in Gilmanton, New Hampshire--150 acres and a rundown house for \$1750, and later sold \$1800 worth of lumber off the place. It had over a hundred maple trees and about 15 acres of blueberries, some high bush, small bush and ground berries. This place later sold for \$6500 and mortgaged for \$5000 and yet there wasn't \$1000 worth of lumber on the place and the house was not worth over two thousand dollars.

I moved to Laconia to a store where I made my home for a few months or until I found a house to live in. After living in Belmont for a while, I bought a house and about one acre

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of land on Dearborn Street. The place was repaired and new siding put on (Homesote) a waterproof siding.

I always liked children and so the kids in the neighborhood made my home theirs also, but the girls were not allowed in the house unless there were two or more. We never had any trouble with the children because they knew that I was good for a ride, theaters, candy, ice cream, etc., but the youngest had to earn their share by bringing in some wood or dusting the car. They also liked to use the vacuum cleaner. So they used that too. I was also their doctor for bruises and cuts. The only time that two of them got out of line was when they pulled up some sunflowers; then I told them to keep away and they did. Later I relented and permitted them to the same liberties that they had had before. Because there wasn't any meter on the water, I used the water to hose down the kids in the summertime.

I wrote many letters to the Selectmen about things that affected me. I wanted the assessment changed because they raised it about 800%. The water bill I wanted on another bill and not on the tax bill. I wanted a single tax bill for each of my two pieces of property but they would never give it to me. I wrote to about 200 people in Belmont asking them to insist on getting water meters. The people appeared to be carrying the water bill for the stocking mill. I asked that the money paid on the water installment be shown on the water bill, but it wasn't until I insisted on it. I also wanted to know how much was left on the bill but I never learned.

Because from experiences of the past I seldom used my own

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name when writing to some paper, because I didn't want any serious troubles if anyone was to break into my home and I would have to shoot to protect myself.

I asked that the inspectors make the postmasters display the flag on the Post Office in Belmont and Laconia. The regulations require that the flag be displayed on good weather days, but Laconia, the Weirs, and Belmont didn't do that.

I never asked the Police to come to my place for anything for I never had any trouble except when I was going to Belmont a drunken man ran his car into my car. As I was about to go down the hill, he came up the hill at about 40 mph and hit the left side of my car, damaging the door. Officer *b6b7c* then Chief, didn't do anything about it. The highway policeman took the man to Laconia and then released him. No charges were made against me or him although he should have been arrested for reckless driving.

I sued the owner of the car for the damages and the Sheriff didn't serve the summons or attachment until I told him that the owner was at home. That was days after the accident. I was called a character because I went down to his office one day as he always ignored all the traffic double lines on Prescott Hill. He was not on an emergency call and he did that everytime that he went to Laconia. I knew who he was, but he wasn't at his office. I didn't know *b6 b7c* the Sheriff, except to say hello to him. We never had any talks.

Ex-Chief of Police *b6b7c* told the reporter that I was a recluse. Whenever any real activity took place and I didn't have any other commitments, I would go to town to take part in

them. The only time that I was alone was when in the evenings I would write my diary and watch the TV programs. The neighborhood children, eight of them, had access to my place every day as long as they behaved themselves, and they did.

When I bought my place on Dearborn Street, I never intended to stay there so I was always trying to sell the place for \$2500 without anything. When I couldn't sell at my price, I decided to give the Russels a chance to own their own home but they must pay the Spaulding Youth Center \$25 a month on a mortgage. It was known that I intended to leave Belmont to go to Mexico long before I decided to go. The Election didn't influence my decision to leave New Hampshire, for if I didn't go to Mexico, I was going to Phoenix, Arizona for the winters. It was because I didn't get my price that I decided that I wouldn't wait any longer as I wanted to write the history of my life, in Mexico, where I would be. Guadalajara was where I wanted to try and live. It had nothing to do with the election, no matter how it went.

Every year I always left Belmont and went to the South or West; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Houston, Texas; or Phoenix, Arizona. In April I always returned to Belmont, about April 15. Early in April I came back to Belmont in 1960 and left it only once to go to Ashland, Massachusetts. I returned to Belmont on June 13, 1960 and never left New Hampshire until November 26, and then returned to Belmont again to leave it forever on December 3, 1960. I was in Ashland, Massachusetts on December 3 to the 7th, in Washington, D.C. about the 8th, and left a change of address card there for Palm Beach, Florida.

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On December 10, 1960 I was in Riviera, Florida, and on December I was in The Fort Lauderdale Jail, a prisoner, because the Postmaster of Belmont and the Secret Service Agent accused me of having written a letter threatening John F. Kennedy elect, he was not a president elect. Although I didn't avoid any main highways I was able to get to Palm Beach, Florida on December 10, while the wonderful "lawbreaking Secret Service" was looking for me. I even passed through Palm Beach on December 10 at about 4:30 p.m. I was unaware that anyone was looking for me. On December 10 I learned that the Kennedys had a home on Palm Beach; I went over on Sunday, December 11. I was going to take a picture of the home and then go back to my motel. I thought that the road north of the Kennedy's home was a dead end so I turned around and drove back. I don't know if I took a picture of the place Sunday or Monday. When I got near the Kennedy's home a car ahead of me kept me from going ahead or leaving by the road on the right. That was about 300 feet or so north of the house. While I was parked there and only there, I saw a tall man come out of the Kennedy's home. I didn't know just what time it was, but I learned that it was John Kennedy going to church. There wasn't any other person around near the door except the local police guard at the doorway to the land, or estate. Only two cars were there and only the man, Kennedy, got into the car. There was no Caroline or Jacqueline there, he must have said his goodby in the house. At no time was my car anywhere near or across from the Kennedy's home. If any car was permitted to park anywhere near the home the police officer would have

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investigated the reason for the parking; if he didn't, he was inefficient as the FBI or the Secret Service. I had no intention to hurt Kennedy or anyone else, and if I had had such intentions, I never knew that Kennedy had a home there or would be there on December 10, 1960.

In New Hampshire the Postmaster of Belmont and the Secret Service Agent stated that I had been chasing Kennedy around in Massachusetts, yet I was never out of the state from June 13 to November 26, 1960. While there is supposed to be a letter, I have never seen it.

On December 11, 12, and 13, I went over to Palm Beach without knowing that the Secret Service was wanting me. It wasn't until December 14 when I was about to continue my trip to Mexico that I was illegally arrested for crossing a double line and for vagrancy, although I didn't cross the double line until I had a right to do so and the arresting officer was about 1/4 mile in front of me. I had driven into the single lane and waited until the pleasure car ahead of me went ahead. This car was an unmarked police car. When I gave a signal that I was going to pass over the double line, the police car, without a signal, speeded up to the two-ton box truck at the end of the lane; then the man who was in the car spoke to the colored man and then speeded ahead towards the Post Office where I was headed for. After the police car left, the colored man gave me a signal to come on, that all was O K, and then I crossed the lane after a car from W. Palm Beach passed. Then I went over the line but the police car was then about 1/4 mile

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ahead of me and going towards the Post Office. When the Police Blockade stopped me, I asked *b1, b7C* what the trouble was, and he told me that he was arresting me for crossing the double line and vagrancy. The officer never asked to see my right to drive or the ownership of the car, a Buick B 1 606, blue sedan. Not alone did he stop me, but he also pulled me from the car. Although I didn't offer any resistance, he also had me put my hands on top of my car, then he frisked me but found nothing dangerous on me. He didn't know if I owned the car or had a right to drive the car. I was taken down to the Police Station and then the Sergeant asked me my name, had me leave all my things on the table, then he asked me my name and address. I did not get a receipt for my personal property. I had \$53 in my wallet which I never again saw. It was stolen from me. There also was a pocket book with \$3.50 in it; that, too, was taken. Had I not been fast I would have lost \$320 in cash and travelers cheques. I saved them because I got to the glove compartment before the slow Secret Service men. It was under some cardboard which would have been passed over by the searchers.

Although there wasn't any warrant for my arrest, the Secret Service took my car and all my personal property after the Judge had refused to give them, the Secret Service, a search warrant. I was kidnapped and my car and personal property were taken. A travelers cheque for \$20 was taken out of the mail before any warrant had been issued for my arrest. It was made out to *b6, b7C* but never received by him, in Delphos.

I demanded the right to have an attorney but neither the Police of Palm Beach or the Secret Service would let me get one. I was interrogated and never told that what I said would be used against me. I was forced into my car and driven around to my motel, the key taken away from me, and all my property taken away.

On my way back in the car to the station house the Secret Service took two letters addressed to me, care of *b6 b7C* and the contents given to the press although the letter was illegally taken from me. Had I used the method that I always use after writing a "mad" letter it would have been destroyed the next morning. I don't know how it got into my bag. All that I know is that it should never have been in the custody of the Police. At sometime I must have told the Police that I had dynamite in my car in the trunk, but there were no detonators in the car. There were ten sticks of dynamite in all, three were in my motel. The detonators were in my motel and in a safety box. I have never used any explosives, and didn't intend to use it against Kennedy or anyone else; that would be impossible for me to do.

At sometime I was taken down to the U.S. Commissioner, who asked *b6 b7C* if I had been arrested in a trap and, although he knew, he said no. I was held in \$100,000 bail for the threat (alleged) and \$50,000 for taking dynamite across state lines. I was returned to Palm Beach where all the newspapermen were "crowing" and having a carnival. I think that the next day they took me before Judge *b6 b7C* who appointed an

attorney and then sent me down to see **b6 b7C** a psychiatrist. While I was there in his office for two hours, yet he didn't talk to me half an hour. And when he recorded something that I was supposed to have said I corrected him and then he spoke into the recorder and said that I had not said that which he had recorded. He asked me questions but didn't record any reply of mine. He asked me what jobs I had had and when I told him that I would have to consult my record, he said, "Never mind." When I was leaving he said into the recorder, "This man is above the normal person in intelligence." He also said that "we all were more or less crazy."

When I appeared in court the next day or later in the day, I was bawled out by the Judge and then sent to the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri. But there was no time limit so I was really sent there to die if the staff of the hospital wouldn't let me go to court. Late in November 1961 I filed a writ for Habeas Corpus and, in November, Attorney **b6 b7C** of the U.S. District Court, in his "show cause" why the Habeas Corpus shouldn't be issued, stated that I had dynamite wrapped around me when arrested, which was a lie. I paid \$25 for an attorney to come up and talk to me in the open reception room where there wasn't any privacy. Later I paid him \$250 to file for writ and then \$250 more to investigate the case and then \$9 more.

Three months after I was confined in the U.S. Medical Center, the staff held a meeting in which were **b6 b7C**
b6 b7C **b6 b7C** and another. They

asked me how I got there and while they wanted to know the charge (they knew that) I told them that I got there in a Cadillac and with two U.S. Marshalls. I was asked what I had against Catholics and I answered honestly that I didn't have anything against them but that no one was going to tell me what to believe. I was asked if I believed in God and I told them that I believed only in Nature and the first cause, that there was no God. Dr. *b6 b7c* asked me why I wandered and didn't wait for a reply. That was about all that was said or done at this staff meeting. When I asked Dr *b6 b7c* what the decision was, he said that I was crazy and that I would never get a trial while Kennedy was in office. (I never did get a trial as the charges were dropped by the Court.) A year later I appeared before Judge *b6 b7c* of the Kansas City District U.S. Court. He asked me where I was, how to spell "waived"; a grand jury indictment was waived because I didn't want to give *b6 b7c* a vacation in Miami, free, on the alleged charges that he had made in Belmont, N.H. He asked me who he was and I told him that he was a Judge of law. Later I wrote to him and told him that while he was a Judge of law there were many more judges of different things. The U.S. District Attorney wouldn't do anything because he said that the case belonged in Miami. Really the case should have been heard in Concord, N.H. where the alleged crime is to have been committed. My lawyer wouldn't ask for the arrest of *b6 b7c* for perjury so the charge that he made was broadcast throughout the world; it was a lie.,

Judge **b6b7C** declared me competent to stand trial and I was sent back to Miami where I remained for at least a month, and when I appeared before Judge **b6b7C** he refused to let me have a trial and ordered that I have another psychiatric examination by a **b6 b7C** who declared me insane. **b6 b7C** from the Medical Center also called me insane. (**b6 b7C** asked me how much seven from 100 was, then to count backwards from 100 to one, that was all he asked.) I was then sent back to the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield, Mo. In about another year, when I had the money, I had another writ filed and Judge **b6 b7C** again declared me competent and was mad because he said that I was competent and that he had declared me competent last year and could not understand why I wasn't given a trial. Again I went back to Miami, the hell hole. There I asked to be placed in a single cell because of some juveniles who wanted to beat me up. I remained here about two months and then was sent back to court; again Judge **b6b7C** would not give me a trial, and then after **b6 b7C** declared that I had a fantastic memory he called me insane. It was on November 23, 1964, when Kennedy was assassinated, **b6 b7C** came down to get my reaction and I told him that I thought that he was kidding me. I couldn't believe that he would be killed in the U.S., although I thought that he might get into trouble in some foreign country through which he might go.

This time Judge **b6b7C** sent me to the St. Elizabeth Hospital for 90 days, but after that time expired I got another Habeas Corpus and was again declared competent to stand trial. The judge **b6b7C** wouldn't give me a trial. He dropped all

charges and declared me competent and sent me to New Hampshire to be tried on the charges against me there. On August 4, 1964 all the charges were dropped and I was seized by *b6 b7C* and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital. Before the charges had been dropped by the Attorney General *b6 b7C* he had the Selectmen of Belmont commit me to the New Hampshire Hospital as insane. They had not seen me for four years. On August 4, 1964 I was taken to the Hospital and confined in P.I.A. Ward.

All my clothing was taken away and I slept without any clothing and not under a blanket but under a canvas. In the corner was a pail for sanitation. In the morning I was put in a cell and given my clothing. I still had a pail under cover and taken out from outside. I had a bed mattress and two blankets and towel. The toilet room and the wash room were always kept locked but opened when one asked the attendant to do so.

This ward was an observation ward. After four months I was sent to Ward Ps N2 where I remained all the time that I was in the New Hampshire Hospital.

In P.I.A. were plenty of magazines, papers and also TV. During my four months in this ward I never saw any dangerous cases. There were two very smart men; I cannot pass judgment on them but I liked them and would help them all that I can. One would always run away when they placed him on parole.

I didn't know that the Attorney General had placed me in this hospital for life although I was innocent of the alleged charges against me. On August 4 or 5 *b6 b7C*, the

visiting psychiatrist, asked me who my guardian was and then didn't wait for a reply. I didn't know I had been declared insane January 27, 1961. I was not to see him for over a month when he came back on September 12 after a vacation.

After three days I was taken with handcuffs to the M & S Department. Here I objected to being placed on a table and a spinal puncture would be taken. I made a half attempt against it but they put me on the table and ~~b6 b7C~~ (M & S doctor) punctured me from a position in front of me and three times he missed the spine and hit the vertebrae, and for three days I was sore in the back. The usual method is to have the patient bend over and then the needle is put through the pad after cleaning the spot where the needle would go in. The doctor did not put anything on the spot that he used to penetrate my spine. As I had not had any examination by any doctor, I cannot understand why he made the puncture. Later on I saw this same doctor about a callous below the metatarsal arch; I asked him for an arch and he told me to massage the spot (try and massage the bottom of your foot). Later I had a cheap arch placed in my shoes and that cured the callous in my right foot. It hasn't bothered me since.

On September 12, 1964 ~~b6 b7C~~ came back to work in the Hospital and this was the only time that he ever tried to talk to me; he would walk away. After getting a double dose of thorizene I almost lost my mind. I couldn't read, write, talk intelligently, nor could I enjoy TV. I never could sleep during the daytime and very little at night. Yet I was very much upset after the medication was given to me in liquid form. After

I went asleep at a table in the Day Room P.I.A., the thorzene was cut down, and when I went to P 2N I was always conscious of all that was taking place. I was living in reality but didn't like my environment.

During my two years, eight months in the N.H. Hospital I wrote to over 1000 lawyers and VIP's to ask their help to get a trial and vindication, but it wasn't until after I questioned the Manchester Union Leader whether they meant what they printed that I got help. Then Mr. Wm. Loeb had a reporter call on me and took five tape recordings. Then after that Mr. Loeb wrote me that he was 100 percent behind me and would get me out of the N.H. Hospital.

The material that *b6 b7C* reported after two months of investigation finally got me into court, and on December 13, 1966 I was discharged by Judge *b6b7C*, but put on a three-month parole because he questioned that I might need hospitalization because of my physical condition.

All the reports that the reporter made to Mr. Loeb were printed for over one week, front page.

On March 27, 1967 I was released from my parole.

(1)

DIARY

(OR TRAVEL RECORD)

1960

On December 14, 1960 I awoke and rode to Palm Beach to get my mail at the Post Office's General Delivery window. However I never reached this destination because the police arrested me in a trap (or rather one half mile, from the trap set to catch me). The arrest was illegal as the police car pulled away before I had started my engine. After the cop stopped at the truck, that was there to block the single lane and to force me to cross the double line which I did after the cops drove away and talked to the negro driver of the truck. Usually when stopped by a police he asks you to show your drivers license and car registration but he didn't ask for any identification, he told me that he was arresting me for going over the double line and vagrancy. It wasn't until in the police station that he learned my name. He was looking for my car, a blue Buick with New Hampshire license plates number B-1 606 N.H.

In my pocket was \$53 and hidden in the glove compartment under a piece of cardboard I had four \$50 bills and \$120 in Travelers Checques. The \$53 dollars was stolen from me at the Palm Beach police station, perhaps by Sgt. *b6b7c*, the desk officer, on Dec. 15th, when I signed some papers and never received anything. (The property bag I received at Fort Lauderdale, didn't contain the \$53). The cop, *b6b7c*, took me down to the police station in his car. I went willingly and said nothing until the Sergeant asked me to empty my pockets. I had two notebooks, two ballpoint pens, a watch, pocket knife, keys, a wallet with identification papers and a wallet with money. I never got the wallet or money back. I demanded that they let me get a lawyer but they wouldn't let me get one. Under normal conditions I would never have talked so I must have been under some kind of shock.

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When reading about criminals saying that they had blacked out, like most people I believed that it was only a lie but now I know that they may have, after what had happened to me. The police then put me in a detention room where I was to remain for a long time but after a while I was taken to a room where there was two men and a large recorder. I did say something but don't know what I said. It was while being there, that the Secret Service tried to get a search warrant but a Judge refused to give them any.

Of course I cannot remember all that took place five years ago. The Palm Beach police did not press their charge against me, they turned me over to the Secret Service without their having any arrest warrant. The SS Agent, *b6b7c* *b6b7c* told me that they were arresting me for having written a threatening letter against John F. Kennedy, to someone in Belmont N. H., on or about Nov. 6th, 1960.

At sometime long after my arrest I must have told them about the dynamite in my car so they tried to get me to open the trunk of my car, they gave me the keys, I put the keys in the lock but did not open it, instead I made a dive for my glove compartment where I had the \$320 under a cardboard and \$3.50 in a pocket book, that was stolen from me. Previously my car was taken away from me when I was arrested, it was backed up in to the station house, there the SS opened the trunk and took the seven sticks of dynamite. *b6b7c* said that I was a good fellow and told me that the dynamite would melt, leak into the trunk and explode. There were no detonators in the car, they were in the new Motel (with three sticks of dynamite) which I had rented that day.

After seizing my car, *b6b7c* took away my key to the Motel, opened the door and took over my personal property which included five record books and a typewriter, two books are still missing. On the way back the police took two letters addressed to me and gave them to the reporters who had gathered at the po-

lice station. I talked but don't know what I said because I must of been in shock, I was not acting normally.

The reporters were soon dispersed and I was led to a very dark cell with bars in front and three solid walls. In order to get water there you push two buttons, one flushes the combination toilet, the other is for water for the lavatory and drinking, but it is impossible to drink water because it requires two hands to push the button in. In order to drink one hand pushes the button, the other hand is held below the faucet and forces the water up so one can drink, the spring tension is too strong to use one hand. After yelling for a cup so I could get water the trustee got me one. I cannot drink coffee.

One Dec. 15th, 1960 the SS drove me down to the U. S. District Court before the Commissioner who ordered me held in lieu of \$150,000 bail. Lt. **b6 b7c** said that I wasn't arrested in a trap. The Asst. Dist. Atty. **b6 b7c** said that he had a charge against me for carrying dynamite across the State lines. On Dec. 15th, before going into Court **b6 b7c** took me into a consultation room, U. S. Asst. Dist. Atty. **b6 b7c** was also there, I didn't have any attorney. **b6 b7c** asked me or rather suggested that I was going to kill Kennedy at the Catholic Church, three times he was told he wasn't going to put those words into my mouth, because he couldn't get me to say that, he then suggested that I was going to ram my car into Kennedy's car. Kennedy didn't have a car, it was the SS that had the car, after that we went into court. Judge **b6 b7c** gave me a court appointed lawyer, he said that he was a good man and had been his clerk. The judge then sent me down to see **b6 b7c** a psychiatrist in Miami. The doctor kept going into another office and back again and in the two hours in his office he only asked me about six questions. He asked me where I had worked. when I replied that my record book would have to be consulted he dropped the question. He was asked why any psychiatrist could be considered sane when they had not been

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examined by a psychiatrist, he said that we were all more or less insane. The U. S. Marshalls said that I was only a misunderstood old man who was harmless. We returned to Court and judge ~~bbib7c~~ wouldn't listen to my attorney, he ordered me sent to the U. S. Medical Center in Springfield Mo., but placed no time limit for evaluation of my mental condition. This permitted the Staff there to keep me confined for life if they wanted to, the Clinical Doctor would have done so altho he never examined me.

From Springfield I was sent to a Fort Lauderdale jail where I remained until Feb. 9th, 1961. There was no kangaroo court here, we were allowed \$3 of our money a week to buy cigarettes, candy, milk and writing paper from the commissary truck that came thru the hallway twice a week. I bought some Bugler tobacco for some of the men who didn't have any money. There were four bunks in each cell with one piece toilet and lavatory, controlled by push buttons, a screened protected light was in the rear of the cell. Bunks were welded to a metal partition. When one moved on the bunk the man on the other side of the partition was disturbed, the man on the other side of my partition did push uns every afternoon about ~~7~~ at one time, he disturbed me when he moved on the bunk. One fellow must have had a pull because he could have suitcases and clothing in his cell. Our clothing meaning coats were hung on barred partitions between cells and the bullpen. A toilet and sink and shower bath were in the bullpen. Plenty of soap powder was provided but clothing such as under-wear had to be washed in mop pails used for cleaning the floor of the cells and bullpen. Towels were torn up to make clothes lines. Hot shower baths were taken twice a week.

We had a child molester, a retired army major, rapist, murders, bank thieves, narcotic addicts and pushers; car thieves bank robbers and one fellow who stole a rental car and for five months traveled the West and South with his wife and two children, getting help from Catholic priests. He went to one priest a second

time, so he was jailed.

I played poker and lost only \$3. The jailer wouldn't let me call my lawyer altho I had money to pay for the call. One man tried to commit suicide in another set of cells but was found in time. There was one Deputy Sheriff from W. Va. who treated everyone like human beings it was he who made the clerk in the Sheriff's office get one of my \$50 bills changed so I had money to spend. When a new Sheriff took over he was discharged. The nurse was a wise guy, she knew everything before you spoke to her, yet she wasn't smart enough to prevent the stealing of some drugs from her office. The colored men were kept in another section of the jail on the same floor. Food was pushed under the bull-pen partition. Large glassed in rooms was provided for lawyers consultations but visitors were limited to four by four inch heavily screened holes thru which one couldn't see their visitor. My fingerprints and pictures were taken here. I didn't see any cockroaches at this jail.

On Feb. 9th, we left for Springfield, Mo. in a cadillac with two U. S. Marshalls stopping along the road for snack and some nights for chicken dinners, when we couldn't get to jail for supper. We usually ate breakfast at jails, and lunch along the road. All U. S. Marshalls drove about 1 to 200 miles before stopping except for gasoline. Some drivers obeyed the traffic speed, a few reckless drivers put one hand at the top of the steering wheel, very dangerous driving at 70 mph. In Memphis my cell was very close so I took off all my clothing still I sweated, it was what is called solitary confinement. I had the jailer call the Marshalls so they turned the air on, this jailer was a tough, ignorant person.

The night before Mardi Gras we arrived in New Orleans at 4:00 PM, but while we didn't see the real show we did see one small parade, at the jail. The jail was one of the worst that I had been in, it was like going into a dungeon, the

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cells had four wooden bunks in pairs, open on one end and small windows in the rear, the lavatory was above a stinking dirty toilet. We changed into coveralls, this was the only place that I didn't wear my own clothing, the cells were overcrowded. In my cell were two young Chinese, one had a wife and three kids in China, there eight men who had brought 40 packs of Opium and 25,000 dollars, into the U. S. The Chinese gave me and the other old man the lower bunks so I gave them my money. We had raisin pudding and coffee for supper in an aluminum dish or pan ~~4x4~~12 inches. To get a towel or cup for coffee would cost \$1.00.

About 7:30 AM we were on our way to Missouri, stopping everynight at some jail. We had chicken one noontime, my picture was taken on a moving picture camera, the Marshall had, but I needed a shave. On Feb. 14th, 1961 we arrived at Springfield, the car stopped at the tower and the Marshalls surrendered their guns, then I was taken to the entrance room, and given a receipt for personal property, my clothing were sent away as I would be supplied with three changes of clothing. The psychiatrist examined my lungs but not my prostate gland. After a shower bath a white suit of coveralls was given me to wear. I was then sent to ward 10 for quarantine, until a ward bed was available.

All cells are locked. One pane of glass is removable to get air in each cell. There is a loud speaker that can be turned off or on but the programs can be heard when the speaker is turned off. Men go to the mess hall three times a day and can buy at the commissary. Toothbrushes, combs and powder are provided free. After a few days they sent me to 3-2 W and I slept in a dormitory, where the mattresses are about 1 foot too short, many need to be replaced. There is a window behind each bed. The room is swept and washed or moped each day. It takes all day long to dry out the floor. From 9:00 AM to 2:30 PM the dormitory is closed but the men sleep on the floor or on benches in the day room. Most of the talk is about sex.

The window screens are six inches too short and wasps make nests between the

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screens and windows. I killed sixteen in one afternoon in two windows. Heat is provided but some radiators are noisy. Windows are kept opened, some men sleep in all their clothing even shoes. One man's feet stunk from atheletic feet and the day room stunk when he was there. One negro masturbated any place, he was a rapist, about 40 yrs. old. The laundry was changed once a week. The TV operated from 11:AM to 10:00 PM. One man used to drink from waste cans in the day room. Men were usually quiet. One man tried to set my bed afire because I wouldn't give him a banana,, another didn't want his brass polished. There were foru homosexuals on the ward, one was a professor at some college in Florida. One day over three lockers were broken into and all commissary stolen, mostly cigarettes.

Dr. *UU b7C* refused me a room but a lieutenant finally gave me one. Dr. *b6b7C* is unfit to be a doctor altho he is officer of the day, it took over two hours to get him to attend an emergency. He and I quarreled but he never sent me to the hole. Some were sent for electric shocks when he couldn't handle them. Mexican wetbacks were treated but neither they or Dr. *b6b7C* understood each other. *b6b7C* gave me potassium iodide for laryngitis, it caused severe asthmatic coughing. Before he even talked to me he called me insane. Dr. *b6b7C* never talked to me in three months yet his decision was that He went along with the Staff. All the doctors were Interns, only Dr. *b6b7C* thought that I was competent.

New linoleum was laid in the forty foot hallway to replace battleship linoleum; beneath the new linoleum were many airpockets. The office tile linoleum was perfect but it was torn up. Forty eight window panes of glass were broken out in partitioned hallway doors making a very cold drafty hallway.

An ex-prizefighter beat a patient who was held down by other guards and unable to defend himself. Some men sat around watching TV with no shirts on in 30 degrees weather, wind blowing from south to north. An Apache Indian kicked me

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on my left leg as I passed him because I was going to ask the guard to close a window, the heat was off and snow was coming into the day room thru poorly fitted metal windows. Only dormitory door are kept locked, some rooms are locked when men are at work. Two wetbacks (crossing Rio Grande River to U. S. A.), a murderer-U. S. Army, and two income tax evaders were amongst the inmates. Guards gave medicine, locked razors and watched out for trouble. Sickcall once a week. One night I felled to the floor as I tried to close the window against the rain. In the nine bed dorm, some of the men would keep windows open in freezing weather, they turned heat off. One man had stolen suitcases and bags from the RR station where he was in charge, they discharged him for care outside by psychiatists. He had a \$35,00 home, and he was insane! There seldom was any trouble in 3.2-W. Most of the men were young.

It took me over ten months to get an xray on my left shoulder although I appealed to Warden *b6 b7c* over ten times. When I asked Dr. *b6 b7c* to send me to have my arches corrected, he would say "how do you know that they hurt", if you wanted aid for body troubles he would say "keep in touch with me." There was only two cases of cruelty, one was in the "hole" In my opinion the Internes were inefficient and only draft dodgers. Warden *b6 b7c* saw me only once for about a minute and referred me to Dr. *b6 b7c* For one week the Dr. had me on Cardiac examination, issued no medicine except for sleep once in a while. Yearly chest examinations were given. The prison had to provide me with a coat, pants and shirt whenever I left the prison. There wasn't any place other than the general visiting room where one could talk with one's lawyer, no notes (nothing) were permitted when visiting the lawyer.

I changed to white clothing when I visited with my lawyer. Letters to lawyers were not permitted to be sealed. Some letters received were never delivered to me, some were held for days before mailing. *M. Dr. b6 b7c, a part of office* refused to let me

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hire a second lawyer. One couldn't get any letter unless the sender was on the list of permitted senders. Food at the Medical Center was better than many get outside. We had toast, fried or boiled eggs, wet and dry cereal, french toast, coffee and milk for breakfast. For dinner and supper we sometimes had T bone steak, hamburger, soups, lima and navy beans, spareribs, meat loaf, ham, cabbage, string and yellow beans, boiled and mashed potatoes, puddings of all kinds, salads, fruit juices, fruit pies, cakes and tea. While we had knives and forks along with spoons there never was any trouble in over thirty months that I was there. There were only three guards whom I could and would call bastards. Lt ~~b6~~ b7C was very strict, he made one eat what they took at counters. You could get all you wanted but must eat it. There were no seconds. Bread and butter were also there without limit, also sugar.

Twice judge ~~b6~~ b7C declared me competent and was angry because judge ~~b6~~ b7C wouldn't give me a trial. In all my trips to and from Miami, to the Medical Center I had to sleep in jails over night, some trips took four days, and some took five days. To have a lawyer call at the Medical Center, one has to pay \$50 for an interview only. The government should provide a permanent lawyer at the Medical Center to interview prisoners when asked, without money to hire a lawyer. One can get a life sentence because the Staff won't send him to court.

Why were new Hospital beds put in wards and no mattresses, the present mattresses being at least a foot short. The beds are also too high, because of the wheels. Why were sixteen aluminum loudspeakers put in the 250 chair dining room, just before warden ^{b7C} ~~b6~~ was transferred to K. C.? There is laxity in the hospital wards, instruments, and drugs are where sick workers can steal them. Some orderlies would not empty a bed pan unless they got a pack of cigarettes. Good clothing in the laundry was stolen and given away for cigarettes, this condition perhaps can never be changed. Dr. ~~b6~~ b7C tried to get me to work in the brush

shop although because of esophagus trouble I cannot walk far and cannot do manual work. At least Warden ^{b6 b7C} realized that and never assigned me to any work. In the Craft shop I made 200 wallets, two bags and 35 eye glass cases.

The driving speed limit were ignored by the U. S. Marshalls (one from Minneapolis, sometimes drove 90 mph in a 50 or 60 mph zone), most of them drove above the posted speed limits.

When Sheriff ^{b6 b7C} ^{Willis} was in power he had cruel deputies under him, none of the cruel monsters, called deputies of police, would dare do the same thing outside the jail that they did inside, they would be beaten up, only ignorant people would act as they did. This Miami jail, altho new, was the worst of all the jails I'd been to. On my first of four trips to Miami Jail, they booked me then used a metal detector all over the body for hidden metal, then they fingerprinted me and took front and side view pictures, I was then placed into a "detentioned" and conditioned room with combination toilet and lavatory and drinking fountain. It was large enough for twenty people but had only one barred door, about 36" x 7', it was very close. The wooden seat was about 10" wide, very uncomfortable and the men crowded to the door. Later we undressed and used the shower bath booth, our clothing was searched, our bodies mouth and buttocks examined, then one thin towel and blanket was given each man, there was no physical examination given. Each man was assigned to a cell block to which we later were taken. Negroes were kept separate from whites. I was lucky to get a lower bunk in my first open cell block, I think there were twelve men there, there were young bastards, car thieves, narcotic peddlars, racists and two homosexuals. Between the cells and the outside was a four foot corridor used by the guards to check on the inmates. The windows were always open during rain, sunshine, wind, hot or cold, they were louvre style.

The building is supposed to be air conditioned but it is useless with open windows. Except after 10:00 PM it was comfortable, then a blower was turned on and

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and the temperature was lowered. I slept on a mattress (dirty) on the floor with a blanket on top of me and a mattress above that, besides sleeping with all my clothes on. The wind blew hard and the blankets were thin and shoddy. For awhile laundry was done by the jail and returned within two hours, sometimes we got a khaki sheet and towel each week. Orders were taken two times a week for commissary letters were written in pencil on light glossy block paper, no ball pens were permitted. Mail was delivered at 12 noon. There were no magazines only an occasional daily paper bought by me. The men rolled their own cigarettes. For breakfast there was cereal, toast or bread and coffee, Dinner consist of bowls of soup, coffee, bread perhaps bologna. Supper very similar to dinner. The radio came on early about 5:30 AM and it was terrible to have to listen to the "jungle" music, it continued until 1:00 AM sometimes. The noise from opening the metal doors was constant all day long and sometimes late at night. Most men slept during the daytime and after 10:00 PM they started talking, until late, preventing others from sleeping, that was true of the young auto thieves. There wasn't any trouble in this cell or ward.

In another ward (cell of 8) there was a fellow who took his girl across the State line, he wanted to marry her but her parents would let him so he was jailed. None of the others had serious crimes. There were many good books but guards had taken the hard board covers off.

Most of the men were under fifty. In two of the cell wards three young punks were going to beat me up, altho I yelled for help no help came and they didn't hit me apparently because I was an old man. I never had anything to do with them. Much of the soup given us was thrown down the toilet, the soup was composed of all leftovers in the kitchen and had everything in it but meat. We had coffee with each meal as well as bread. We ate at large tables in the bullpen, we read, wrote letters played cards and rolled cigarettes on the tables. Washing was done in the

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the small lavatory, laundry was hung on cell bars when the guards were not around. No kangaroo court or any trouble, only the Cubans were very noisy with their rapid fire talking. One moonshiner who made \$100 a week couldn't read, write or see without glasses yet had a Georgia license to drive his auto, he got six months in jail and one year probation, his friend a visitor to his Still, got one year and a two year probation. There were three fellows who stole a boat and took it to Cuba but they were sent back to the U. S., one pleaded guilty, another innocent, he got three years the other a witness for the State had to be freed because he couldn't remember anything about a boat, he alone got freed. One fellow cashed \$1500 in stolen money orders and was arrested when he tried to cash a money order at the post office from where he had stolen them, they arrested him with the money at his car. Some kids got three years for stealing cars they claimed they got 3 to \$500 for stealing new cars. One fellow took his wife's car across the State line, his wife had him arrested. No sex talk here - no one heard voices or had persecuted complexes. Prisoners were brought in day and night.

After being threatened by the kids I asked for and got into the single cell ward, with ~~out~~ toilet & shower bath. The guards never made regular trips. No doctor examined any prisoner but there was sick call by a Cuban doctor. I went three days without sleep before the doctor gave me some kind of sedative, after much complaining and asking. In one large open cell ward there was an insane man who threatened me because I failed to give him my coffee. From most guards one got nothing but moronic contempt, there were a few good, humane ^{lat} guards under b6b7c

On my last trip to the Miami jail a certain man, b6b7c by name opened my marked and sealed bags and threw the contents around. At one time the property room clerk had a \$100 money order but wouldn't let me know tha he had it, also a new suit that he said he had never received thru parcel post yet it had been received three days after it had been mailed. I wouldn't sign for any money be-

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cause I had \$53 stolen at Palm Beach, sometime in March, I was sent north to Washington, D. C. in one jail along the way the bunk assigned to me had a damaged foam rubber mattress and beneath the foam mattress on the top bunk was much water which came from paneless windows during rains. At Brunswick, Ga. the jail was filthy, the plumbing in need of repair, all the pipes shook very loudly when water control buttons was pushed. In all of the jails one had to sleep in all of his clothing. In one jail at Wilson, S. C., the Sheriff or jailor was an understanding and humane person.

In Jacksonville they had a fine doctor and a wonderful understanding nurse. From Jacksonville the ^{two} Marshalls should have gone on north on Saturday but they put it off until Monday. In my cell were ^{two} juveniles, one had a radio and seemed ok but the other was crazy, he didn't like giving up the lower bunk to me, the other kid had a TV, which he kept going hours after 10:00 PM. He wouldn't turn it down low. Someone in my cell filled my shoes with water but the water leaked out. This is one time that I had a deep sleep for about four hours. In the bullpen there was plenty of light and books to read. The guard didn't check up for hours, the older men were sympathetic, one was a murder.

We stopped at New Castle, Del. where the jailor got me a razor, soap and brush so I could shave after a hot shower bath. You could easily tell that he was a good man, the actions and the behavior of the men told you that, this place was a house of corrections. I stayed here overnight. We arrived at W. Chester, N. Y., where my fingerprints were taken but no shower bath was allowed, this was the classiest jail of all. The cell had three sided open bars, and a good bed but very drafty as the windows were only five feet away in the outside wall. Food was pushed under the cell door. Before we arrived in N. Y., one of the Marshalls left because his mother had died so I was left with the other Marshall. We drove way downtown in N. Y. City to the U. S. Jail where dinner was served. Eventually

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we arrived in Concord, N. H. and because there still were charges against me, the N. H. Hospital wouldn't take me, so they put me into the Hillsboro County, jail in Manchester, a very old building with broken windows and bad plumbing, that needed repairs. The water control push buttons didn't work, drinking water was served in rusty gallon buckets, the westside toilets needed cleaning and repairs, windows were controlled from one source on each side of the cells in the center, at the end were shower baths, guards, could not check on cells unless they came into the cell lines. The guards were good men.

One 18 year old youth, yelled to the guard, saying "you told me that I could screw the first old man that came in" the jailor quieted him but should have put him in solitary confinement. The dining hall was in the basement, each man helped himself to the meager meals. Because one had to walk down about 15 steps there was always danger that someone could push those ahead of one. Five fingerprints of mine were taken here. The next day the U. S. Marshalls took me to Danbury, Conn., whereupon entering one took a shower bath and should have received a receipt for personal property, the kid who booked me stole my newspaper and a clipping from the Laconia paper and opened a refused letter which I was keeping for evidence against my first lawyer. I changed my clothes and then was put into a single cell with bed but no water or toilet, only a hole in the corner for body waste, this was flushed periodically by a valve outdoors. There were good men here also, they let me wash up in the washroom and to walk about for a half hour. They also let me have books to read.

Dr. ~~b6b7c~~ seemed to be a nice fellow, he said that I did not belong there, he gave me for a week some kind of drug, a week later hair appeared on my arm where none had ever grown, and it has continued to grow, perhaps it came from the drug, perhaps not, nevertheless it is there. After two weeks the Doctor transferred me to Leavenworth, Kansas but first I went to Lewisburg, Pa. where I remained over

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night in a narrow cell, a window tall and narrow opened to daylight, hot water was provided in the lavatory. Mess-hall resembled a cathedral because of its ornate ceiling, it was about 50 feet from the floor, it was dark and gloomy. Coveralls were substituted for your clothing along with shoes, no baths. At Danbury Conn., the only open window was about a foot squared, hinged at the bottom and could be opened only six inches, heavy screening outside. The Electric door opener down stairs was very noisy.

After two weeks in Danbury, I was sent to some nearby town that had an airfield and a little league ball park, from here a chartered plane took us to another prison where some of the men were left. Being a poor rider I was very sick. At K. C. Mo., the bus from Leavenworth was waiting. Upon arriving at the jail the guards took everything away except glasses, even combs. One Bastard took my comb and threw it away. We next took off our clothes, had a shower bath, received coveralls and shoes then had the first prostate gland examination, then we were passed into the jail. I was put into solitary confinement without a lavatory or toilet for one night, the MD, gave me some kind of drug for the three weeks that I was there, my behavior, thinking and actions were normal and not unusual. Once a day we were allowed in the dayroom where the radio and books were. We had tub baths. Food was pushed under the cell door, close to the hole in the corner, but I was put into another cell where there was a small locker, toilet and a lavatory. Sometimes I had a fork, spoon and knife, it all depended upon the guard. The meat served was almost always burned, the butter was rancid and everything came in the same bowl, and the cell doors were always locked solid.

After a few days in a dormitory the jail psychiatrist saw me and ordered me back to the Medical center in Springfield, Mo. Upon arrival the usual processing took place - bath, chest examination, clothing change and isolation for a few days, then back to a ward again. After another year and again being declared competent

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by judge **b6 b7C** I was sent back to Miami. So far it had cost me \$525, \$750 and \$1500. Again Judge **b6 b7C** wouldn't give me a trial but sent me to St. Elizabeths Hospital, in Washington, D. C. this time for sixty days but after three months I hired a lawyer and was again declared competent. This time I paid for a psychiatrist (\$100) and for his appearance another \$100.

At St. Elizabeths Hospital I tried many times to get a receipt for my personal things but never got one. Some articles disappeared. If any clothing went to the laundry it wasn't marked so one never again received it again. Clothing was furnished by the hospital. Patients deliberately tore up good shirts, underclothing and trousers. Only in one Ward (#10) was there any supervision, there was a time limit and a certain day for laundry. All of us washed our shirts and ironed them without starch. In all the dormitories most of the windows were kept open regardless of the temperature or from what direction the wind was blowing. Heat didn't come from radiators it came down from an electrical heating unit in the ceiling, heat distributors were taken out so most of the heat fell directly below. A crank opened the louvre windows but the air blew in thru the hole where the cranks were inserted, it was like piping cold air into the dayroom. As in every hospital we had TV, but there always was trouble about the programs, to be turned on. It was extremely difficult for me to sleep in the dormitory so **b6 b7C**, **b6 b7C**, an attendant, put my bed in a room with storage cabinets so that I had a more comfortable environment, and could open or close the windows, I used tape to cover the crank holes.

Some of the long time patients had their tall lockers crowded with shirts and underwear and shoes. Private rooms was always available for lawyers. Some of the men used the room for musical practice or painting pictures. Movies were provided once a week. The kitchen was located between two dining rooms. Food there was good but much was wasted because it was taken but never used. Four men

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sat at each table, about 100 on each side. 75% of the men were colored and most of the attendants of Nurse Assistants were also, there were no unusual behavior there. The Chaplains came thru many times a week and every religion had Church call. After tests for heart trouble and diabetes I got some blue tablets for my heart, the trouble however is in the esophagus. One nurse at M & S (the Medical Hospital) gave me four tablets at one time when they should have been given once after each meal and at 8:00 PM, it caused a painful abdominal upset but no doctor came when the nurse called for one so I had to suffer that until the next day. I never knew what I had there until I left the hospital about June 19, 1964. We had sheets-blankets and pillows but no bedspreads or pajamas.

After my appearance in Court the Judge sent me back to Miami where they put me in a large open cell with an insane man but fortunately I got back to a single cell. I did not appear in court but was sent on my way to Concord, N. H. and locked up about a week before being taken to the U. S. Dist. court where all the charges against me were dismissed on Aug. 4, 1964.

The Atty. General, ^{7/24} ~~immediately~~ ^{b6 b7c} immediately had me ~~arrested~~ and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, N. H.) On Aug. 4, 1964 I was placed in the hospital in ward P-1-A, there I had to take off all my clothes and was locked up. There was no water there and there was a pail for body waste which one emptied in the morning before breakfast. I slept or tried to sleep under a heavy blanket. The next day my clothing was given back to me and they put me in another cell with a bed and a sanitary pail, the pail was removable only from the outside. The attendants removed the bedding and laid it at the foot of the bed. The windows were locked by a very heavy stainless steel screen impossible to break. The doors were about 2½ inches thick, and solid with a 3 inch diameter glass about 6 feet from the floor thru which the attendants were supposed to flash their lights to observe the man there.

Before I finally arrived in the hospital in Concord, N. H., I had been in about 23 jails overnight, over 30 months in the Medical Center, in Springfield, Mo., and received no medicine except an occasional sedative to help me sleep, over 6 months in Dade Co., jail in Miami Fla., 2 weeks in Danbury Conn., three weeks in Leavenworth, Kansas, 2 months in Broward, County jail, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 3 months in St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., and 1 week in the Hillsboro County jail, in Manchester N. H.

On August 5th, Dr. *bob b7c* the visiting psychiatrist called and asked me who my guardian was but he never waited for a reply. Until Sept. 12, 1964 when the psychiatrist returned from a vacation I read books and magazines; read and wrote letters as I normally had always done. I had no difficulty reading or writing.

On Sept. 12, Dr. *bob b7c* called me into his office, then I told him that a lawyer had told me not to answer any of his questions, he then told me that he would call me insane if I didn't, so I answered the only question that he asked. He also gave me a number, I think that it was 719 but am not sure, every time in court I remembered it. He prescribed thiorazine in liquid form, after a few days my whole being changed, I couldn't read, thinking was difficult so was my speech, writing became impossible where before I could write easily. One afternoon as I sat at a table I fell asleep and had hallucinations, I saw white mice in a trap beneath a radiator, I tried to stamp on them but the mice kept coming on, then some white mice started to climb up the radiator. After that I thought that I was either pulling the table towards me or pushing it from me, but it was the attendant and a nurse trying to get me awake, after one half hour they got me awake and in bed. The doctor cut the drugs down and there were no more hallucinations.

Our rooms were locked until after dinner, then we were locked up for one hour's rest, then again after supper for another hours rest. The room was locked at night when we slept. After supper we made up our own beds, but not before then. We

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had oatmeal, toast, butter, milk, coffee, sugar, jam, peanut butter besides regular food. We had only one Negro who had killed a fellow who had threatened him in Keene, N. H., he was a likeable chap, he was discharged by the court as not guilty. This ward, it is my impression, was for observation cases. On Dec. 14, 1964 I was transferred to Ward P-2. Once I asked b6 b7C for a sedative but he wouldn't give me any, he said that he had seen me asleep, I told him that he was mistaken because I have never been able to sleep in the day time except when I was working from 5:00 PM to about 6 or 7:00 AM, then after breakfast sleeping until about 12 noon, then no more sleep until the next morning. Once I had a nembutol capsul, it gave me hours of sleep and when I awoke it was a whole new beautiful world. My usual sleep is to about 3:00 AM then wide awake & full of pep until about 9:30 PM

I made a sleep checker of an electric clock and switch plugged into an outlet at home the switch (in my hand) would close only when I was relaxed and sleeping.

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In 1918, at Cirencester, England the doctor sent me to Winchester to the hos-

hospital not because of any mental trouble but because of an injury to the Spine, the 5th vertebrae was injured, I didn't know that until 1944 when Xray was taken. My duty was to get the tail of the ~~airplane~~^{new} on my shoulder and help push it into the hangar, it was too heavy for my weak back, also because then like now I could get only a little sleep. The doctor didn't examine me, he ordered me placed on observation and continued to play poker. At no time did any doctor or orderly visit my tent, located quite a distance from camp, only a young nurse (from Iowa) in love with my tent partner called, he was a diphtheria carrier but nothing happened to me. As the other man had money he wore my clothes to the English canteen and bought food. Absolutely nothing was done for me so I was sent back to Witney, England. The orderly who took me back to my squadron wanted to go to London but I passed up the chance to see London. When I got back to camp they put me in the orderly room but never assigned any work for me to do. I had hoped to spend a seven day furlough in England and Ireland but our squadron was sent back to the States on the second boat from Europe, On Dec. 21, 1918. I was discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y. I don't know what diagnosis was made about my trouble but it wasn't mental, it was physical.

In my trips from one jail to another handcuffs were used,, because of my esophagus and heart trouble I could not travel on foot 100 yds, again, I wanted a trial which judge ^{b7c} ~~b6~~ wouldn't give me altho he declared me competent.

One is much safer here in the hospital than outside, there isn't any worry about where one will sleep, eat or have their laundry done or get clean clothes. Only in Veteran facilities does one get real doctoring because the Vet. Organizations investigate any complaints made by the veterans. At the Vet. facility one can get released but the N. H. Hospital tries to keep one there. Some go home over the week end and for Christmas, New Years etc. One man goes home for three weeks to one month then comes back for a few days and then off again for another

U.S.A. vs R. P. PAVLICK

On December 3, 1960 I left Belmont, N. H., for Mexico. On Route 106 I owned a house lot from which most of the maple trees had been cut off. It was my original intention to keep the lot, level it off after the tree stumps had been removed, and whenever I returned to New Hampshire, use it for camping as there was a well there. I bought ten sticks of dynamite and some detonators and was going to hire someone who had used explosives, but I changed my mind and gave the land to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton, N. H.

I had tried to sell my house and land but as I couldn't get my price, transferred the place to Mr. and Mrs. *b6 b7c* to give them a chance to own their own home. They gave a mortgage to the Spaulding Youth Center for \$2500, payable at \$25 a month. They failed to pay any monthly installments, so the Center took it back and sold it for 1800.00. I did not receive any down payment.

Sometime in November 1960 I decided to get rid of everything I owned and go to Mexico where it was hoped to write the story of my life from the age of two. As I was afraid someone would get hurt by the dynamite I put it in my car after first packing it so it couldn't move around in the trunk; the detonators were put in a safety box behind the front seat. After that, no thought was given to it, altho it was to be thrown away in some place, it was ~~still~~ in the car when arrested in Palm Beach, Florida, on December 14, 1960 at 10:30 A.M. *but the detonators were at the motel.*

Ignorance of the law is no excuse. I was ignorant of the fact that without a license one could not take explosives across State lines. Had it been known that there would be a violation of the law I would have thrown the stuff into the river in New Hampshire. However, it was still in my car when falsely arrested in Palm Beach on December 14, 1960.

Before leaving Belmont I left my change of address as General Delivery, Washington, D. C. Then I drove to Ashland, Mass., for a visit with *b6 b7c* *b6 b7c*, a friend. It was unknown to me that *b6 b7c* the Postmaster, appointed on October 1, 1960, had made a charge that he had intercepted a letter from me to someone in Belmont and had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy. Kennedy was not a President-elect because the citizens do not elect a President. The electors whom the people elect who are pledged to some Presidential Candidate, elect the President on the 2nd day in January after Congress meets and the President of the Senate counts the votes and declares to both Houses of Congress who has the most votes and then declares him elected.

The Postmaster said I was following Kennedy around in Massachusetts, yet I was never out of N. H. from June 13 to November 26, 1960, and never left New Hampshire until December 3, 1960. Everyday from about 8:00 A. M. I called at the Postoffice for my mail in Box 428 and sometimes the sub-clerk would give me my mail, then buy my Boston Herald daily at Prescott's Drug Store. Mrs. *b6 b7c* *b6 b7c* said that I made regular trips for my mail. Where that letter came from and to whom it was addressed is unknown to me. I didn't send it, but the sender knew the party to whom it was sent and the addressee knew the sender. It should have been easy to locate the sender.

I arrived in Ashland, Mass., late on Saturday, December 3, 1960, On Sunday I asked *b6 b7c* if he would ride with me to Hyanisport, Mass., as I wanted to see the changes on Cape Cod since 1910 when I advertised Fels-Nantha Soap: because the distance was too far from Hyanis and Barnstable I never saw Hyanisport. Before the automobile changed all life, it was said that the natives would include more land in their deeds in a transfer to save taxes. Now they measure it by the inch.

It was my intention to see where the Kennedys lived so I included their home to be seen. Upon arrival at Hyannisport alone, I parked at the airport, had lunch at the snack bar, talked with an N.B.C. Reporter, then drove across town towards the ocean and the Kennedy home, however, two cars came around the drive at the ocean so the Policemen ordered all cars to the side of the road. When Kennedy had passed, he was within ten feet of my car and dynamite and detonators were in the car. After the cars passed I turned the car around and drove back to the airfield where Kennedy had gone to his plane. Had there been any intention of my part to kill them as he passed me, would have been the place. I was not prepared to explode dynamite nor any intention to use it. To have exploded the dynamite would mean my destruction, but I have never wanted to commit suicide or murder.

While standing at the fence Kennedy walked along and shook hands with everyone. He would have shaken hands with me if he had come 25 feet nearer. After Kennedy went back to his plane I left for Ashland. Fortunately no police were looking for my car, so I arrived safe at Ashland. After visiting for three days I left for Washington, D. C. where I expected to visit my cousin *b6b7C* *b6b7C* at the soldiers home. Two hours later my trip was continued. At no time was the car on any but the main highways, the turnpike in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. I don't know where I stopped overnight before arriving in Washington. About 2:30 P.M. perhaps. I drove past the Pentagon Building towards Atlanta, Georgia. Forrester Washington, the only colored man in my class at the South Boston High School...he had been class Secretary. was supposed to be teaching in Atlanta, Ga., but I couldn't find him so I continued on to Miami, Florida. On the way I picked up a man about 30 years old who was going hunting; he put his gun, boots, etc., in the car. He had seen

drinking, when he got out he left his boots behind, they were later given to another hiker, one of 15 children of a sharecropper.

At one stop I got rid of my luggage carrier and some other things that I didn't need then, I proceeded along route 1 until another hiker, an old man 70 yrs. old, a retired railroad worker, was picked up. We left route 1 to go see the Porpoises on route 1 a, at the waterfront. As the admission charge was \$2.50 plus tax we passed that up. We bought milk, bread and bologna and ate, then continued on to Riviera where he left and I rented a Motel room at \$4.00 per night.

In my room, I unloaded most of the baggage and typewriter. At 8:pm I ate supper at a lunchroom, then bought a paper and read that John F. Kennedy was in Palm Beach, overnight. Until then it was unknown to me that the Kennedy's had a home there. I wrote some letters on the typewriter then retired about 11:pm.

After breakfast on Sunday, Dec. 11th, 1960 I drove over to Palm Beach, to see what kind of home the Kennedy's had. It was located at the 2nd bend in the county road and was fenced in, there was a gate in front and a passage-way to the house. North of this gate was a large entrance to the grounds, both gates were wide open. I drove about 3 to 500 feet north of the house and turned around because I thought it was a dead end road (I should have known better) and drove back towards the Kennedy's house. I took one picture but because there were two cars in front of the gate and another ahead of me, I had to stop. I saw a tall man leave the gate, get into the rear car, then the cars drove away. There wasn't any children or women seen there. It was about 10:AM Sunday (Kennedy was going to the Catholic Church). After he left I turned right into the road and drove over to W. Palm Beach, where I spent the afternoon sightseeing.

In front of the gate entrance to the Kennedy home was a local policeman,

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I am sure that if anyone stopped across from the gate the officer would have investigated and asked questions. The County road in front of the Kennedy house is about 40 ft. wide. The main gate to the estate should have been closed, if good protection is to be had.

On Monday, Dec. 12, 1960 I drove to the Palm Beach post office for mail at General Delivery, however there wasn't any. I then drove north past the Kennedy home, continuing on to the 3rd curve where I turned left and drove down to W. Palm Beach and then to Coral Gables, then on to Miami Beach along the beach road as I rode I passed the large parking lot to Miami. I only stopped long enough to find out that the Teamsters were not going to have a meeting on Dec. 15th as I had thought that they would have.

I had traveled too fast as it was Dec. 10th instead of the 15th, that I had arrived in Palm Beach. In 1931 I stopped at W. Palm Beach and again I visited my soldier-cousin there in 1942. In 1950 I spent three months in St. Petersburg, founded in 1887. One of the largest drugstores is located here, they sell everything and hire old people as their salesmen and clerks.

~~In Miami Beach,~~
St. Petersburg,
on most mornings until after nine, the benches are wet, these benches are at right angle to the street and the back of the seat is about 2 to 3 inches lower than the front, the benches face each other. Any women sitting there displays her undergarments, unconsciously, being unaware that she is doing so. All the streets have parking meters. In the cafeterias colored men stand around to carry any trays to the tables. Most of the people (tourist) for the winter are elderly. There were not many Jews in business there. Auto traffic was very heavy. At the foot of the main street, Central St., is a road leading to a large building at the end, here dances, card games, the purchasing of souvenirs and meetings take place. Large sea-going birds rest here and are

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fed fishes. I believe they are ~~Roughies~~. At the beginning of the mile road are places where card games and bowling are enjoyed. There are many other places where other games are enjoyed. The professional ball teams have spring training grounds, but the old men also have two baseball fields, one for those under 50 and the other for those men over 50 years old. Nearby is the fountain of Youth, it is sulphur water, and stinks, yet many haul gallons of the water away. There is a very large Banyan tree nearby. The city is beautiful with beautiful flowering plants. Across the bay is Tampa.

I stopped to do some shopping, it may have been Coral Gables. When I examined my tool box I found an electric detonator there so I drove 12 miles west to a Perini development and discharged it by digging a 2 feet hole with a piece of pipe that I had in the car. I faced away from the hole and set it off, a pebble hit me when it exploded. I then returned to Riviera and to my motel to plan on leaving for Mexico on Thursday.

I wrote two letters addressed to me in care of **b6 b7c** of Delphos, Kansas, because I was mad at John F. Kennedy because his money had bought him the Presidency of the USA. Usually as it had been my habit I would have read them the next day and then destroy them, instead, when packing, the letters were put into a bag which later on the Secret Service Agent, **b6 b7c** took illegally, without a search warrant and made public to the world, even today I don't know what had been written and never destroyed. On Tuesday, an other trip was made to the post office and on Wednesday was to have been the last day to get mail. I was going to mail some tools and other things not needed, from W. Palm Beach but I decided to wait until I came back to my new motel, to where I had just moved, in W. Palm Beach. I had a hunch not to go there but the trip towards the post office was made.

Unbeknownst to me the police of Palm Beach had a traffic trap set for me. After

passing from W. Palm Beach, there is a single lane on the right side with lines in the center, it is the only place on that road to the P.O. I pulled into the single lane and waited behind a sedan (which was an unmarked police car) and waited. Ahead of the sedan was a 2 ton box truck but no driver could be seen. All cars coming from W. Palm Beach went by us, then I signalled that my car was going to cross the double line because the other cars were not moving. The sedan, without a signal, pulled out speedily and stopped at the head of the truck, then a colored man came out and talked to the driver of the sedan, then the sedan speeded towards the post office. Because there was a car coming from behind I had to wait, after the truck driver gave me the signal to come on, that it was all right, I passed over the double line and drove by the truck, this was a long while after the police-sedan had pulled out, ^{not} the double line and passed the truck. I was traveling at about 25-30 mph, towards the post office, looking for a place to park. All the parking spaces were taken so I continued on to the post office. At the county road south, near the post office, there was a police road block, with the sedan across the road. When I stopped I asked the cop what the trouble was, he said "why did you cross the double line? I am arresting you for passing over the double line and vagrancy."

He pulled me out of the car although I offered no objections to the arrest. I was ordered to place my hands on top of the car, then he frisked me but found nothing. There was no dynamite wrapped around my waist as charged in the "Show Cause" of Nov. 2, 1961, by U. S. District Attorney of Kansas City. The officer then took me to the police station in his own car, no hand cuffs were used. The desk sergeant took my name and former address but not the number of my license which he didn't ask to see nor my car ownership certificate. I was not given a traffic violation ticket. The police took two ball point pens, two note books,

RIF

31900.

watch keys, identification wallet, \$53.00 in cash, wallet and small pocket knife. I never saw the money again. I was then put into a detention cell for a long time. Later I was told that the Secret Service tried to get a search warrant but the Judge refused them. Whatever I said was recorded but I was not told that anything said by me would be used against me.

I don't know what I said. Hours after my arrest I told the police about the dynamite in the car, the detonator was in my motel room. Without a warrant the Secret Service officers seized my car and searched it for the dynamite which I had told them that I had in the trunk of the car. They gave me the keys and I put them in the lock but did not open the lock. I made a quick dash to the glove compartment where I had \$3.50 in change and \$320 under a cardboard in the glove compartment (four \$50 bills and \$120 in American Express travelers cheques). I got the \$320.00 but not the \$3.50. The SSO's then took me to my motel (after taking my room keys) but didn't take anything away from the room while I was with them. On my way back in my car the officers took the two letters addressed to me and opened them and broadcast the contents to the world.

I was then placed in a cell after being in a room where my picture and fingerprints were taken. In front of my cell were many Reporters who were permitted to remain there, it was like a circus. I was not myself, perhaps I was in a shock because they never would have gotten any word from ~~from~~ me if I was as I normally have been. Some reporters said that I was over anxious to talk. After the reporters were sent away I was taken to a cell where there were no lights and no water. because the spring-tension on the button was so strong it required two hands. one hand could not send the water upwards.

Sometime during the afternoon they took me before U. S. Commissioner, *b6b7c*
who asked *b6b7c*: "Have you been arrested in a trap, he said no, I had not been.
The Commissioner said: "You are under \$100,000 bail and an additional \$50,000 bail

for carrying dynamite across the State line. I was then taken back to Palm Beach and put in a cell. The next morning, before my appearance in Judge **b6 b7C** courtroom, **b6 b7C** and the U. S. District Attorney took me into a room where **b6 b7C** tried to get me to say that I was going to blow up Kennedy at the Church in Palm Beach. Three times he was told that he could not put those words in my mouth, then he told me that I was going to ram into his (Kennedy's) car. After a while ^{we} went to court, there, Judge **b6 b7C** gave me an attorney, then sent me to **b6 b7C** a Psychiatrist. The doctor asked me where I had worked when I told him that I would have to consult my records he said nevermind. Three times he was told that I had not said what he was recording. Just as I was leaving he dictated that I was above the normal person in mentality.

Judge **b6 b7C** ordered me to the Medical Center, in Springfield Mo., but didn't give me anytime limit when I should come back to court. Inasmuch as the judge had turned his prerogatives to the staff in The Medical Center, they could keep me there until I died, but the lawyer I hired filed a writ of habeas corpus and I appeared before Judge **b6 b7C** I did not have a psychiatrist, however **b6 b7C** **b6 b7C** declared me competent in spite of the fact that **b6 b7C** had said that he had seen me for two hours (he only saw me $\frac{1}{2}$ hour) and declared me insane.

Later two U. S. Marshalls took me back to Miami. After months there in a single cell (by choice) my lawyer, **b6 b7C** and myself, appearing before judge **b6 b7C** had me read the indictment and the judge was told that I understood it. The judge was also told that in **b6 b7C** experience he had not met any prisoner who was so well informed in law. In spite of this judge **b6 b7C** unlike Judge **b6 b7C** didn't ask me any questions and he wouldn't give me a trial so he sent me back to The Medical Center in Missouri. Judge **b6 b7C** was angry, he said that I was competent and had been a year ago. He couldn't understand why **b6 b7C** didn't give me a trial. So he sent me back again to Miami, that meant sleeping in four more jails overnight.

My new lawyer in Miami pleaded with judge *b6b7c*. but he sent me to St. Elizabeth Hospital, in Washington, D. C., for 60 days. After being there three months I hired another lawyer and a judge declared me competent but wasn't going to have his decision overruled, so he sent me back to Miami, Fla. Then judge *b6b7c* sent me to Concord, N. Hampshire, on August 4, 1964, all of the charges against me were dropped.

Immediately the Sheriff put the handcuffs on me and took me to the New Hampshire hospital by order of the Attorney General, *b6 b7 c* because the Selectmen of Belmont, N. H., had said that I was insane as of January 1, 1966. I am still there.

90P
3-5-70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

United States Secret Service

Memorandum

CO-2-19,259

TO : SAIC *blebTC* - Intelligence Division

DATE: March 5, 1970

FROM : SAIC *blebTC* - Liaison Division

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick - Hawthorne Hotel, 2134 G Street, N. W.

Refer

Closed - Post Office Department.

WJR/cas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*hid
2-25-70
X*

U. S. Secret Service

*Ed
Jag*

CO-2-19,259

TO : SAIC *b6b7c* - ID

DATE: February 20, 1970
12:15PM

FROM : SA *b6b7c* - ID *Ad*

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick - Trip Subject

SAIC *b6b7c*, Boston, phoned this date to advise that he had information that the subject is departing Manchester, N. H., today for Boston where he will take a flight to Washington, D.C. According to the information received subject will be staying at the Hotel Bellevue in Washington, DC. Times of departures not known at this time.

(Telephone directory lists a Hotel Bellevue at 15 E St, NW.)

2-20-70 ATSAIC b6b7c w so, advised

ee: *Limison*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



RECEIVED
MAY 1 11 13 AM
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RI F

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BW. RD
5/14/70

ORIGIN **Intelligence Div.** OFFICE **Washington, D. C.** FILE NO **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED May 6, 1970	Post Office Box 84 Concord, New Hampshire
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ATSAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		<i>b7c</i>

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject departed Washington Area on May 6, 1970, en route to Concord, New Hampshire. Boston Office requested to verify.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to the M/R of SA *b6 b7c* Intelligence Division, dated April 29, 1970.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION:

On May 6, 1970, *b6 b7c* Manager of the Hawthorne Hotel, telephonically advised me that the subject departed prior to 8:00 a.m. this date, leaving a forwarding address of Post Office Box 84, Concord, New Hampshire.

(E) EVALUATION:

Subject remains of protective interest to this Service.

(F) DISPOSITION:

Case continued in Washington pending verification of subject's arrival in Concord, New Hampshire by the Boston Office.

SS Form 1639 is being submitted with this report.

DISTRIBUTION Intelligence Div. ✓ Boston ✓ Washington ✓	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY, <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
	2 cc's	ATSAIC XXXXXXXXXX	5-12-70
	2 cc's	APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 5-12-70
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE,	

WBP:seh

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DAF
4-29-70

ORIGIN **Intelligence** OFFICE **Intelligence Division** FILE NO **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED April 28, 1970	Hawthorne Hotel 2134 G St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7C</i>		<i>b7E</i>

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

The subject appeared at the Main Treasury Building and was interviewed. He was cooperative and made the same general complaints that he has made in the past. The subject indicated he would return to New Hampshire during the week of May 3, 1970.

(A) INTRODUCTION

The subject appeared at the Main Treasury Building on April 28, 1970 at 10:30 a.m.

(B) IDENTITY AND BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT

The subject has previously been described.

(C) INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT

The subject was interviewed from 10:30 a.m. until 11:30 a.m. on April 28, 1970 in the Treasury Guard Force Office, Room 1040, Main Treasury Building. No one else was present during the interview. No property was taken from the subject.

The subject was friendly and cooperative during the interview. He stated he had come to the Treasury Building to cash his government check and had started talking with the guards. He had in his possession two newspaper clippings about his case which he had shown to the guards and that was the reason for the call

DISTRIBUTION Intelligence Washington	COPIES Orig. 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 4-29-70
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 4-29-70
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>b6 b7C</i>	

to the Intelligence Division. The greater part of the interview was spent in a general discussion about his case. The subject made the same general statements that are contained in his letters and that he made to SA ^{b6} on March 19, 1970.

While talking about his case, the subject stated that several days prior to being arrested in Florida, he had found some detonating devices in his car which he wanted to get rid of so he took them to a place where some houses were being built, put them about two feet under ground, and detonated them with a small battery. He stated he did not think the battery would be strong enough to detonate the devices but they went off with such power he was hit by pebbles.

The subject also expressed concern that this Service was not more concerned with someone being able to throw a bomb under the President's car. He went into detail about how a device could be placed on the car which could be lowered if someone threw a bomb at the President's car.

During the first part of the interview, the subject stated he intended to stay in Washington, D. C. until his case was settled. After the various aspects of what he could accomplish in Washington were discussed with the subject, he advised he was waiting for a report from the VA Hospital on some kidney tests and as soon as he received the results he thought he would return to New Hampshire. He advised his rent was paid through May 3, 1970 and after that date he thought he would leave.

The only period of time during the interview that the subject showed any anger was when he was talking about the Postmaster of Belmont, New Hampshire. When I asked the subject just what he wanted to accomplish, he stated, "if you take that letter of commendation for reporting me away from that (obscene), you will never hear from me again".

(E) EVALUATION

The subject still considers explosives as an excellent way to assassinate the President. Although he denies any intent on his part to harm anyone, he continues to express Presidential interest. The subject is of protective interest and quarterly investigations should continue.

(F) DISPOSITION

The Washington Field Office is furnished two copies of this report for their file. This case is closed in the Intelligence Division.

DBP:cmk

RTF

Congressman can. He vigorously protested his incarceration and hospitalization and stated that the Secret Service cannot prove that the explosives which were in his possession were ready to detonate as charged. He maintains he had the explosives in his possession because he was going to blow up some stumps on some property he owned in Bellmont in New Hampshire and that the detonating devices were in his hotel room.

He advised he has the complete backing of Mr. *b6 b7c* a Manchester New Hampshire union leader and as soon as he gets a congressman to listen to him, Mr. *b6 b7c* will assist. He stated he has written every congressman requesting an audience and will continue to show up at the Capitol until every avenue is exhausted. He offered to contact the writer by telephone or in person everyday and give a list of the offices he intends to visit and the places he intends to go. He offered to have himself searched at anytime and requested that if the writer followed him to please remind him when lunch time came and he would eat in a decent restaurant for the writer's convenience. He stated he is currently receiving approximately \$7,400.00 a year in VA benefits and can afford to eat in the better places that he is sure the writer is accustomed to.

He stated he knows that violence is not the way to clear his name and he has no intention of committing any act of violence at anytime and reiterated that he did not intend to do any physical harm to anyone at anytime. He stated his religious philosophy is based on the equality of man and that if all men are treated equal peace will come.

When questioned specifically about his intentions to visit the White House, he stated he knows what will happen if he got on the White House tour line and he does not intend to visit unless he has an appointment. He did advise however, that he is seriously thinking about hiring some pickets with signs to picket the White House area and the downtown shopping area to draw attention to his case and may be through newspaper publicity, he could get his case reopened.

Pavlick advised the writer that the next time the writer desires to talk to him he would like to have a tape recorder running because he knows how the Secret Service can distort the facts. He also advised he likes the writer and it is the first time he has talked to an Secret Service agent who appears to be honest.

On March 19, 1970, while the writer was interviewing the subject, his hotel room was searched by SA *b6 b7c* and *b6 b7c* of the Washington Field Office. No items of protective interest were developed.

Refer

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Refer

It may be anticipated that the subject will come to the attention of this Service again as he makes his rounds through Congress. If the subject is ever personally interviewed again it should be kept in mind that the subject may have a tape recorder on his person.

Boston 1 cc

CAR:sen

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

United States Secret Service

Memorandum

CO-2-19,259

DATE: Sept. 26, 1969

TO : SAIC [b6b7C] - Intelligence Division

FROM : SAIC [b6b7C] - Liaison Division *ml*

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

Refer

Closed - Post Office Department.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

United States Secret Service

Memorandum

CO-2-19,259

DATE: Sept. 25, 1969

TO : SAIC b6 b7c - Intelligence Division

FROM : SAIC b6 b7c - Liaison Division *ml*

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

Reference is made to my office memorandum dated September 22, 1969.

Attached are copies of two reports regarding personal interviews with the subject, which were conducted by Mr. b6 b7c, Assistant Director, Personnel Investigations Division, Post Office Department, Headquarters, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on September 22 and 23, 1969.

Refer



DATE: September 23 1969
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: CI:SI&I:G

P. O. CL,

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

TO: Mr. **b6b7C**
Deputy Chief Inspector

Pavlick appeared at my office at 9:50 AM today, carrying a small suitcase. I asked him if he was on his way out of town; he responded negatively.

On September 22 S.S. Agent **b6b7C** informed me that the Secret Service had decided there would be little point in their interviewing Pavlick because of his reluctance to talk with them. Agent **b6b7C** requested that I attempt to determine from Pavlick (1) what action or alternatives he would follow if his proposed picketing failed in having President Nixon become interested in his behalf, (2) when would he leave Washington to return to Manchester, (3) when he returns from Manchester how long he will stay here and (4) his feelings toward President Nixon.

Pavlick opened the discussion by stating that he'd spent a restless night because his "mind is so active it wakes him up." He said he got up this morning at 4:20 AM and worked on his picket poster. I asked him if that was what he had in the suitcase. He replied that the poster was too big for the suitcase and then stood up and demonstrated that the poster would extend from just below his chin to his ankles.

I asked Pavlick when he would commence picketing and whether he had found a newspaper who would photograph it. He replied that **b6b7C** told him they were familiar with his case and that they would photograph him picketing, and that he would go over to the White House to picket as soon as he completed his poster. I reminded him that he had stated previously that he was going back to Manchester before he took up the picketing. He replied that he has changed his plans. He now will picket before returning to Manchester.

Pavlick was then asked what he would do if his picketing failed to get the desired results or if otherwise he failed to interest the President in his case. He replied, "I'm not going to tell you what I'll do then." The statement was made firmly but calmly, with only slight visible signs of agitation. I then mentioned that being from New Hampshire, I would expect that he thinks highly of President Nixon. He replied, "I don't think highly of any man and politics don't interest me." He

2.

exhibited emotional feelings whatever and did not mention President Nixon at all in response to my statement. In fact, throughout our discussions Pavlick has not mentioned President Nixon in any manner other than when mentioning his name as the Chief Executive, who represents the highest "court" to which he can appeal. It is my impression that he harbors no ill-feelings or personal feelings of any kind for the President.

Pavlick stated that if he fails to have his name cleared by the end of this year he will give up his citizenship and leave the country. I asked him where he would go but he did not answer the question. He stated simply that he would not return.

Pavlick then showed me some more papers from his "pocket" file. One of the papers was a poorly typed letter from a Post Office Department Regional official named *b6 b7c* addressed to Postmaster *b6 b7c* and commending him for his part in Pavlick's arrest. I asked Pavlick where he obtained the letter. He replied that he had typed it. I then asked him what he had copied it from but he wouldn't say. The letter had the familiar official tone of such a commendatory letter and could very well be a copy of such a letter. If it's true that it was copied from such a letter it is interesting that Pavlick had it, and it would be of greater interest to know how he obtained the item from which he typed it. I could not obtain a copy of it.

He showed me another letter (copy) from Postmaster *b6 b7c* (dated December 7 1966) addressed to Mr. *b6 b7c* President and Publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, and Mr. *b6 b7c* reply of December 9 1966. He told me that I could make copies of that if I wished. I had the secretary make copies, which are attached. There appears to be little question but that Mr. *b6 b7c* supplies Pavlick freely with any and all correspondence relating to the latter. Various other papers which Pavlick has brought to me for examination have been through Mr. *b6 b7c* office.

After reading Postmaster *b6 b7c* letter of December 7 I asked Pavlick if he still goes to Belmont (NH). He stated that he does occasionally but he never goes to the post office. He added that Postmaster *b6 b7c* thinks that he (Pavlick) might kill him and because of this, Pavlick fears that Belmont Police Chief *b6 b7c* might lock him up if he goes near the post office. I then asked Pavlick if he would harm *b6 b7c*. He replied that he had talked to *b6 b7c* and told him that he wouldn't kill him but he would, instead, cripple him. But he said he wouldn't cripple him because then *b6 b7c* could draw disability compensation; nor would he kill him because then his wife and children would draw survivors' compensation. He followed up on that recitation with the statement, "No, I would never hurt anyone."

3.

At 10:55 Pavlick got up to leave and picked up the suitcase. I asked him jokingly if he had a tape recorder in it. He laughingly replied that he didn't and opened the suitcase, which was empty. He told me he had just purchased the suitcase for .75¢ at a St. Vincent DePaul Store, and seemed rather pleased with the bargain. He had previously told me that he travels with one set of clothing, relying on wash-wear types. I asked him what he needed the suitcase for, reminding him of his previous statement. He said that he wanted the suitcase to "store" things in and was taking it then to a luggage repair shop on New York Avenue to get a key for it. The suitcase was well-worn, a light cream or beige color (dirty), and was about 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 8 inches deep.

I walked with Pavlick to the street entrance at 13th and Pennsylvania. Before departing, I asked him again as to when he was leaving town and if he still planned to come back to Washington and take an apartment. He replied that he wasn't sure when he was leaving, but that he would come back and stay until he had "finished up all he could do," and then would probably go on to California, Phoenix, Arizona, or El Paso, Texas. I asked him if he had a family or interests in those places and he replied that he didn't, that he would just go out there.

Pavlick was more irrational today than he has been in any of our discussions. He rambled from subject to subject at times on irrelevant matters. One of the irrational statements of interest was to the effect that he has mailed four (4) envelopes to Mexico. Three of those envelopes look like any ordinary letter but the fourth bears a special code. If anything happens to Pavlick because "they" fail to help him, somehow the fourth coded envelope will let "them" know and "all hell will break loose." Upon questioning, he advised that "they" are the people who are supposed to clear his name, and "them" are confederates in Mexico who will cause "all hell to break loose." He would give no details as to where or to whom he was supposed to have mailed the envelopes in Mexico.

Pavlick did not indicate that he plans to return to the Post Office Department. His parting words were a request that I obtain from the Secret Service the letter that he wrote to Postmaster **b6b7c** from Hyannis Port (the letter that he claims does not exist).

b6b7c
Assistant Director

Attachment

RECEIVED
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

1969 SEP 22 AM 9 05

1969 SEP 19 18 24

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

SENT

JK

OO WTE
DE USSS 508 2622133

FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE
TO PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION
INFO ZEN/DIRECTOR
ZEN/DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ZEN/INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
ZEN/LIAISON DIVISION
ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE FORCES
TECHNICAL SECURITY DIVISION
VICE PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION
WHITE HOUSE POLICE
ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR INVESTIGATIONS
ZEN/USSS BOSTON
ZEN/WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

CITE NO. 1494 19SEP69 1600EDT

BT

U N C L A S S I F I E D

THIS IS A CORRECTED COPY

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK (CO-2-19,259)

AT 1:30 PM, 9-19-69 THE SUBJECT WAS IN CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. HE TOLD THE OFFICE THAT HE WAS GOING TO PICKET PEACEFULLY IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE LATER TODAY (9-19-69). HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE ARRESTED. HE SAID HE HAD A RETURN PLANE TICKET TO NEW HAMPSHIRE NEXT WEEK TO PICK UP HIS BELONGINGS. HE THEN PLANS TO

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

RECEIVED
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

1969 SEP 19 17 24

1969 SEP 19 PM 5 25

SENT

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

713 321 0149

006 USSS WASHINGTON (AD PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE) 091860

USSS BOSTON

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK (CO-2-19,259)

U N C L A S S I F I E D

AT 1:30 PM, 9-19-69 SUBJECT WAS IN CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC. HE TOLD THE OFFICE THAT HE WAS GOING TO PICKET PEACEFULLY IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE LATER TODAY. HE DOES NOT WANT TO GIVE ANYONE A CHANCE TO ARREST HIM. HE SAID HE HAD A PLANE TICKET TO RETURN TO NEW HAMPSHIRE NEXT WEEK, PICKING UP HIS BELONGINGS AND RETURN TO WASH, DC TO LIVE.

HE IS PLANNING TO PICKET CONCERNING VIOLATION OF HIS CIVIL RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS ARREST BY FEDERAL AGENTS ON THREAT TO THE PRESIDENT. SUBJECT IS DESCRIBED AS A W/M, DOB 2-13-1937, AT BOSTON MASS, 5-7, 135, GREY HAIR AND BLUE EYES. LAST KNOWN TO LIVE AT 45 WATER ST MANCHESTER, N.H.

SUBJECT WOULD NOT GIVE A LOCAL ADDRESS. HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE SERVICE ON 12-11-60 AT WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA. HE HAD IN HIS CAR OUTSIDE CHURCH DYNAMITE BOMB TO KILL PRESIDENT ELECT KENNEDY. DYNAMITE WAS DISCOVERED IN SUBJECT'S CAR.

DIAGNOSED
U.S. MARSHAL POLICE HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF SUBJECT'S PLAN. SURVEILLANCE BY AGENTS OF THIS SERVICE WILL BE MADE IF THE SUBJECT DEMONSTRATES ON THE WHITE HOUSE.

USSS WASHINGTON (PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE) b6 b7c 1715EDT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

100-2-19,859

DATE: September 22, 1969

TO : SAC [b6b7c] - Intelligence Division

FROM : SAC [b6b7c] - Liaison Division

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

Reference is made to previous reports in this case.

At approximately 10:00 A.M., this date SA *bu b7c* Liaison, received information regarding the subject from Postal Inspector *b6 b7c*; Director of Personnel Security, Post Office Department. *b6b7c* advised the subject is staying at 15 E Street, Washington, D.C., the Bellevue Hotel, WE-8-0900. This hotel is located adjacent to Union Station.

Refer

The above information was brought to the attention of ASAIC Intelligence Division, by SA *b6b7c*, immediately upon termination of Mr. *b6b7c* call.

SA *b6b7c*, Liaison, is in contact with the Post Office and will advise of further details.

Continued Liaison Post Office Department.



SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK (CO-19,259)

REFERENCE IS MADE TO MY TELETYPE DATED 9-19-69.

SUBJECT LIVING AT BELLVUE HOTEL, 15 E ST, WASHINGTON, DC.
(VICINITY OF UNION STATION).

AT 10:30 AM, 9-22-69, SUBJECT APPEARED AT CHIEF POSTAL
INSPECTORS OFFICE AND SAID HE WAS GOING TO DEMONSTRATE
AT WHITE HOUSE WITH A PLACARD AND WOULD LIKE TO TALK
WITH THE PRESIDENT.

AT 11:20 AM, 097, WHITE HOUSE POLICE ADVISED. IF SUBJECT
IS OBSERVED PLEASE NOTIFY ID SO APPROPRIATE ACTION CAN BE
TAKEN.

BT

RIF

[Handwritten scribbles and marks]

OO WTE
DE USSS 508 2622133

FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE
TO PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION
INFO ZEN/DIRECTOR
ZEN/DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ZEN/INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
ZEN/LIAISON DIVISION
ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE FORCES
TECHNICAL SECURITY DIVISION
VICE PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION
WHITE HOUSE POLICE
ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR INVESTIGATIONS
ZEN/USSS BOSTON
ZEN/WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

CITE NO. 1494 19SEP69 1600EDT

BT

U N C L A S S I F I E D

THIS IS A CORRECTED COPY

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK (CO-2-19,259)

AT 1:30 PM, 9-19-69 THE SUBJECT WAS IN CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. HE TOLD THE OFFICE THAT HE WAS GOING TO PICKET PEACEFULLY IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE LATER TODAY (9-19-69). HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE ARRESTED. HE SAID HE HAD A RETURN PLANE TICKET TO NEW HAMPSHIRE NEXT WEEK TO PICK UP HIS BELONGINGS. HE THEN PLANS TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON, D.C. TO LIVE. HE IS PLANNING TO PICKET

CC-2-19259

Frank

September 19 1969

CI:SI:RAG

Richard Paul Pavlick

Mr. *Wobbe*

This memo is to advise of results of interview of Mr. Richard P. Pavlick in my office from 1:30 to 2:20 PM September 19 1969.

Pavlick stated that he wants the Post Office Department to retract the "honor award" it gave Postmaster *b6, b7c* of Belmont, New Hampshire for his part in causing his arrest in 1960 in an alleged effort to assassinate President-elect John F. Kennedy. He also stated that Postmaster *b6, b7c* claims that he (Pavlick) mailed *b6, b7c* a letter and postcard from Hyannis Port, Massachusetts on November 8 or 9 1960 and that he wants the Post Office Department to produce that letter and card. He stated that would be impossible, of course, because he never mailed either. I informed Mr. Pavlick that I was not familiar with the details of his case but that I would mention his desires to the appropriate people. Mr. Pavlick then stated that if the Department doesn't retract the award given to Postmaster Murphy, he will sue the Department. I asked him if he has an attorney and he replied that he does not - he has tried to get one but none will take his case.

Pavlick had the attached pamphlet with him. He explained that he had ordered 1,000 copies but that the printer "hooked" him as the package contained only 972 copies. The printing cost him "over \$300" out of his own pocket. I asked him what he was going to do with the pamphlets. He advised that he has already sent a copy to each Member of Congress and plans to spread them around to the Washington newspapers. He gave me the attached copy at my request.

Pavlick stated that he is going to picket the White House. I asked him when and in what manner. He stated that he will wear a sign in front and back and will be "perfectly peaceful." He stated that no one could trick him into becoming "disorderly" or "rowdy" because he knows that will land him back in jail. As to when, he advised that he had a round-trip plane ticket from Boston, good only on weekdays, and he would go back to Boston next week to get some "belongings," then take up his picketing.

I asked Pavlick three times at spaced intervals where he is staying.

2.

He ducked the question each time but did say that when he goes back to New Hampshire he is going to collect his belongings and move down here and take an apartment. I asked him if he had yet found an apartment and he stated he hasn't looked yet.

Pavlick mentioned a "confidential" letter which the Department of Justice wrote to a newspaper reporter concerning his case. He said he'd like for us to see the letter and that he'd bring it in Monday. He asked if he should take the letter to your office and I told him not to do that but to bring it to my office. He wrote down my name and room number in his notebook and said he'd bring it in Monday. He would not give a definite time, simply stating that he would definitely be in Monday (September 22) and would come to my office.

When Pavlick was ready to leave I walked with him out of the building and left him at the corner of 13th and Pennsylvania.

I reported his visit to the Secret Service at 2:40 PM, speaking initially with Agent *b6 b7c*. I gave him most of the above information and he advised they would probably be in touch with me later. Shortly afterwards Mr. *b6 b7c* came in to my office and knowing that he had recently made an inquiry about Pavlick's file, I mentioned that Pavlick had just left here. Mr. *b6 b7c* indicated that there had been a memo to the Postmaster General about Pavlick's expected visit and that he *b6 b7c* had expected to talk with Pavlick if he did show up. This was the first knowledge I had that Pavlick had been expected as the result of a letter he had written to the Postmaster General on August 31. I told *b6 b7c* that if and when Pavlick comes in Monday, by prearrangement I will get word to him. He will then come to my office and sit in on the discussion.

At 3:45 PM I received a call from S.S. Agent *b6 b7c*. He advised that the Secret Service would like to interview Pavlick and they will contact me early Monday to arrange to get in on the interview. I informed him that would be OK and we'd make arrangements to do so.

b6 b7c

b6 b7c
Assistant Director

Attachment

15 E St, Bellvue Hotel
(Union Station)
ME-8-0400

9-22-49

*adm + 10³⁰ am - 10⁵⁵ am talked to b6 b7c, + disturbed
and would be around some to know to demonstrate. would
carry placard would try to talk to Puc.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

5-30-2-19250

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

DATE: December 3, 1962

FROM : SAC - Miami

Bob

SUBJECT: Richard P. Pavlick - PHS Case. (Your O/I 11-29-62)

Please be advised that the only property seized by the U.S. Secret Service on 12-15-60 is one Underwood typewriter No. S-5425860-11 and one brown, spiral bound five notebook bearing chronological listings of expenditures. These are listed on our Form 151A.

In connection with his statement that three (3) American Express checks for \$10 each, I see in reviewing the above described note book there is a notation 11-29-60 showing the purchase of travelers checks T-89-420-549 to T-89-420-561.

Pavlick has written letters to U.S. District Judge *b6b7c* Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshal and the Chief of Police, Palm Beach, relative to his property and each has taken much time to attempt to trace his property, which he alleges has been stolen from him.

Refer

Money was stolen from him.

Yet Pavlick still insists that his

In connection with the \$53.00 he alleges was stolen from him, the Palm Beach police have a receipt signed by Pavlick and witnessed by Sgt. *b6b7c* and Lt. *b6b7c* showing that the \$53.00 seized was returned with other property to Pavlick on 12-15-60. In face of this information which has been furnished Pavlick, he still insists that a green billfold, \$53.00, a little black note book and an Elgin watch was stolen. Chief Jailer *b6b7c*, Palm Beach County, advised the U.S. Marshal on 1-28-61 that they have no property of Pavlick's.

The Palm Beach police have Pavlick's box camera which was used to take photographs of the church and Joseph Kennedy estate and they also have developed film which was contained therein. Lt. *b6b7c*, Identification Section, Palm Beach Police, developed this film and

REFER

...this camera, dynamite fuses and switches are also retained as evidence of this crime upon Mr. *b6b7c* instructions.

21-19-21

RIF

I have been advised by Lt. *b6 b7c*, Palm Beach police, that Pavlick's car was turned over to his attorney, *b6 b7c* Dade Federal Building, Miami, Florida. The car contained what appeared to be a collection of his worldly possessions, containing a trunk and back seat full of papers and miscellaneous property which had no value to this case and was not seized.

I would recommend that Pavlick be advised that we have seized as evidence against him the typewriter and the 5x8 notebook and that he be furnished with the information relative to his record of 11-23-60 / on this book of the purchase of travelers checks No's. T-89-420-549 to T-89-420-561.

Assistant U.S. Attorney *b6 b7c*, Miami, has this date been advised of Pavlick's letter to you dated 11-20-62.

Refer

b6 b7c
b6 b7c

SAIC - Miami

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

✓ Paul

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Kansas City FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259.

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Kansas City	TITLE OR CAPTION Person identified: Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Kansas City, Mo.	PERIOD COVERED 8-28-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7C</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Richard Paul Pavlick has been returned to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP). Form 1609 has been filed.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to the report of SAIC *b6 b7C* New Haven, dated 8-7-62.

On August 28, 1962, an answer was received to my letter to Dr. *b6 b7C* *b6 b7C*, Springfield, Mo., in which

REFER

DISPOSITION

Inasmuch as the MCFP is a detention type institution, periodic check-ups will not be made and Form 1639 is not being submitted. In view of the incarceration of the subject, this case is being closed at Kansas City.

MGM:ns

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Boston Miami Kansas City	COPIES orig. cc cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE 8-28-62
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		Approved <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 8-28-62
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1962

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1962 AUG 31 PM 1 17

RECEIVED
SECRETARY

RIF

The mental hygiene laws were recently amended by the General Court at New Hampshire in 1961 and have not reached the printed stage to date. However, it has been ascertained that the state law authorizes that one doctor and consultation with another doctor can order a commitment.

REFER

REFER

It is requested that, if possible, the warrant and indictment be honored by any other District if commitment is desired of Pavlick in New Hampshire rather than a request for a transfer to a hospital of his state of domicile.

The copy of monograph of Federal Judge **bob7c** was presented to the U. S. Attorney for his information and will be returned to this office at a later date.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN CHIEF OFFICE NEW HAVEN, CONN. FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - New Haven	TITLE OR CAPTION RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Haven, Conn.	PERIOD COVERED August 7, 1962	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7C</i>		

Handwritten initials/signature

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject transferred this date from Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn. Enroute to Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri. Inspector *b6 b7C* notified via telephone.

Refer

Refer

The above information was telephoned to Inspector *b6 b7C* at Washington, D.C., upon receipt.

This inquiry will be considered closed.

DISTRIBUTION Chief New York Scranton Kansas City Boston Miami	COPIES Orig CC CC CC CC CC	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	3-7-62
		APPROVED	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/2011 BY SP1/STP

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
AUG - 7 1962
New Haven, Conn.

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

b6 b7c

ORIGIN Chief OFFICE New Haven, Conn. FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Pending	RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
New Haven, Conn.	July 20/23 1962	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SAIC [b6 b7c]		

[Handwritten signature]

DETAILS SYNOPSIS

In confirmation of long distance call from Inspector [b6 b7c] 7-20-62.

This will confirm long distance telephone call made July 20, 1962, to SA [b6 b7c] New Haven, from Inspector [b6 b7c] instructing notification to be made upon transfer of the subject from the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn., to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.

This also refers to memorandum report of SAIC [b6 b7c] Boston, dated July 20, 1962, on the same subject.

Refer

Upon receipt of the above-desired information notification will be made, as instructed.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		[b6 b7c]	7-23-62
		SPECIAL AGENT in Charge/	
Chief	Orig	APPROVED	DATE
New Haven	cc		
Boston	cc		
Kansas City	cc		
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1962

New Haven, Conn.

Research Research

JUL 24 1962

RECEIVED

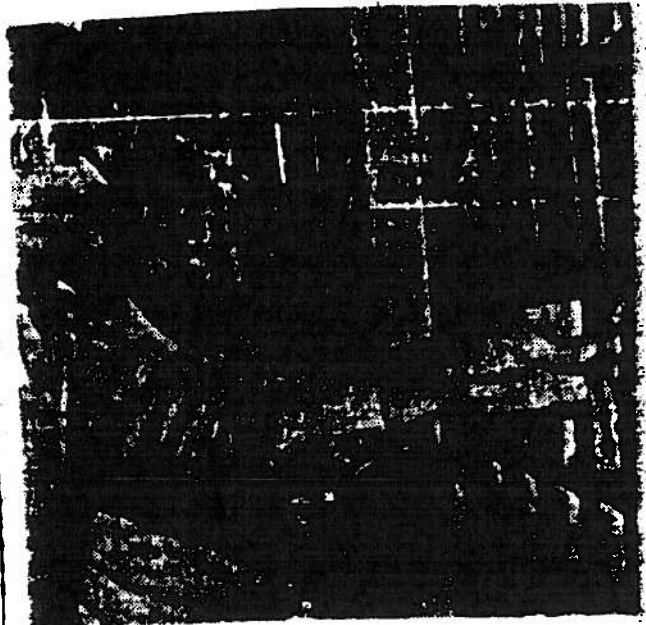
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

RECEIVED

JUL 23 1962

RIF

Finger on Pavlick



END OF PLOT—Paul Pavlick about to enter cell in West Palm Beach. County jailer prepares to open door.

citizens were still in the stage.

No one recalls that he was particularly upset by the election of Kennedy. But then, he had been complaining so loudly and so loudly about so many things! It may be that no one was listening.

He made no mention of a plan for a trial by fire to destroy the President-elect. Even by this time he had already been to Hyannis, Mass., to look over the surroundings—just as he later studied Washington and Palm Beach.

The clue that brought about his undoing was provided by Belmont's postmaster, Thomas Murphy. Knowing something of Pavlick and his past problems, Murphy noticed the postmarks from "Kennedy town" on letters Pavlick was sending home from his travels.

Murphy notified his superiors, and the Secret Service was called in. From there it was a case of figuring the odds—was the man only a crank, or was he a potential assassin?

When it was learned that Pavlick had disposed of his property—he gave a lot to a boys' club—and apparently was disposing of all his assets, it was time for action.

An alert was put out, and Pavlick was picked up quickly—along with his dynamite and blasting paraphernalia.

He seemed almost glad to be apprehended, so happy from carrying out his vow to himself, to show the country that "the presidency is up for sale."

lunchroom proprietor threatening to shoot him if the racket noise was not abated.

First the city solicitor, then the postal authorities were called in. But the matter was dismissed when Pavlick decided to leave Laconia. He went West, but after a few months returned to it in nearby Belmont, N.H., and continue his private war with many causes.

tor "so complete in detail you'd think he'd never been gone."

Pavlick retired from the postal service in 1949, and had enough money to move around the country. He usually wintered in California or the Southwest. He'd traveled some during his years with the Post Office Department, but most of his service was in Boston.

At the Laconia newspaper office, Pavlick is recalled as a cunning man who could outwit a town for weeks and send a long letter to redi-

In early December, Pavlick sent a mimeographed letter to all the selectmen and political leaders of Belmont, N.H., saying he intended to leave because Belmont and its

RTF

Belmont, N.H. Put E

Secret Service Tipped Via Town Postmaster

By ROBERT E. HOYT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (CDN)—In 1955, a 68-year-old, white-haired man with a ruddy complexion and a square jaw marched up and down in front of the White House.

His sandwich-board picket sign complained about disrespect shown the American flag.

A note was made and sent to the Secret Service Protective Research Section for future reference.

That was the first the Secret Service knew of Richard Paul Pavlick, the ex-postal clerk arrested in Palm Beach, Fla., charged with threatening the life of President-elect Kennedy. He is being held under \$100,000 bond.



The note on Pavlick was one of the 20,000 communications that go to the Protective Research Section in a year. Usually, they are letters to the White House complaining somewhat irrationally about government.

About 3 percent of the cases go to field offices for further investigation. About 10 percent of the investigations result in arrest.

Last year there were 65 arrests, some ending in conviction, but most resulting in commitment to a mental institution.

It was a bad year for Pavlick, 1955. He also tried unsuccessfully to organize the Protestant War Veterans Legion—a group to include every war veteran not affiliated with the Jewish or Catholic War Veterans.

When Pavlick was picked up in Palm Beach he told authorities he was a Catholic who felt that Kennedy was a "hypocrite" about his faith. But his behavior over the years indicates, among other things, an anti-Catholic attitude.

When he wrote to Protestant ministers in the Boston area on June 14, 1955, about his Protestant veterans group, Pavlick said:

"The safety of the United States can only be preserved by controlling or eliminating those ideologies foreign to the American way of life and those who seek control of the political future of the United States."

state," he wrote, "particularly in the South where the best cooperation may come from."

But he also spoke of being very tired nights. "I am very busy tearing down a 21-room hotel at Plymouth, N.H.," he stated.

And with no apparent reason for its mention, he wrote:

"Two years before Fr. Coughlin got his Social Justice organization going, he had the suggestion made to him by one—but I called it 'United Americans.'"

Another letter said: "Having been into every state of the United States, I know that many things are not what they should be, in many ways; I believe that only through a thorough checking can we protect the Treasury of the United States from raids upon it for prejudiced and intolerant groups."

He also wrote of the need for a Constitutional Amendment for the separation of Church and State, and complained about the giving away

of school properties. He also mentioned a friend in his correspondence with Pavlick. The exchange came to an end in the fall of 1955, when Pavlick and his large, active dog visited Boston and stopped in to see his letter-writing friend.

With some obvious exaggeration: "That dog was five feet high and nasty," said the man whose address Hall was using. "I told him his letter-writing friend didn't work here any more."

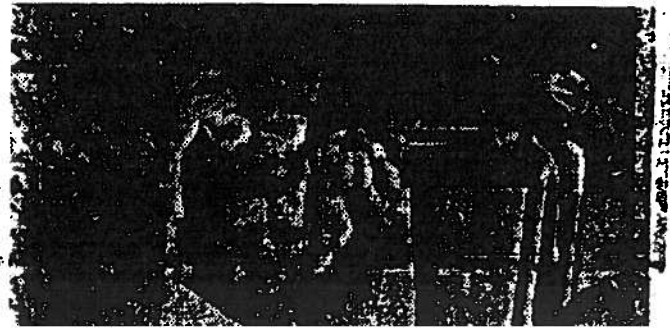
While the Hall file ends in 1955, it was only the beginning for the Secret Service.

In 1958, another notation in the Protective Research file: Pavlick wrote a letter to President Eisenhower, again complaining about treatment of the flag. This time he threatened suicide if the abuses continued.

In 1959, Pavlick again wrote to the White House, this time complaining about the way he had been treated in a real estate matter, and concluding that something should be done about this sort of thing.

Through these years Pavlick was writing letters almost constantly to New England newspapers, complaining frequently about sales of school properties and another recurring irritation: the high cost of water.

At one time, he ran his own unofficial anti-noise campaign. Of particular annoyance was the juke box in a lunchroom in Laconia, N.H. He lived in rooms above the jukebox. After many complaints, some in the Laconia Citizen, Pavlick sent a letter to the



RIF

Keep the United States
America free from alien con-
trolled. The State and Church
must definitely be separated to
prevent another Spain or Pe-
ron."

One of these circulars fell
into the hands of Gordon Hall,
a private investigator in Wash-
ton who keeps research files
on right-wing extremists, par-
ticularly those who try to ex-
ploit racial or religious bias.

Hall and Pavlick exchanged
several letters about his war
veterans group before Hall
concluded that the old man
was meeting with an assassin
and was not sufficiently im-
portant to bother with any
other.

Hall still has three Pavlick
letters—in addition to the
original circular sent to Top-
not ministers. These letters of
June, July and September,
1968, spoke of the need to
travel throughout the United
States by "bring into reality an
organization that will reverse
the rot in the country."

Now we need the cooperation
of all citizens who believe in



INTENDED TARGET
Florida home.

Pavlick Correspondent Anti-Bigotry Crusader

Fifteen years ago a young
man returning from the

RIF

...need the cooperation of all citizens who believe in separation of church and state.



EXCHANGED LETTERS

Private detective Gordon Hall corresponded with Paul Pavlick to get information about him.

Hall files all the material. He hopes someday to give the collection to a college or university library.

The day he was shown the anti-Jewish writing in 1949 still remains vivid in his memory. "I blew my stack. I thought, 'We don't fight wars for this,'" he said.

A Protestant himself, Hall maintains research files on right-wing extremists, particularly those trying to exploit racial or religious differences.

His work is strictly his own and he uses the proceeds of his lectures and writing to support his family and his career.

"I've never been invited to lecture in Mississippi nor have I ever spoken in Arkansas," he said, "but someday I might."

It's been slow, careful and hard work for Hall—and he's far from finished.

Gordon D. Hall, 40, of 102 Gainsboro St. Back Bay, says he thought he was investigating one of the hate groups in America and would bring him in contact with a man held as an intended assassin of a President.

A lecturer and writer on extremist groups, Hall received a mimeographed sheet calling for the formation of a Protestant War Veterans Legion. It was signed by a Richard Paul Pavlick—who in 1960 was to be arrested and charged with being a human bomb whose aim was to kill President-elect John F. Kennedy.

"Being in this work for so long now, I have a fund of volunteers—people who believe in what I do," said Hall. "Fifteen or 20 members sent me Pavlick's letter. I checked around and found nearly every Protestant clergyman in the Boston area had one."

Hall, using a fictitious name and the address of a friend, exchanged five letters with Pavlick in 1956. They are now filed under "P" in his impromptu store of material.

"Extremists always respond very quickly to every letter of inquiry," Hall said. "I've had a lot of letters from people who are interested in a variety of subjects. Much of the space is taken by 12 steel filing cabinets, transfer and storage files.

He estimated his collection of "anti" literature easily amounts to a ton.

"That's one of the reasons we can't move. Just the thought of packing it all is too much," he said.

RIF

12/16/60

Ccmstcck, State Police, C nccrd, N.H.

"No record of mental history at Manchester, Vet Hcsp., N.H.

He purchased from the N.H. Explosives, Ccncrd, N.H. Mr *b6 b7c* (good reputation) on the following dates:

✓ 10/24/60 .

✓ 11/3/60 -

✓ 11/4/60 -

✓ 11/14/60 -

12/6/60 .

b6 b7c

We have many complaints from him (pest), but never any criminal record.

intended to had given property away ✓

b6 b7c

had shot battery

then method very dangerous

12/16/60

Received call from SAIC ^{b6} b7c PRS

"in his diary and interrogation he states he bought dynamite from Maine Construction Co., apparently near Concord, N.H. (? Mass.) more like N.H. near Covel(phnetic) He indicated Manchester Construction, Concord, N.H.

his diary was as follows:

X '11/4/60 dynamite- black PA and DET (detnator)
~~XXXXXX~~ (?) sale price \$6.15

that's all I have that would do any good down there."

b6 b7c

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten initials and 'B'

ORIGIN **Chiefs Office** OFFICE **Wichita** FILE NO. **CO-2-19259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed Wichita	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard P. Pavlick Address : General Delivery Palm Beach, Florida Type : Threat
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Clasco and Delphos, Kan. 12-29-60		PERIOD COVERED
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b6 b7c

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference December 22, 1960 M/R SAIC *b6 b7c* Scranton, December 16, 1960 M/R SA *b6 b7c*, Washington FO, and December 22, 1960 O/M SAIC *b6 b7c* Miami.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Washington Fo Kansas City PRS (Thermonyx) (w/orig letter)	COPIES orig ? ? ? 1cc	REPORT MADE BY dictated but not read - <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 1-3-6
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 1-3-6
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JAN 8 1961
SECRET

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
JAN 8 1961

RIF

1/3/61

would be a problem even for the residents of this house.

However, four letters and one postcard from the subject to the ^{b6} ^{b7c} were located and all letters appear to bear Belmont, N.H. postmarks, the postcard a West Palm Beach Postmark date illegible. This postcard is addressed to Mr. and Mrs. ^{b6 b7c} ^{b6 b7c} and reads in part (handwritten), "Am here at the end of my rope, here I die someplace in Florida you will read about it perhaps within 3 weeks."

A typewritten letter addressed to Mrs. ^{b6 b7c} at the Concord, N.H. State Hospital is dated Belmont, N.H., Nov. 7, 1960 and reads in part, "Tomorrow many will be disgusted with the country if Kennedy is elected, hope that it will be Nixon, it better be for I will send you after him and put a hex on him and his family millions. If K is elected he will have bought the election planned four years ago when he didn't become a candidate for Vice President."

A Christmas Card from the subject to Miss ^{b6 b7c} a nine year old girl at Belmont, N.H. postmarked West Palm Beach, Florida, date illegible, reads in part (handwritten) "I am never going to N.H. again I came down to die you will see it on T.V."

Two letters were sent by the subject to Mrs. ^{b6 b7c} Belmont, N.H. postmarked West Palm Beach, Fla. 12/12/60 and 12/15/60, both these letters are typewritten. The 12/12/60 letter reads in part, "I may not be alive more than two more weeks. Then the papers will get a lot of publicity from me, not pleasant, but you know what I was but not what I am going to be, wish that it could have been better, a better life to all people and for all people. I would like to tell you what I have in mind and where but that cannot be done, you will have to read about it or see it on T.V.....Rode up by the Kennedy place today as they were going to church. This may mean something someday. It may not be pleasant, but you know me."...."you never can know but that it might be too late for me."...."Be sure at once take off my name for if I do what I am thinking about someone may break the windows in your house, just paint a sign with ^{b6 b7c} on it and put it up in place of my name. You would be astounded if I told you what may or may not happen, if it happens then all the papers will have a big story that has never happened before, what it may do is difficult to know, I surely won't know."...."Get your mail every day until about the fifteenth. After that you may not get anymore because I may be among the Dea.who knows."

In the second letter to Mrs. ^{b6 b7c} it read in part."Don't disappoint me now because you will be the loser. All I have to lose is my life and that may be before the New Years."

The card is returned to Miami for transmission to Pavlick.

This inquiry considered closed- investigation of subject in this district is continuing.

4
CC-2-19259

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

ATTACHMENTS:

Original of letter postmarked December 25, 1960 from subject to Mrs.
b6 b7C--Chief

Copy of above letter to Miami.-- also envelope with letter and 2 checks

Copy of above letter to Kansas City

JCN:bb

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten signature

ORIGIN **Field** OFFICE **Boston, Mass.** FILE NO. **CC-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name: Richard P. Pavlick Address: Belmont, N.H.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Belmont-Gilmanton-Concord, N.H.	PERIOD COVERED 12/28/60-12/29/60	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA b6 b7C		

DETAILS SYNOPSIS

b6 b7C correspondence.
 from Pavlick obtained.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami (Air Mail) Boston PRS (Thermo)	COPIES Orig. 2cc w/att. 2cc 1cc	b6 b7C	DATE 1/3/61
		b6 b7C SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 1/3/61
		APPROVED b6 b7C	
		b6 b7C SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

jd

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SEP 05 PM 3 40

RECEIVED

RIF

b6 b7C

At the First National Bank, Glasco, Kansas, interviewed Mr. ~~W. W. C.~~ b7C, President. Mr. ~~W. W. C.~~ b7C stated that Pavlick maintained a small account at the bank about 8 to 10 years ago. The account was closed July 18, 1950. Pavlick left some papers for safekeeping with the Bank and these papers were found to be two letters and a deed, none of which had any interest to this Service. They were dated in the vicinity of 1952.

Mr. ~~W. W. C.~~ b7C checked the bank records and stated that there was no safe deposit box rented by Richard Pavlick in his name or by ~~W. W. C.~~ b6 b7C. He stated he also knew Richard Pavlick and considered him to be somewhat of an eccentric but had never personally engaged in any discussion with the subject.

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten signature

Washington Field Office

ORIGIN 12/16/60 FJH

OFFICE Scranton, Pa.

FILE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Scranton	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard P. Pavlick Address: General Delivery Palm Beach, Florida
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Carbondale, Pa.	PERIOD COVERED December 21, 1960	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent in Charge	b6 b7C	

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to the report of SA b6 b7C dated December 16, 1960, which was received in this office on December 19, 1960.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

DISTRIBUTION Chief Scranton Miami Washington FO Kansas City Boston (Thermag) PRS	COPIES Orig. 1 cc 2 cc's 2 cc's 2 cc's 1 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY b6 b7C SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	DATE 12-22-60
		APPROVED	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

10 25 47

RIF

(J) CONCLUSION:

This collateral inquiry is being closed in the Scranton District with the submission of this report.

The original of the letter, the envelope, and the postcard, are being forwarded to the Chief's Office with the original of this report.

A copy of the letter, the envelope, and SA *blb b7C* report, are being forwarded to the Kansas City office for the necessary inquiries at Glasgow, Kansas. It is pointed out that SA *blb b7C* in his report, states that SAIC *blb b7C* Protective Research Section, specifically requested that very high priority be given this investigation to establish the subject's mental condition and full background information at the earliest possible time.

Two copies of this report, together with copies of the letter and envelope are being forwarded to the Miami and Washington Field Office respectively. The Washington Field Office file forwarded with SA *blb b7C* report, is being returned there herewith.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN **Chief's Office** OFFICE **Washington, D. C.** FILE NO. **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed-Cleared	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard P. Pavlick Address: General Delivery, Palm Beach, Florida Type : Threat
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D.C.	PERIOD COVERED 12/17/60 - 12/21/60	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>blb</i> : <i>b7C</i>		

Blb

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

This subject's medical record was examined at Veterans Administration Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Information was also received that four letters have been forwarded from General Delivery, Washington, D.C., to subject, in care of General Delivery, Palm Beach, Florida.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous Memorandum Report of the writer, dated December 16, 1960.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On December 20, 1960, the reporting Special Agent interviewed Mr. *blb b7C*, Special Assistant to the Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration Headquarters.

Refer

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Scranton Boston Washington	COPIES Orig. w/a 2cc lcc lcc lcc	REPORT MADE BY <i>blb b7C</i>	DATE 12/22/60
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>blb b7C blb b7C</i>	DATE 12/22/60
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>blb b7C</i>	

blb b7C

2.

CO-2-19,259

R E F E R

R E F E R

R E F E R

3.

CO-2-19,259

Refer

Refer

Refer

Refer

The file has been returned to Manchester, New Hampshire. It is understood that if it should become necessary to subpoena this file for trial purposes that the record can be produced by the Manager, or his representative, from the Manchester VA facility.

Refer

(C) CONCLUSION:

Investigation is being closed in Washington with the submission of this report.

ATTACHMENTS: (Protective Research)

Six (6) photostatic extracts from subject's VA file.

One (1) letter from *b6 b7c*, Veterans Administration, dated 12/21/60.

FJH: ce

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN **Chief's Office** OFFICE **Miami, Florida** FILE NO. **J-CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Prosecution pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Dearborne Street, Belmont, New Hampshire
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Palm Beach County and Dade County, Florida	PERIOD COVERED 12/14/60 - 12/21/60	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent in Charge <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS:

Richard Paul Pavlick, a 73-year-old religious fanatic from Belmont, New Hampshire, who purchased ten sticks of dynamite and other paraphernalia to kill the President-Elect at Palm Beach, Florida, was arrested December 15, 1960, and held under \$100,000.00 bond at West Palm Beach, Florida. He stated that on December 11, 1960, he had waited in a parked car ready to trigger his dynamite bomb mechanism when the President-Elect entered his car at his residence to go to church but he did not commit this heinous crime because he did not wish to kill Mrs. Kennedy. He said he then planned to kill the President-Elect and himself at St. Edwards Church on December 18, 1960. Seven sticks of dynamite were found in his car and three more were located in his motel room together with all the equipment necessary to carry out this bombing. An additional charge of transporting dynamine in interstate commerce has been filed and he was also held under \$100,000.00 bond on this charge. A mental examination has been ordered by a U. S. District Judge. Detainers have been lodged by the State of Florida.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

This investigation was predicated on December 14, 1960, upon receipt of a telephone call from Special Agent in Charge *b6 b7c*, Protective Research Section, Chief's Office, Washington, D. C., advising that the above-named person allegedly was en route to Palm Beach, Florida, and that this person should be considered dangerous as he indicated that he would get blown up but that he would do what had to be done. He allegedly said that what he was about to do was wrong but that he hoped he would be judged by what he had done rather than what he was about to do. This person visited Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, after the last election and had observed the movements of President-Elect Kennedy and had stated that the men guarding Kennedy were stupid.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & 1 cc	<i>b6 b7c</i>	
Boston	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	12-21-60
Miami	2 cc	APPROVED	DATE
JAM:erc		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-21-60

2/23/60 = b6 b7c

Pavlick allegedly sold all his property and stated he was never coming back to Belmont, New Hampshire.

Special Agent in Charge *bb7c* said that the Boston Office had ascertained that Pavlick operated a 1950 green Buick sedan automobile, New Hampshire license number BI 606 and a 1949 gray Buick sedan automobile, New Hampshire license number BA 268.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Upon receipt of this information, the writer immediately telephoned Special Agent *bb7c*, President-Elect Detail, Palm Beach, Florida, at 12:10 P.M., December 14, 1960, at which time he was furnished the description of the subject as well as the cars which he may use. He was instructed to call the Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department and the West Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department and solicit their cooperation in locating this individual before he makes an appearance at the Kennedy estate. He was additionally advised that the Postmasters at West Palm Beach and Palm Beach, Florida, should be alerted to be on the lookout for this subject at their General Delivery Windows and that they should be instructed to call this Service, as well as the local police in the event he called for mail. Special Agent *bb7c* was advised that if located the subject should be searched for explosives as well as firearms.

The writer sent warning notices to all police agencies in this district to be on the lookout for this subject who was wanted by this Service for questioning. These notices were sent air mail at 5:30 P.M., December 14, 1960.

At 9:10 A.M., December 15, 1960, Special Agent *bb7c*, President-Elect Detail, Palm Beach, Florida, telephoned the writer at the Miami Office at which time he advised that the subject had been arrested in the 1950 green, four-door, Buick sedan bearing New Hampshire license number BI 606, for a minor traffic violation in Palm Beach, Florida, by Officer *bb7c* of the Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department and that he was being held at the police station on this charge and investigation of vagrancy. Special Agent *bb7c* advised that he was sending Special Agent *bb7c* to the police station to interview this subject.

At 9:30 A.M., December 15, 1960, the writer telephoned Lieutenant *bb7c*, Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department who advised that Detective *bb7c* and Special Agent *bb7c* were in the process of interrogating Richard Paul Pavlick and that Pavlick had admitted that he had purchased dynamite which purchase had been made in New Hampshire several months ago and was buried on a farm near his home. He stated no incriminating information had been developed and that they would have to release the prisoner if no additional evidence was developed which would substantiate our warning that

Sept 19/75

TO PRESIDENT FORD. CONGRESS AND ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Why has President Ford 53 times -- Nixon 45 times and Congress 8 times

ignored my appeal for a Congressional investigation to prove that my arrest at Palm Beach on Dec 14 .1960 was illegal from the beginning. No law , no evidence. no threat against John F Kennedy as charged by post master *b6 b7c* of Belmont N H a religious fanatic.

What reason was it to refuse a veteran who offered his life to his country Dec 1917 is refused ~~try~~ his Constitutional right to prove his innocence also why Secret Service refused to let him hire a ~~lawyer~~ lawyer at time of his arrest Dec. 14. 1960.

Why was arraignment transferred to Miami when according to the law it should have been in Concord where the alleged crime was said to have been committed, He would have been discharged as there was no law to cover the alleged charge. Robert Kennedy ordered the transfer also demanded that when charges were dismissed that I should spend the rest of my life in N H Hospital(not Veteran Hospital) although innocent and competent as ruled by 4 judges but Judge *(b6 b7c)* of Miami was determined to have me declared insane. He finally dropped all charges. On December 13 1966 Judge *b6 b7c* stopped hearings while head of N H Hospital was testifying(he never would talk to me although asked to 9 times.) 2 hours before hearing he talked to me.

Why were not the former U S Dist Attorney *b6 b7c* -- Asst Atty *b6 b7c* and postmaster *b6 b7c* punished for lying to U S Grand Jury March 15, 1961? They cannot be punished because of Statute of .limitations..

Why did *b6 b7c* Special agent. Secret Service refuse to let me hire attorney at time of arrest. Why did he take all my property after being refused a search warrant , the property was never returned after all charges were dismissed on August 4. 1964 or even paid for and they

Handwritten notes on the right margin:
The Sp. defend the (b6 b7c) ...
I have advised ...

this man was transporting explosives with the intent to inflict bodily harm upon the person of the President-Elect.

The writer discussed this case on December 15, 1960, with Assistant U. S. District Attorney *b6 b7C*, Miami, Florida, who authorized a complaint to be filed against Richard Paul Pavlick charging him with a violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 871. Mr. *b6 b7C*'s decision to authorize this complaint was based on a conference telephone call to Belmont, New Hampshire, between Mr. *b6 b7C* the writer and

Refer

Refer

At 10:10 A.M., December 15, 1960, the writer telephoned Lt. *b6 b7C*, Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department and advised him that a warrant had been issued for Pavlick's arrest and this Service would take custody of their prisoner when he was released by his Department.

Refer

REFER

A search of the car was made and two (2) sticks of dynamite were found in a pair of trousers and five (5) sticks of dynamite were found in a box. These were five Atlas Giant Gelatin 40% sticks and two Atlas Farmex Ditching sticks.

REFER

At approximately 8:00 P.M., Pavlick was accorded a hearing before U. S. Commissioner (b)(7)(C), West Palm Beach, Florida. He was again advised of his rights for counsel and of his constitutional rights and he elected to waive hearing and was held in lieu of \$100,000.00 bond. Pavlick advised the U. S. Commissioner that he had given the investigators unlimited permission to search his car and stated that he would authorize us to search his room for three additional sticks of dynamite in his motel room. He advised the Commissioner that he had no intentions to kill the President-Elect as charged in the complaint.

The writer, Lieutenants (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(C) and Assistant U. S. District Attorney (b)(7)(C) transported the prisoner to the Twin Palms Motel, 600 - 26th Street, West Palm Beach, Fla., Apartment No. 2. He opened the door with a key and packed a bag of toilet articles and clothing for his confinement in the Palm Beach County Jail. He also put his personal papers and letters addressed to him in a large brown envelope which, incidentally, would have been checked when he was surrendered to the jailer.

(b)(7)(C)

^{b6, b7c} (See photograph). When questioned about these materials he said that they were to be used for blasting free stumps. One Underwood typewriter was also in the room.

Pavlick asked Lieutenant ^{b6, b7c} to have all his property removed from the room and put into his car which he would dispose of through an attorney. He advised that we could inspect without limitation at any time any of his property or books.

At this juncture it should be stated that all of Pavlick's personal property was turned over to the Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department and was loaded in his car with the exception of the Underwood typewriter which was seized by the writer as evidence.

REFER

Refer

After Pavlick was booked at the county jail at 9:30 P.M., December 15, 1960, for the U. S. Marshal, he was again questioned. He stated he had come to Palm Beach to kill Kennedy but that he had no plan. He stated he had driven past the Kennedy residence and had looked over St. Edwards Church and had arrived at the conclusion that anyone who really wanted to kill the President-Elect could do it if he was willing to die. He stated that he was tired of it all and did not wish to discuss the matter further. He said, however, that he had taken photographs of both the church and the President-Elect's estate and that the negatives were in the camera in his car (See photographs).

On December 16, 1960, the writer conferred with Mrs. *b6 b7C*, Twin Palms Motel, 600 - 26th Street, West Palm Beach, Florida, who stated that Richard Paul Pavlick had arrived alone at 8:00 A.M., December 15, 1960, at which time he had said that he would be here for several days. She was advised that Pavlick had been arrested and that he desired to have his bags and property which was stored in the room to be transported to the Palm Beach Police Department for storage in his car. She said she had no place for storage and that inasmuch as Mr. Pavlick had requested that Lieutenant *de b7C* be given all his baggage she would release same to the writer. These bags were later searched and locked up by Lieutenant *b6 b7C* and the writer.

In this connection, Pavlick was questioned relative to the fact that he lived on the southwest corner of 26th Street and the agents of this Service resided on the northwest corner of 26th Street. He stated that this was coincidence and was not planned as he was not aware that he was living so close to the protective detail.

Prior to this, Pavlick had resided at the Lakeside Motel, Riviera Beach, Florida, from December 8 to 14, 1960.

At 11:00 A.M., December 16, 1960, the writer proceeded to the Palm Beach County Jail, West Palm Beach, Florida, with Assistant U. S. District Attorney *b6 b7C* where Pavlick was again interviewed and after being advised of his constitutional rights he made a handwritten statement as follows:

"When I bought the dyamite it was my intention to use it to blow up some stumps on a lot that I owned on Ete 106 Belmont. I never used any because my mind acted

differently when Kennedy got the election. The underhanded way he was elected using the moving pictures from Houston, and the circular about conditions affecting Nixon's lease on his property, denying negroes & others the right to buy his place.

"I believe that the Kennedys bought the Presidency and the Whitehouse and until he really became President, it was my intention to remove him in the only way that was available to me: the Supreme Court wouldn't enter any motion of mine, if asked, to stop the election oath of office. He would never have been bothered as President.

"Circumstances were never satisfactory here at Palm Beach because too many lives would be involved. I really believe that I couldnt have killed Kennedy or anyone else. Am please that I was stopped. At no other place was any movement planned.

Richard P. Pavlick"

"In intended to die at same time.
RPP"

This statement was properly executed and made in the presence of Palm Beach County Officers *b6 b7C* and *b6 b7C* and witnessed by Mr. *b6 b7C*

In addition to the above statement, Pavlick said he had been parked on a street directly in front of the Kennedy residence (Monterey Street) at 9:50 A.M., last Sunday, December 11, 1960, when the President-Elect entered a car to go to church and that he had the ten sticks of dynamite all ready to go and all he had to do was drive from his parking place into the side of the President-Elect's car, pull the knife switch under the seat of the car and wipe out the President-Elect and all the guards. He said that he hesitated because he did not wish to kill Mrs. Kennedy or the children whom he thought were standing behind the front doors of the main entrance. He stated he would wait until another time at the church or some other place to commit this crime. He said he knew that he would be blown to bits but that this did not matter. He said that he had been out to the airport when Senator Kennedy arrived at 7:30 P.M., December 9, 1960, and that he had considered blasting him there.

Pavlick stated he had taken photographs of the Kennedy home for future reference but felt that it would have been easy to get him at the church and that "he would have been there ready next Sunday."

Pavlick said that at times he felt very good and that he was sorry that he had to "do this" but on other occasions he didn't know just what came over

him as he could not control himself from doing wrong and that he did not want to kill a lot of people but that it would have been "all right" if he had gotten rid of Kennedy.

Favlick stated that he hated Hoffa and that he was "worthy of his attention" and that he would like to "knock him off."

In connection with the letters addressed Richard P. Favlick, c/o **b6 b7C** Rfd 2, Delphos, Kansas, Favlick said he had sent: **b6 b7C**, a friend, \$5.00 to obtain a safety deposit box at Delphos, Kansas, for him, that he had instructed him to deposit all mail addressed to himself in this box and that the box was not to be opened until he received notification of his death.

In searching Favlick's car on December 16, 1960, the writer and Lieutenant **b6 b7C** found another letter addressed to Board of Selectmen, Belmont, New Hampshire, which reads as follows (See photograph):

"Some Place in Florida. Dec 11. 1960

"Board of Selectmen;
Belmont N H

"I have repeatedly asked you for different kind of information that could only come from , but you morons never answered the important questions; sometime in the near future you will learn what would have happened to you had I stayed in Belmont, but I am now traveling around and have no home anymore. I sold the place to **b6 b7C** for \$1500 and fifteen hundred dollars for my furniture and the tools, many hundreds worth that I didn't care about for, I won't want them. If I should need any more tools then I can buy them.

"I have had plenty of land in different parts of the country but only you SOB ,s made life miserable for me, If I had ever returned to speak to you after my first run in with you I would have killed or maimed you all, that is what damnfool morons like you should get. The people are a bunch of damnfools to elect you morons, they should seek out intelligent people.

"The collector of taxes was also going to lose all his collections on Nov 26th but that too is over.

"Those who know me know that anything that I go after, really go after, I get so you are out of my line of revenge now, someone should make an example of you morons and I hope that it will be in Belmont.

"There is nothing that interests me anymore in New Hampshire or any thing above the Mason and Dixon line.

"If I were you , you should change your moronis attitude towards the citizens of Belmont for some day someone will take you over some hot coals and do a job on you. But it won't be me for I would have done it and should have.

/s/ R P Pavlick"

"By all means well the land on route 106 for which the taxes huave been paid.

"The landis now held by the Spaulding Youth Center and of course exempt from taxation. If I had had enoughtmoney I would have had so much tax exemption property owned by churches that the tax commissioner would have had to be called into the affairs of the town.

"Watch the papers and radiopfor what would have been done to you."

Also found in Pavlick's car was a brown notebook which shows records of expenditures from August 1, 1960, to December 14, 1960. Under the date, November 4, it is noted that Pavlick made an entry of: "Dyamite, Elk PO, Det - \$6.15." This obviously refers to a purchase of dynamite, black powder and detonators. Under the date, November 28, 1960, it is noted he paid 79¢ for a switch (See photograph).

This record further indicates Pavlick was in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey on December 6; Baltimore and South Hill, Virginia on December 7 and Riviera Beach, Florida, December 8, 1960.

This notebook also indicates Pavlick wrote letters to Senator Cotton and Vice President Nixon on December 14, 1960.

Found in his personal possessions was a photograph of Jimmy Hoffa; a letter postmarked December 7, 1960, from *b6 b7c* Glasco, Kansas; a letter from Vice President Nixon dated December 2, 1960 and a letter dated December 8, 1960 from the Spaulding Youth Center, Tilton, New Hampshire.

Photographs of the subject were shown by the writer to persons assigned to the protective details (See photograph). Special Agent *b6 b7c* of this Service and Lieutenant *b6 b7c* Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department advise they saw Pavlick at St. Edwards Church on December 11, 1960, that he entered the front door, took a position to the right side of the main door and when requested by Special Agent *b6 b7c* to move to the other side of the lobby of the church, he left the church. He entered the church one-half hour after the services had started. All persons interviewed say he was not carrying a bag or any other article which could have concealed dynamite.

Patrolman **b6 b7C**, Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department and Special Agent **b6 b7C** of this Service advise that they saw Pavlick in the vicinity of the Kennedy home. Special Agent **b6 b7C** says that he saw him on Sunday, December 11, 1960, before the President-Elect departed for church, at the intersection of Monterey Court and Ocean Boulevard, Palm Beach, Florida, but that he did not see his car. Patrolman **b6 b7C** stated that he saw Pavlick on either Sunday or Monday standing across the street from the main entrance of the estate.

REFER

On December 19, 1960, at Miami, Florida, the writer and Lieutenants **b6 b7C** and **b6 b7C** testified as witnesses in connection with the above-mentioned complaint and

REFER

On December 19, 1960, Pavlick was brought before U. S. District Judge **b6 b7C** **b6 b7C** Miami, Florida, who ordered a psychiatric examination.

REFER

REFER

The writer and Lieutenants **b6 b7C** and **b6 b7C** interviewed Pavlick in the U. S. Marshal's lockup on December 16, 1960. He denied that he had ever said that he was going to kill the President-Elect on Sunday, December 11, 1960, and that he had ever been near the estate other than to drive by in his car. He stated he had thought about killing Senator Kennedy but had not planned it. He denied that he was at the church on the same date. He did state that he had ten sticks of dynamite and that he was going to use it to kill "Kennedy at Palm Beach."

REFER

On December 16, 1960, Chief **b6 b7C**, Palm Beach, Florida, Police Department, advised the writer that Detective **b6 b7C** had filed an information at the Palm Beach County Solicitor's Office, West Palm Beach, Florida, charging the subject with violation of the following Florida statutes: Sections 790.16, 552.101 and 552.102. These offenses carry maximum sentences of 20 years each.

REFER

In order to expedite the information contained in this report, on December 20, 1960, the following were forwarded via air mail to Inspector : *b6 b7C*
Chief's Office, Washington, D. C.:

Photograph of St. Edwards church.
 " " President-Elect's house.
 " " Favlick's notebook.
 " " letter to The Citizens of the United States of America.
 " " letter to Board of Selectmen.
 " " Favlick's biography.
 " " of dynamite.

Investigation continued.

ATTACHMENTS

Chief : Photograph of Favlick.
 Photostatic copy of Favlick's handwritten statement.
 Photograph of Favlick's car showing dynamite.
 Certified copy of Complaint, Title 18, U. S. C., Section 837B.
 " " " " " " " " , Section 871.
 Photostatic copy of written authorization to search car.
 Photograph of Favlick at Las Vegas.

Boston: Photographic copy of Favlick's notebook.
 " " " letter To The Citizens of the United States of
 America.
 Photographic copy of letter to Board of Selectmen.
 Photograph of Favlick's car showing dynamite.
 Photostatic copy of Favlick's handwritten statement.
 Photograph of Favlick.

17/15/60

I authorize

b6 b7C

U.S. Secret Service

FF

b6 b7C

Film Beach PD to search my car

for explosives which are stored there

including the trunk of the car

on 1/15/60

John F. Kennedy

1000

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten initials]

ORIGIN **Field** OFFICE **Boston, Mass.** FILE NO. **CC-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Concord, N.H.	PERIOD COVERED 12/19/60 -12/20/60	Name : Richard P. Pavlick Address : Belmont, New Hampshire
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7c</i>		<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>

DETAILS SYNOPSIS

Dynamite purchases made by subject obtained.
Reference is made to previous reports on this case.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Interviewed *b6 b7c*, President, New Hampshire Explosives & Machinery Co., Inc., 261 South Main St., Concord, N.H., and obtained the following information regarding recent purchases by the subject of dynamite from the N.H. Explosives and Machinery Co., Inc., as follows:

b6 b7c

b6 b7c stated that in his opinion this amount of dynamite is capable of destroying a good sized building, and he used the N.H. State Capitol Building as an example, if it were set off in an enclosed area.

DISTRIBUTION Chief (Air Mail) Miami (Air Mail) Boston <i>PRS (Thomson)</i>	COPIES Crig w/att 2 cc w/atts 2 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 12/20/60
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i> <i>b6</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12/20/60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1960 DEC 21 AM 11 05

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12/20/60

Photostatic copies of these sales slips are forwarded attached, on October 24 and December 1, 1960 the sales slips were signed by the subject.

The following employees of this Company stated that they can identify Pavlick as the purchaser of these items:

b6 b7C

Mr. b6 b7C stated that he made the December 1, 1960 sale and stated that the subject was well dressed. The original sales slips are on file in Mr. b6 b7C office.

REFER

Investigation is continuing.

ATTACHMENTS:

For Chief's Office: Complaint for viol. USC Title 18, Section 837(b).
For Miami Office : " " " " " " " " "
Photostatic copies of sales slips.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten mark

ORIGIN **Field** OFFICE **Boston, Mass.** FILE NO. **CC-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name: Richard P. Pavlick Address: Belmont, N.H.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Concord & Manchester, N.H.	PERIOD COVERED December 15, 1960	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA b6 b7c		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Warrant issued on subject.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports on this case and to telephone call from Asst. U.S. Attorney **b6 b7c** Miami, Florida and SAIC **b6 b7c** on 12/15/60.

R E F E R

On this same date the warrant was issued by Commissioner **b6 b7c** of Manchester, N.H.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Boston Miami	COPIES Orig. 2cc lcc	APPROVED MADE BY b6 b7c <small>SPECIAL AGENT</small>	DATE 12/16/60
		APPROVED b6 b7c <small>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</small>	DATE 12/16/60

jd

RECEIVED
SECRET SERVICE

1960 DEC 19 AM 10 55

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN **Field** OFFICE **Boston** FILE NO. **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard P. Pavlick Address : Belmont, New Hampshire
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Boston and Medfield, Mass. December 16, 17, 1960		PERIOD COVERED
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA: b6 b7c t		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject has had confinement
in mental institutions.

Reference is made to previous reports on this case.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On December 16 and 17, 1960, contacted Superintendent: *b6 b7c*
Medfield State Hospital, Medfield, Mass., who reviewed his records and disclosed
the following history on the subjects:

Richard P. Pavlick, date of birth 2-13-1887, was admitted to
the Medfield State Hospital May 23, 1933, and on June 24, 1933
was transferred to the Veterans Hospital at Bedford, Mass.

b6 b7c

REFER

DISTRIBUTION Chief	COPIES Orig. air mail	REPORT MADE BY b6 b7c	DATE
		b6 b7c SPECIAL AGENT	12-19-60
Miami	2 cc air mail	APPROVED b6 b7c	DATE
		b6 b7c SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-19-60
Boston	2 cc		

REFER

Investigation is continuing.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN Chief' Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard P. Pavlick Address: General Delivery, Palm Beach, Florida Type : Threat
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.	PERIOD COVERED Dec. 14 - 16, 1960	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

The subject, author of a death threat directed to President Elect Kennedy, was identified as a patron of General Delivery, Washington, D.C., and Palm Beach, Florida. Based on this information, the subject was apprehended at Palm Beach, Florida, December 15, 1960.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

This investigation originated with receipt in the Washington Field Office of Protective Research Referral Memorandum, dated December 8, 1960, indicating that subject had advised the Boston Postmaster that he would be in Washington, D.C., from December 5, 1960 at General Delivery, and that he had also stated in his letter that "he intended to stop Kennedy and that he might get blown up in the attempt."

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Based on the above information:

REFER

The development of the above information was transmitted by telephone on December 14, 1960, to Special Agent *b6 b7c*, Protective Research Section, for appropriate notification to Miami Office.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT	12/16/60
— Chief Miami Scranton Washington	Orig. 2cc 2cc w/f 2cc	APPROVED BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12/16/60

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

INTERNAL SECURITY - R
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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December 15, 1960, accompanied by Postal Inspector ~~b6 b7C~~ the writer personally interviewed Inspector in Charge ~~b6 b7C~~ and Postmaster ~~b6 b7C~~ who both assured the full cooperation of their respective staffs in effecting the apprehension of the subject if he should again appear at the Washington Post Office.

REFER

(C) DISPOSITION:

December 15, 1960, telephone message received in the Washington Field Office from Protective Research Section that subject had been apprehended earlier that date in the area of General Delivery, Palm Beach, Florida, in possession of explosives.

(D) CONCLUSION:

REFER

~~Two copies of this report are~~ forwarded to Miami SAIC for information and appropriate action with respect to the forwarding of the ~~b6 b7C~~ letter described above. Two copies of this report are also forwarded to SAIC Scranton for appropriate inquiry at Carbondale, Pa., with respect to the relationship of the ~~b6 b7C~~ to the subject. SAIC ~~b6 b7C~~ Protective Research Section, specifically requested that the Scranton Office be advised that very high priority be given this investigation to establish subject's mental condition and full background information at the earliest possible time.

Investigation continued at Washington.

ATTACHMENTS: (Scranton Office)

FO file.

FJH:ce

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN **Chief's Office** OFFICE **President-Elect Detail**

FILE NO. **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Investigation Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Dearborn Street, Belmont, New Hampshire
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Palm Beach, Florida	PERIOD COVERED Dec. 14 - 15, 1960	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7C</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject interviewed at 9:45 a.m. on Dec. 15, 1960, at headquarters, Palm Beach Police Dept., after having been arrested by Palm Beach police on a Reckless Driving Charge. A wanted notice re subject was given area police on Dec. 14 by this Service with information he was in Palm Beach. During interview subject denied any animosity toward the President-Elect or members of the Kennedy family. He admitted previous hospitalization for mental illness and stated he had purchased five sticks of dynamite within the past month in Manchester, N. H., which he had eventually buried in his yard in Belmont. He denied that he was carrying any explosives or dynamite in his automobile or had any explosives in his motel room in West Palm Beach. At time of this interview subject's automobile and motel room had not been searched and the details of purported threats against the life of the President-Elect were not known to the interrogating agent.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Investigation of the above-captioned subject originated in the Palm Beach, Florida, area on December 14, 1960, when Special Agents of this Service assigned to the President-Elect Detail were apprised via telephone by SAIC *b6 b7C* of the Secret Service Miami office, that subject Richard Paul Pavlick had written threatening letters relative to the President-Elect and could be en route via automobile to Palm Beach.

Police organizations in the Palm Beach area were notified that this Service desired to apprehend the subject and were furnished a description of subject and

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief <i>PRS</i>	Orig. <i>☑</i> 1 cc	<i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT	12/15/60
Miami	2 cc's	APPROVED	DATE
Boston	2 cc's	<i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12/18/60
Pres.-Elect Detail	2 cc's		

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RIF

the automobile he was reportedly driving.

REFER

SAIC *b6, b7c* had further advised that subject should be considered dangerous and that the Protective Research Section, Chief's Office, was in possession of several letters written by the subject in which subject made threatening statements with reference to President-Elect Kennedy and indicated that he might be forced to do some stupid thing such as blowing up somebody even if it meant destroying himself.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

As mentioned above, it was ascertained on December 14, 1960, that subject was in the Palm Beach vicinity and had visited the Palm Beach Post Office regarding his mail. This Service had also received information that subject was driving in a southerly direction and had been in Aiken, South Carolina, on the preceding weekend.

(C) PERSONAL INTERVIEW:

Subject Richard Paul Pavlick (has been spelled Pavlik) gave his most recent permanent address as Dearborn Street, Belmont, New Hampshire; however, he stated that before starting his trip south he had disposed of this home and property by selling to a *b6 b7c* in Belmont, N. H.

Subject furnished the information and was carrying motel keys to verify that he had stayed in the following motels in the Palm Beach area since arriving here on or about December 10, 1960: Lake Side Cabins, Riviera Beach, on 12-14-60; Twin Palms Motel, 600 - 26th St., West Palm Beach, on 12-15-60 (Room No. 2).

Pavlick was interviewed by the reporting Special Agent in company of Detective Sergeant *b6 b7c*, Palm Beach Police Dept., at headquarters of the Palm Beach Police Dept. from 9:45 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on December 15, 1960. Subject had been arrested by officers *F. b6 b7c* of the Palm Beach Police Dept., at 9:06 a.m. on December 15, 1960, on the Royal Poinciana Bridge, Palm Beach, and charged with Vagrancy and Reckless Driving by Crossing a Double Yellow Line on the bridge.

A tape recording of the entire interview was made on a recording machine of the Palm Beach Police Department .

Subject is single and stated he had never been married. He indicated he had never married due to a back injury or disability which he felt made marriage inadvisable for him.

Richard Paul Pavlick is described as follows: American (of Bohemian extraction); male; white; 73 years; born Feb. 13, 1887, in Boston, Mass.; 170 lbs.; 5 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall; stocky build; fair complexion; blue eyes (carries glasses); heavy silver gray hair with wave and neatly combed back; exhibited two prominent

CO-2-19,259

scars on stomach; ring finger and little finger missing from right hand. Subject was neatly dressed in a dark gray business suit, a light gray dress shirt with no necktie, blue socks, and black oxford shoes.

Subject is an American citizen, having been born in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 13, 1887. He advised that his parents were both foreign born; that his father was born in Bohemia and his mother in West Prussia.

Subject was carrying a piece of paper in his wallet which indicated he had an esophagus condition which symptoms were the same as for heart disease.

Detailed personal history and background data were obtained during the interview and subject answered all questions in a polite, cooperative manner, although demonstrating an uneasiness and a nervous tendency. He remarked several times, "I'm an emotional character anyway as far as that is concerned," in response to queries as to why he had done certain things.

(D) CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION:

Subject made no self-incriminating statements other than to admit that he had bought some dynamite in Manchester, N. H., about a month ago; that he intended to blast out some stumps in his backyard or property on Dearborn St., Belmont, N.H., but had not actually used the dynamite and had buried it in his yard prior to leaving on his trip south. Subject stated he was not carrying any dynamite with him in his automobile and did not have any dynamite or any explosives in his motel room in West Palm Beach.

Pavlick denied any ill feeling or malice toward the President-Elect and members of the Kennedy family. He mentioned that he recalled favorably the President-Elect's father, John Fitzgerald, as a former mayor of Boston. He was vague as to his reason for being in the Palm Beach area, saying that he had driven down from Belmont, N. H., via Washington, D. C., Aiken, S. C., and other stops the preceding week and had arrived in Palm Beach on or about December 10, 1960. He seemed to have great difficulty in recalling exact dates and remembering specific places he had visited of recent date.

Subject said he had driven by the Kennedy residence in Palm Beach last Sunday morning (Dec. 11) and had watched the President-Elect going to or returning from church. He indicated he had been some distance away from the President-Elect during this period.

Richard Paul Pavlick denied he had written any letters to the President-Elect or to members of the Kennedy family and further denied having written any letters critical of the President-Elect. He admitted to writing a letter to Vice President Nixon since the election and expressing his regrets that Nixon had lost the election. Subject stated he had voted for Nixon in New Hampshire and was disappointed when Nixon lost the election. He advised that he had written a letter or letters to the White House in the past complaining about operations he had undergone on his stomach and sending along photographs of the scarred stomach tissue.

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Subject related that he may have made oral statements in the recent past concerning the President-Elect and his religious faith. Subject indicated he had remarked in the past that "Kennedy was a hypocrite to his religion." He explained that Kennedy's answers to campaign accusations that he would be under the influence of the Roman Catholic Pope if elected President proved that Kennedy was a hypocrite to the views and dictates of the Catholic Church. Subject did say that he approved of Kennedy's apparent sincerity in expressing himself as believing in separation of church and state and placing the welfare of the state before any religious issues.

b6 b7c

With reference to time spent on the West Coast, Subject said, "I once decided to end it all in Los Angeles. I was frustrated and suffering from a nervous breakdown. I bought eight tablets of bichloride of mercury on Main Street but didn't swallow them. Acetic acid brought me around to sanity in time."

(E) FAMILY AND BACKGROUND:

The following information was received from the subject relative to his family: Subject's father was George Pavlick (also spelled Pavlik) who was born in Bohemia and immigrated to the United States; his mother was Augusta Pavlick nee Dargartz who was born in West Prussia and immigrated to this country. Both parents are now deceased.

Subject had a total of two brothers and two sisters. The only living sister is a ^{b6 b7c} ^{b6 b7c} ^{b6 b7c} Subject stated he hadn't seen or corresponded with this sister in 15 years.

Friends or distant relatives of subject: ^{b6 b7c} (half-cousin), living at Soldiers Home in Washington, D. C. Subject said he visited this person at the Soldiers Home when recently passing through the District of Columbia. He further mentioned that he had visited a ^{b6 b7c}, a 4th cousin, in Glasco, Kansas, periodically in the past. He also indicated that he had another personal contact in Glasco, Kansas, with a ^{b6 b7c} who was not the same individual as ^{b6 b7c} ^{b6 b7c}

Subject provided no information to indicate that any member of his family had ever suffered mental illness or had been confined to a mental hospital, other than himself.

Information contained in subject's wallet revealed that in case of death to the subject only the following persons should be notified: *b6 b7C*
b6 b7C insurances were said to be
 held by *b6 b7C* *b6 b7C* *b6 b7C* *b6 b7C*

A note scribbled in ink handwriting in subject's wallet directed: "Cremate me wherever the... Under no circumstance is my body to be buried, it may be cremated or given for dissection. No sending body away."

Various identification documents carried by the subject disclosed the following additional information: Subject is insured under the 65-Plus Hospital-Surgical Plan of Continental Casualty Co., 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

Subject is a member in good standing of Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A.—membership good until Dec. 31, 1960, in Lake City Barracks No. 143 at Laconia, N.H. Membership Card bears No. 102146 H.

Subject has membership No. 7468 in the American Automobile Association. The Driver's License he carries is a Commercial License Driver's Permit No. *b6 b7C* issued by the State of New Hampshire and expiring on his birth date *b6 b7C*. *b6 b7C* Subject stated he owns no trucks and does not drive commercially.

(F) PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES OR HISTORY:

Education: 1904 graduated from South Boston High School in South Boston, Mass.

Employment: Subject's Social Security No. is *b6 b7C*. He indicated he first commenced employment in 1913 as a Postal Clerk in Boston, Mass; that he continued as a Postal Clerk until 1917 when he entered military service; that in later life he again had substantial employment in Boston as a Postal Clerk, his most recent tenure being from 1947 to 1949. Subject said he worked in 1946 as a letter carrier or mail messenger for Dennison & Co. in Framingham, Massachusetts.

Military Record: December 15, 1917, to December 21, 1918, as a Private in the U. S. Army (subject contended he had served in the Air Corps); received an Honorable Discharge by reason of "Demobilization." Army Service No. *b6 b7C* Subject's Veterans Administration Claim No. is *b6 b7C*

Financial Status: Subject's wallet revealed he was carrying \$53.00 in currency and \$1.52 in small change on his person. He remarked that he is in the habit of using Travelers' Cheques during his travels about the country. He advised that he receives three checks each month from the Federal Government, totaling \$210. One check is a Retirement check resulting from his retirement as a Federal Postal Clerk; a second is a Social Security Check (Soc. Security No. *b6 b7C*); and a third check is a VA Compensation check resulting from his World War I military service - (VA Claim No. *b6 b7C*)

CO-2-19,259

Police Record: Subject insisted that he has no police record for any type of felony or criminal violation. He stated he has been arrested only for minor traffic infractions.

As previously indicated, subject has apparently been living on Dearborn Street in Belmont, New Hampshire, in recent months. From his statements during the interview it can be assumed that subject travels via automobile considerably and will continue to do so unless confined in some institution. He mentioned that this was not his first visit to Florida and that he lived in Los Angeles, Calif., and visited in Glasco, Kansas.

Subject related that he was carrying an Underwood Typewriter with him on this trip to Florida; that it was presently located in his motel room and was the style of machine in which the type keys were all Capital letters (All Caps). He said that he generally types all of his letters and correspondence; that he had used his typewriter for writing letters on his current trip.

(G) PROTECTIVE INFORMATION:

As to his ownership of and knowledge of use of guns and lethal weapons, subject commented that he has done some hunting with shotguns during his life. He said he had sold his 410 gauge shotgun about a month ago and does not own any guns at the present time.

In reply to a specific question regarding his knowledge of dynamite and other explosives, subject readily admitted familiarity with the use of dynamite and stated he bought five sticks of dynamite in Manchester, N. H., about a month ago with the intention of blasting out some stumps on his property in Belmont, N. H.; he said he had not done any blasting with this dynamite but instead had buried these sticks of dynamite in his backyard. He flatly denied that he was carrying any dynamite or other explosives with him in his automobile or had any such explosives in his motel room. He remarked that he felt it would be dangerous to carry dynamite around with him.

Subject had in his wallet an Automobile Inspection Certificate pertaining to the automobile he was driving at the time of his apprehension in Palm Beach, Fla. This Certificate (October 1960 Inspection Certificate No. 234412) described his car as a 1950 4-door Buick Sedan, light green in color; ^{b6 b7C} The Inspection Certificate, issued by the New Hampshire Motor Vehicle Dept., expires March 31 following July 5, 1960. ^{b6 b7C}

The subject, during the interview in question, expressed no bitterness or strong ill feeling toward the President-Elect or any members of the ^{b6 b7C} family. His only harsh remark concerning the President-Elect was to the effect that he considered "Kennedy a hypocrite to his Catholic religion." Subject expressed no desire to see the President-Elect at close hand or to gain an appointment with him.

Pavlick made no statement to indicate he has any interest in any organized subversive groups.

CO-2-19,259

As a matter of interest, subject informed that his favorite hobby was raising all kinds of flowers, which he implied he had done on his former property on Dearborn Street in Belmont, N. E.

(H) MEANS OF SOLUTION:

The identity of this subject was determined from various letters he had written to Government officials and to the White House. An accurate description of subject and his automobile was obtained which was relayed to the Palm Beach Police Department, which information, together with the knowledge that subject had called at the Palm Beach Post Office on December 14, resulted in subject's apprehension on December 15, 1960, in Palm Beach, Fla.

(I) DISPOSITION:

The interview with subject described in this report was concluded upon receipt of information and instructions from SAIC *b6 b7C* in Miami that he was proceeding from Miami to Palm Beach to continue interrogation of subject with the benefit of specific and detailed letters and correspondence authored by Pavlick. Accordingly, the reporting Special Agent concluded his interview with subject at approximately 11:00 a.m., after which the reporting SA inspected the contents of subject's wallet and other personal possessions removed from his person by the Palm Beach Police officers.

Results of subsequent interview of subject by SAIC *b6 b7C* will be set forth in a memorandum report to follow by SAIC *b6 b7C*

Investigation is continued.

Attachments to this report for Chief's Office are newspaper articles appearing in the Palm Beach Times and The Palm Beach Post of December 16, 1960, relative to the arrest and admissions of Richard Paul Pavlick.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4441

ORIGIN **Field**

OFFICE **Boston, Mass.**

FILE NO. **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Belmont, New Hampshire	PERIOD COVERED 12-8-60 - 12-14-60	Name : Richard P. Favlick Address: Belmont, New Hampshire
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7c</i>		<i>ma</i> <i>B</i>

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject in oral statements to Postmaster at Belmont, New Hampshire indicated that he was traveling to Washington, D. C. for a purpose, that he is extremely anti-Kennedy and anti-Catholic.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports on this subject and to telephone calls to Asst. Chief *b6 b7c* SA *b6 b7c* and to SAIC *b6 b7c* on December 8, 9, and 14, 1960.

R E F E R

DISTRIBUTION Chief Boston	COPIES Orig. 2 cc	REPORT-MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT	12-14-60
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-14-60

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(3) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

REFER

Interviewed **b6 b7C**, Chief of Police, Belmont, N. H., on this same date, and he stated that the subject is an old man and that he questions his mental stability. Chief **b6 b7C** stated that the subject has been a source of concern to all in the town in that he is always complaining of the way things are done by the officials of the town. Chief **b6 b7C** stated that so far as the law is concerned the subject has not been in any difficulties; that he has no close friends or associates in Belmont, N. H.; that he lived alone and rarely had any visitors, and that he does not know of any relatives of the subject. Chief **b6 b7C** stated that Faviick has lived in Belmont for about the past eight or nine years.

Chief **b6 b7C** described the subject as follows: American, male, white, 72 or 73 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, 170 to 180 pounds, stocky build, white hair, light complexion, blue eyes, occasionally wears glasses, walks erect, always wears a felt hat, and that when he left Belmont, he was wearing a three-quarter length Army knaki overcoat. Subject has two fingers missing on one hand.

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Chief ~~Ho~~ **b7C** was of the opinion that the subject is not too well physically, possibly a heart condition. The Chief felt that the subject has no suicidal tendencies or that he would consider him harmful to others.

Registry of Motor Vehicle records at Concord, N. H. revealed that subject owns two automobiles described as follows:

- (1) 1949 Buick Sedan, gray, New Hampshire registration number
3A 268
- (2) 1950 Buick Sedan, green, New Hampshire registration number
3I 606.

It is believed he is traveling in the 1950 Buick Sedan BI 606.

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IND. SECRET SERVICE

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* PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT *

PP - ARREST - Palm Beach, Fla. - 12-15-60 (CO-2-19, 259)

Richard Paul Pavlick, a retired Post Office employee from Belmont, New Hampshire, was arrested at Palm Beach, Fla., December 15 for threatening the life of President-elect Kennedy.

Richard Paul Pavlick (white; male; 73; 5-7; 180-190; stocky build; blue eyes; light complexion; white bushy hair; sometimes wears glasses; 2 fingers missing from right hand)

Pavlick made oral statements in the presence of witnesses in Belmont, N. H., indicating that he planned to harm the President-elect. He then left New Hampshire in his 1950 Buick car and traveled to Florida. The Miami office had placed a confidential bulletin with all local Florida police departments, and acting on this, police in Palm Beach picked Pavlick up for a traffic violation. In his car were found seven sticks of dynamite, detonators, wire and related items. In a subsequent search of his living quarters in West Palm Beach, three additional sticks of dynamite were found. He had in his possession an envelope addressed to himself in care of (b6, b7c). It contained a letter addressed to "All Citizens of the United States of America" and in it he sought to explain why he felt compelled to destroy the President-elect and expressed regret that in doing so he might have to harm innocent people.

He later confessed his intentions of making himself a human bomb and furnished some details of his plans to carry out his threat.

REFER

On December 15, Pavlick was arraigned on the warrant and complaint issued in Florida. He waived and bond was set at \$100,000.

Pavlick was of record in Secret Service files. He first came to our attention March 10, 1955, when picketing the White House in an effort to dramatize his effort to have the public show more respect for the flag. He subsequently wrote several letters to President Eisenhower on this subject.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten initials]

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Boston, Mass. FILE NO. J-CD-2-19259

TYPE OF CASE <u>IRS</u>	STATUS <u>Continued Closed Boston</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Richard Paul Pavlick</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Concord, N.H. & Boston, Mass. 7-19 & 7-20-62</u>	PERIOD COVERED	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SAIC b6 b7c</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Confirming LD phone calls to
Asst. Chief b6 b7c and Inspector b6 b7c

Reference to previous reports and information received that the subject was due to be delivered by U.S. Marshall-Jacksonville, Florida to U.S. Marshall-Concord, N.H. on July 18.

July 19, phoned U.S. Marshall-Concord, N.H. re delivery and learned he had not arrived. Phoned this information to Asst. Chief b6 b7c and Inspector b6 b7c Referred

REFER

REFER

In view of the above this case is closed in Boston.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & lcc.	SPECIAL AGENT	
New Haven 2	2cc.	APPROVED	DATE
Boston	2cc.	<u>b6 b7c</u> <u>b6 b7c</u>	<u>7-20-52</u>
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

File

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Miami, Florida FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued	Richard Paul Pavlick Protective Research Subject
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Miami, Florida		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Richard Paul Pavlick was given a hearing in U.S. District Court, Miami, Fla. June 19, 1962. He was determined to be incompetent and unable to understand the nature of the criminal charges pending against him or to aid counsel in planning for his defense. Ordered committed to the custody of Attorney General, with recommendation subject be returned to the State of his residence and confined in a mental institution. Further that the U.S. District Court in Miami, Fla. be advised every six months as to the state of the subject's mental condition so that if and when he is mentally competent arrangements can be made for trial proceedings.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to Office Memorandum dated June 13, 1962, advising that a hearing would be held in U.S. District Court, Miami, Florida, on 6-19-62 before U.S. District Court Judge *b6 b7c*. Further advising that AUSA *b6 b7c* had requested Inspector *b6 b7c* appearance on 6-18-62 for conference and for hearing on 6-19-62.

On 6-18-62 Inspector *b6 b7c* and SAIC *b6 b7c* conferred with AUSA *b6 b7c* concerning elements for consideration at the hearing.

(B) CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION:

On 6-19-62, hearing was held before Judge *b6 b7c* at which time Dr. *b6 b7c* Miami, Fla. psychiatrist appointed by the Court and Dr. *b6 b7c* Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Mo. testified for the government.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & 1cc	<i>b6 b7c</i>	
Boston	1cc		
Kansas City	1cc	SPECIAL AGENT	6-19-62
WFD	1cc	APPROVED	DATE
Miami	1cc		
AUSA		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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GENERAL INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

At the conclusion of testimony, the Court found subject to be incompetent and unable to understand nature of criminal charges or to aid counsel in planning a defense to charges. Subject was ordered committed to the custody of the Attorney General, and a recommendation made that subject be returned to the State of his residence and confined in an institution. Further that the Court in Miami, Fla. be advised every six months as to the mental condition of subject so that if and when competent arrangements might be made for trial. A copy of the motion when available will be referred.

(C) CONCLUSION:

At such time as arrangements are effected by the office of the Attorney General for removal of subject to New Hampshire, Chief's office and other interested offices will be notified.

This information was furnished Chief by Inspector *bb b7c* on 6-19-62 in order that he would be immediately apprized of the developments in this case.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U.S. Secret Service

4-00-2-19,259

TO : Chief

DATE: June 13, 1962

FROM : SAIC - Miami

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick - PRS Case

I have been informed this date that a final hearing as to Pavlick's mental competency has been set for June 19, 1962 before Judge ~~b6 b7C~~ here in Miami.

Assistant U.S. Attorney ~~b6 b7C~~ who has been handling this case will be on leave and ~~b6 b7C~~, another assistant, who is very competent, will handle the government's case. ~~b6 b7C~~ was very impressed with ~~b6 b7C~~ of your office and he appreciated the Chief's continued interest in the case at the time the case was heard at Springfield, Mo. and he thought that if at all possible ~~b6 b7C~~ should attend this hearing.

It is therefore suggested that Inspector ~~b6 b7C~~ be directed to attend this hearing and to be available on June 18, 1962 for consultation.

The writer and Mr. ~~b6 b7C~~ had a private conference with Judge ~~b6 b7C~~ if he is found not competent to stand ~~b6 b7C~~ to New Hampshire for a later commitment to a state institution there. However the Justice Dept. in a letter written June 7, 1962 by ~~b6 b7C~~, Chief, Appeals & Research Section, indicated that they are desirous that Pavlick be returned to the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., since apparently they feel that Pavlick may be released by State authorities. I do not subscribe to this as we will not dismiss our indictment here and I am sure that the U.S. Attorney in New Hampshire will do likewise, thus we will have a detainer against this subject which will prevent his release from State incarceration and we could again take custody.

Assistant U.S. Attorney ~~b6 b7C~~ and I have talked to ~~b6 b7C~~, Attorney General, State of New Hampshire, who was the former U.S. Attorney who handled this case with Inspector ~~b6 b7C~~, and he well understands this case and we feel will keep Pavlick secure for a long time, thus preventing sanity hearings after ~~sanity hearing which apparently the Justice Dept. seeks as indicated in~~ ~~b6 b7C~~ ~~b6 b7C~~ letter. Of course, Judge ~~b6 b7C~~ does not subscribe to this and the Justice Dept. has no control over his actions.

We plan to call two witnesses: Dr. ~~b6 b7C~~ of Miami and Dr. ~~b6 b7C~~ ~~b6 b7C~~ Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Mo. who are expected to testify that Pavlick is too incompetent to stand trial. We have called these psychiatrists and they say they will be available on the 19th.

Please advise via air mail or other means if Inspector *b6 b7C* will be representing your office in order that we may make arrangements for his lodgings here.



b6 b7C
b6 b7C
SAIC - Miami

cc:Inspector *b6 b7C*
SAIC - WHD
SAIC - Boston

b6
b7C

J-CO-2-19,259

2.

Please advise via air mail or other means if Inspector *b6 b7C* will be representing your office in order that we may make arrangements for his lodgings here.

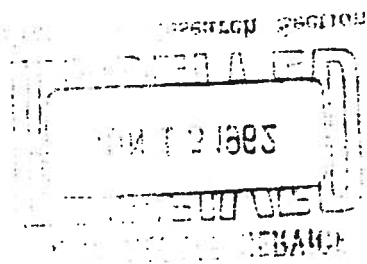


b6 b7C

b6 b7C
SAIC - Miami

b6 b7C

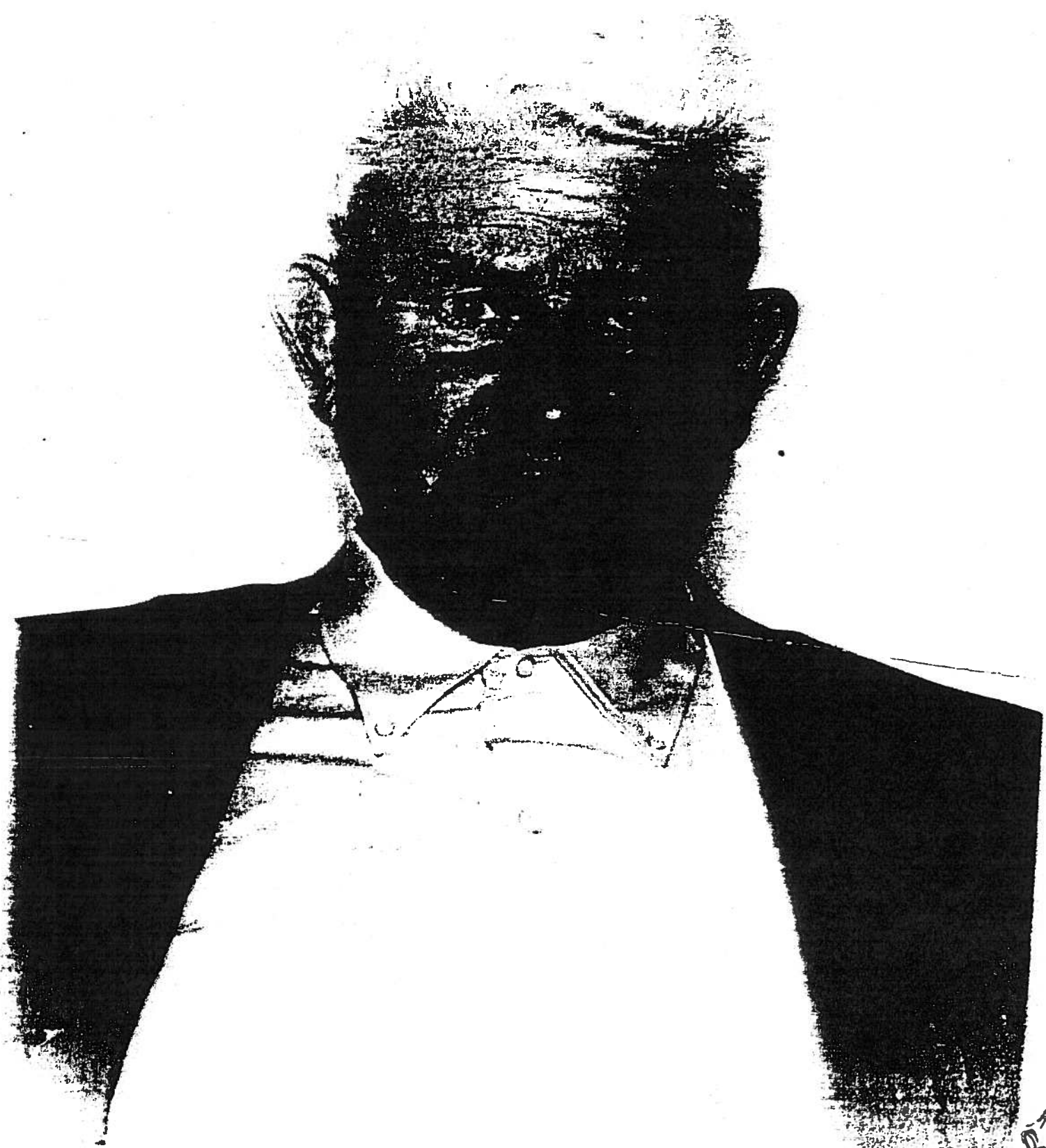
cc:Inspector *b6 b7C*
SAIC - WHD
SAIC - Boston



U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
JUN 15 1962
RECEIVED
Protective Research Section

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
JUN 15 10 12 AM '62
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

RIF

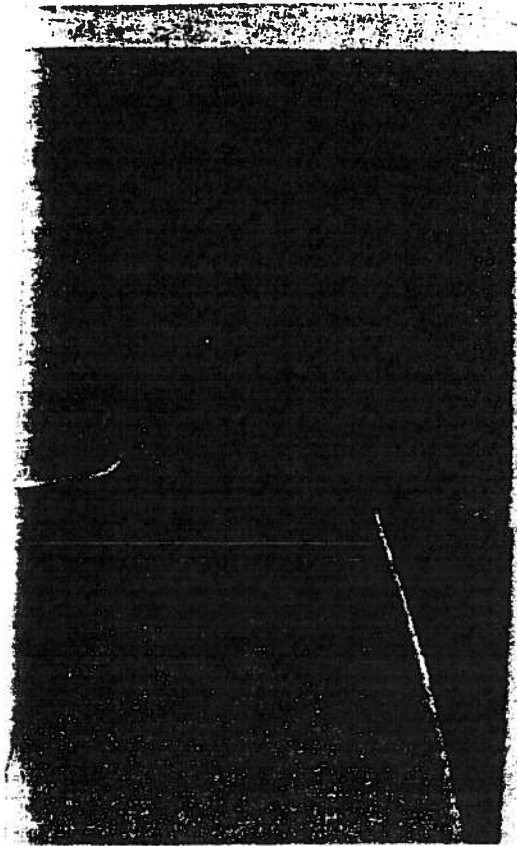


RFF

C-2-19259

RETURN THIS FILE TO
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PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
THE WHITE HOUSE

REF A



RIF

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1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

RIF

SOME PLACE IN FLORIDA. DEC 11. 1960
BEKM

BOARD OF SELECTMEN;
BELMONT N.H.

I HAVE REPEATEDLY ASKED YOU FOR DIFFERENT KIND OF INFORMATION THAT COULD ONLY COME FROM , BUT YOU b6b7c NEVER ANSWERED THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS; SOMETIME IN THE NEAR FUTURE YOU WILL LEARN WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED TO YOU HAD I STAYED IN BELMONT, BUT I AM NOW TRAVELING AROUND AND HAVE NO HOME ANYMORE. I SOLD THE PLACE TO b6 b7c FOR \$1500 AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR MY FURNITURE AND THE TOOLS, MANY HUNDRETS WORTH THAT I DIDN'T CARE ABOUT FOR I WON'T WANT THEM. IF I SHOULD NEED ANY MORE TOOLS THEN I CAN BUY THEM.

I HAVE HAD PLENTY OF LAND IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY BUT ONLY YOU SOB, I WOULD LIFE MISERABLE FOR ME. IF I HAD EVER RETURNED TO SPEAK TO YOU AFTER MY FIRST RUN IN WITH YOU I WOULD HAVE KILLED OR HAINED YOU ALL. THAT IS WHAT DAMNED MORONS LIKE YOU SHOULD GET. THE PEOPLE ARE A BUNCH OF DAMNFOOLS TO ELECT YOU MORONS. THEY SHOULD BEER OUT INTELLIGENT PEOPLE.

THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES WAS ALSO GOING TO LOSE ALL HIS COLLECTIONS ON NOV 27TH BUT THAT YOU IS BLAME.

TROUBLE WHO KNOW BE FROM STATE AND THAT I GO AFTER, REALLY GO AFTER, I GET. SO YOU ARE OUT OF MY LIFE. NOW, SOMEONE SHOULD MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF YOU MORON. I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL BE IN BELMONT.

THERE IS NOTHING IN BELMONT OR ANYWHERE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE OR ANY THING ABOVE THE JAIL AND BELMONT LINE.

IF I WERE YOU, YOU SHOULD CHANGE YOUR MORONIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CITIZENS OF BELMONT FOR SOME DAY SOMEONE WILL TAKE YOU OVER SOME HOT COALS AND DO A JOB ON YOU. BUT IT WON'T BE ME FOR I WOULD HAVE DONE IT AND SHOULD HAVE.

Paulick

BY ALL MEANS WILL THE LAND ON ROUTE 108 FOR WHICH THE TAXES I HAVE BEEN PAID.

THE LANDS NOW HELD BY THE SPALDING YOUTH CENTER AND OF COURSE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION. IF I HAD HAD ENOUGH MONEY I WOULD HAVE HAD SO MUCH TAX EXEMPTION PROPERTY OWNED BY CHILDREN THAT THE TAX COMMISSIONER WOULD HAVE HAD TO BE CALLED INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE TOWN.

WATCH THE PAPERS AND RADIO FOR THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO YOU.

Letter Found in Paulick's car

RETURN THIS FILE TO
U.S. MARSHAL SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
THE WHITE HOUSE

RIF

Psychological Reports
ETC

Don

REF



RIF

16-TRAPPA
PRES. RICHARD NIXON
USING EXECUTIVE ORDER
TO CONGRESS TO INVESTI-
GATE THE FALSE APPEAL
OF RICHARD EAVLICK
BY SHORTLY SHERIDON DEC
KENT DENIED LAWYER BY POLICE
SECRET SERVICE PALM BEACH FLA
THE CONFISCATION OF HIS CAR FAIL-
URE TO RETURN \$56.50 & ALL PROPER-
TY TAKEN AFTER S.S. WAS REFUSED
SEARCH WARRANT ONLY TYPEWRIT-
ER & CAMERA WERE RETURNED. THERE
WAS NO LAW WHICH COVERED ALLE-
GED OFFENSE. ALL CHARGES WERE
DROPPED AUG. 4. 64. S.S. STILL HAS
MY PROPERTY. 6 YEARS IN HELL
\$21000-33000 LETTERS-1000 BOOKS
ENLISTED-1917-AW-I-TO-DIE A MAN
WITHOUT A COUNTRY INNOCENT BE
CAUSE IT'S PRES. REFUSED

RIF

CR
To venture this is justice
is to approve bad break
ing, rioting, slaying, trait
and guilting, lawless
ness and injustice on a
throne. If you
fail to use your executive
demand on Congress you will
have sentenced "me to death
~~not~~ suicide. Any mistake will
come back to haunt you!

Wm DeForest M. Thayer

W. H. H. H.

Wash DC

DEPT

65261-2-11



RF



RETURN THIS FILE TO
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PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
THE WHITE HOUSE

RIF

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U.S. SECRET SERVICE

1967 JAN 19 AM 11 40

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

On June 1, 1936, in a letter to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., applying for reinstatement, the subject used the address, ^{b7c, b6} and in his letter he stated:

"I served overseas with the American Army and now draw a small pension for such service."

The Hon. ^{b6, b7c} C., wrote letters to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., on Nov. 18, 1936, and Dec. 24, 1937, expressing interest in the matter of the subject's application for reinstatement.

Beginning in August 1938, the subject wrote many letters to officials of the Post Office Department in which he complained about the ventilation and related conditions in the South Postal Annex, Boston, Mass. The latest letters on these subjects which are contained in the file reviewed are dated 1953. Most of the subject's letters are handwritten but many are typed. The subject used two different rubber stamps to affix his address to his correspondence.

On Aug. 9, 1938, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster at Oakland, Calif., requesting information about the procedure used in sorting mail there. His letter was answered and a copy of it was sent to the Postmaster in Boston, Mass., by the Postmaster in Oakland, with a transmittal containing the following comment:

"Mr. Pavlick was a resident of Oakland during 1935 and 1936, and caused considerable annoyance by filing unfounded written complaints to the Department. He applied for reinstatement here, but it was not believed to be in the best interest of the Postal Service to recommend such reinstatement. I see no reason for his latest request for information."

In about March 1941 the subject wrote a letter to the Public Health Service, Washington D. C., about heating and ventilation in the South Postal Annex, Boston, Mass. The letter was referred to the Commissioner of Public Health, State House, Boston, Mass.

Refer

On Oct. 8, 1942, the subject complained about a letter he addressed to an individual at ^{b6 b7c} which was returned undelivered. He contended that the letter should have been delivered even though he erred in addressing the envelope, as his correspondent's street address was ^{b6 b7c} In his complaint he stated that "there isn't anything you can do but whitewash this matter the same as everything in the Post Office is whitewashed." It is noted in the file that there are 19 streets named Hancock in the Boston Postal District.

On Dec. 3, 1942, the subject requested 31 days leave without pay, stating that he was troubled by sciatica and arthritis. His request was denied, although it was supported by a certificate executed by **b6 b7c** **b6 b7c**

In October 1944 the subject wrote a postcard to the Postmaster General, complaining that the national flag had been left flying overnight at the South Boston Station. A pertinent record shows that there was a well-established procedure whereby designated personnel raised and lowered the flag at proper hours, but that on one occasion it remained aloft overnight because conditions were such that it could not have been lowered and removed from the staff without being torn.

After the applicant had applied on Oct. 2, 1946, for reinstatement, a letter expressing interest in the matter was sent on Oct. 26, 1946, to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., by U. S. Senator David I. Walsh.

On Oct. 3, 1947, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., in which he made the following remarks:

"I have just received official notification of my appointment as a clerk in the Boston Post Office.

"I wish to decline the appointment and remain as a sub as my physical condition is such that I may have to resign from the service before many months.

"At present I am in the country resting and trying to get hold of myself."

In the letter from which the foregoing is quoted, the subject showed his address as Box 1812, Boston, Mass.

On July 1, 1948, the subject sent a postcard to the Postmaster, stating that his correct address was R.F.D. 2, Laconia, N. H., although he was also maintaining Post Office Box No. 1812, Boston 5, Mass. On March 1, 1949, he sent another postcard stating that his address was no longer Laconia, N. H.

Early in 1949 the subject wrote several letters to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., about his projected retirement. In a letter dated Feb. 15, 1949, he made the following remark:

"My letter stated retirement, not disability or any other qualified removal from the service....

"I want to be completely removed from any jurisdiction or control of the Postal Service, so that I may use my time, brains, etc., to the correction of the hellish conditions now existing at the South Postal Annex. It was bad enough years ago due to structural mistakes, etc., but now it is "hell" because of the nerve-destroying radios there, the failure of the Supt. to correct the conditions."

On Jan. 25, 1953, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster General in which he made numerous suggestions regarding the operations of the Post Office Department, and

in which he alleged inefficiency on the part of Senior Assistant Superintendent ^{b6 b7c} and other supervisory personnel. In this letter he showed his own address as 1788 Columbia Road, South Boston, Mass. In a letter dated March 2, 1953, to the Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Post Office Operations, Washington, D. C., the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., made the following comment:

"With respect to the charges made by former clerk Richard P. Pavlick, it was our experience prior to his retirement on Feb. 28, 1949, that he was constantly getting into trouble of one kind or another, and that he frequently made amazing allegations which did not stand up under investigation."

Included in the file reviewed there is a snapshot of a large, handprinted placard posted on the side of a building which apparently is a dwelling house. The placard reads as follows:

"A Petition to the Hon. Harry S. Truman and the Congress of the U. S.

"For 13 years employees at the South Postal Station have worked under mental and physical hardships due to cold drafts, poor ventilation, dirty rest room and locker room, dirty sorting cases, hot dry air, cold drafts from cold elevator wells, open mail shutes, open doors and windows and air conditioning system not working, nerve destroying, therefore I hereby humbly petition that a board of health under the U. S. Public Health Service be established with power of correcting working conditions;

"That freight elevator wells be heated to prevent cold drafts;

"That draft conditions due to windows, fans, doors, mail shutes, be investigated by skilled air conditioning engineers;

"That sorting cases be vacuumed of dirt once a week and overhead pipes and structural work every three months;

"That three feet space be allowed between primary sorters;

"That radios be limited and controlled (they cannot strike);

"That Assistant Superintendent ^{b6 b7c} be replaced with an understanding supervisor that doesn't include name calling and physical threats.

"Ask the men who work at the South Postal.

"Richard P. Pavlick - Retired - Laconia, N. H."

A careful search through the file was made for information relating to the source of the snapshot and the displaying of the placard. None was found.

This case will be held open in the St. Louis district pending review of the military file on the subject at the Army Records Center, St. Louis, Mo.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

File
Case

ORIGIN Chief's Office

OFFICE Boston, Mass.

FILE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Richard P. Pavlick Address : Dearborn Street Belmont, N. H. Type : Suicide Addressed : The President Signed : Richard P. Pavlick Number of Letters: One
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Meredith, N. H. Belmont, N. H.	PERIOD COVERED August 11, 1958	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC b6 b7C		

DETAILS

INTRODUCTION

This report relates to an investigation made in connection with one letter addressed to the President, dated July 12, 1958, signed Richard P. Pavlick, in which he complained of the use of the U. S. Flag on Post Office buildings and other Government buildings.

GENERAL INQUIRIES

On August 11, 1958, interviewed Corporal **b6 b7C**, New Hampshire State Police, stationed at Meredith, N. H. Corporal **b6 b7C** was assigned to the Belmont, N. H. area for a number of years. He stated he has known the subject for a number of years and has talked with him on many occasions. He stated for the last two years the subject has become a complainer about city parking spaces and the exhibiting of the U. S. Flag on Post Office buildings and the non-cooperation by veterans organizations. Corporal **b6 b7C** stated that since the subject always complains about these matters, he has not stopped to visit with him for sometime. He stated the subject has an automobile and travels about picking up second hand material. He often places an advertisement in the newspaper for the sale of his material. Corporal **b6 b7C** stated he definitely believes the subject would not have any suicidal tendencies. The subject is a prolific letter writer. He has written letters to officials of veterans organizations, police departments, state departments, and continuously complains about their policy and organization.

The subject was not interviewed as it was quite apparent that if he was contacted it would only arouse his interest to write more letters if he knew he was getting attention.

DISTRIBUTION Chief St. Louis Boston	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY b6 b7C	DATE
	2 cc	b6 b7C SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	8-15-58
	2 cc	APPROVED	DATE
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
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AUG 18 1958
NEGATIVE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

008 / AUG 18 AM 11 13

RECEIVED
SECRET

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-2-

Richard P. Pavlick is described as, American, male, white, about 65 years, 5 feet, 8 inches, gray hair, light complexion. He alleges he was a former employee at the Post Office Department. There is no record of the subject at the Boston, Mass. Post Office Department. If he was a former employee, there would be a record of his employment at the Postal Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

Two copies of this report are being forwarded to the St. Louis office for a check of the subject's postal employment record.

RIF

FILE NO.

0219259

NAME

PAVLICK, RICHARD PAUL

NO. OF PHOTOS REQUESTED

20

TYPE PHOTOS REQUESTED

(STANDARD)

(COMPOSITE)

DATE REQUESTED

4/14/55

REQUESTED BY

Wm ACC-11

SEND

PHOTOGRAPHS TO

RIF



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RIF



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RIF

FILE NO. CO 2-19259

NAME Parsons

NO. OF PHOTOS REQUESTED

TYPE PHOTOS REQUESTED (STANDARD) (COMPOSITE)

DATE INSTRUCTIONS

RECORDED BY

SEND PHOTOS HEREIN TO

*6 Photos Boston
10/2/59*



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E 3 0 2 4 2 1 B C

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RIF

FILE NO. _____

NAME _____

NO. OF PHOTOS REQUESTED _____

TYPE PHOTOS REQUESTED (STANDARD) (COMPOSITE)

DATE REQUESTED _____

REQUESTED BY _____

SEND _____ PHOTOGRAPHS TO _____

RIF



RIF

FILE NO. CO-2-19259

NAME PAVLICK

NO. OF PHOTOS REQUESTED 50

TYPE PHOTOS REQUESTED (STANDARD) (COMPOSITE)

DATE REQUESTED 5-8-73

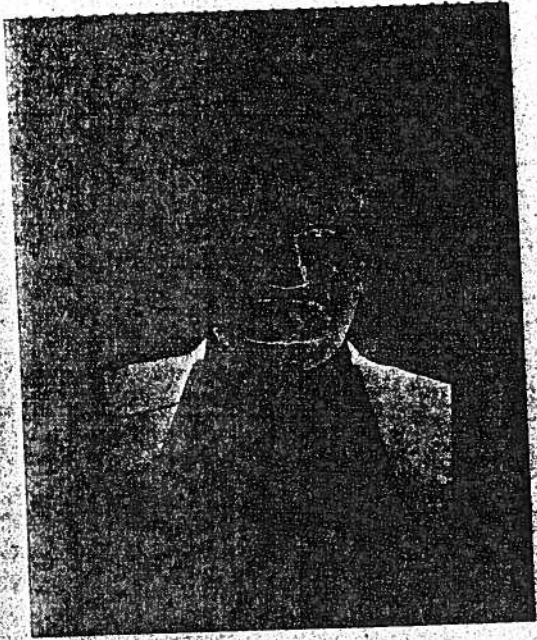
REQUESTED BY QIB

SEND _____ PHOTOGRAPHS TO _____

b6
b7c



RIF



THE SUBJECT HAD INTENTIONS OF KILLING PRESIDENT-ELECT KENNEDY IN 1960. HE HAD PURCHASED TEN STICKS OF DYNAMITE AND ON DECEMBER 11, 1960, HE WAITED IN HIS PARKED CAR READY TO TRIGGER HIS DYNAMITE BOMB MECHANISM WHEN THE PRESIDENT-ELECT PASSED. HE DID NOT DETONATE HIS "AUTOMOBILE BOMB" BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO KILL MRS. KENNEDY WHO HAD ENTERED THE SAME CAR AS THE PRESIDENT-ELECT. HE HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED AS A PARANOID, RELIGIOUS FIXATIONS AND GRANDIOSE IDEAS THAT HE IS A PATRIOT. ON DEC. 13, 1966, A NEW HAMPSHIRE COURT PAROLED PAVLICK TO HIS OWN CARE.

W/M DOB: 2/13/87 H: 5'7" W: 185
GRAY HAIR BLUE EYES

RIF

4479	1. REQUESTING OFFICE I. D.	2. DATE OF REQ. 5/9/73	3. JOB NO. (VIB USE ONLY) 10-1092-73
4. FOR INFORMATION CALL (NAME AND TELEPHONE NO.)		5. DEADLINE DATE 5/9	6. CASE NO. (IF APPLICABLE)
7. TYPE OF SERVICE REQUESTED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHOTO <input type="checkbox"/> AUDIO VISUAL <input type="checkbox"/> GRAPHICS <input type="checkbox"/>	8. TITLE OR DESCRIPTION OF JOB C02 MUG		9. NO. OF ENCL. 10. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
11. DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE REQUESTED (COVERAGE, LOCATION OF JOB, ETC.) C02 19259 50 EA. EXPEDITE		12. PRINTS REQUESTED	
		SIZE	QUANTITY GLOSS FINISH MATTE FINISH
REQUISITION FOR VISUAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE		13. SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICER (SAIC OR DIVISION CHIEF)	

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

1. VIB COPY

SSP 1700 (11-72R)

RIF

CASE INFORMATION

DATE ESTABLISHED: 03-14-1965 CASE TYPE: PI SUBJECT - GENERAL
IDC: MIS REGION: REGION 1 PHYSICAL FILE: YES
JUDICIAL

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

NAME: PAVLICK RICHARD PAUL : :
INTEREST CODE: *b7e* ----- *b7e* -----
DIR: 10-29-1975

BIRTH INFORMATION

DOB : 02-13-1927 (JUVENILE)
POB CITY: BOSTON
ST: MA

SECONDARY INTEREST CODES

DECEASED

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

RACE : WHITE
SEX : MALE
HEIGHT: 507
WEIGHT: 135
HAIR : GRAY
EYES : BLUE
COMPLX: MEDIUM

OFFICE INFORMATION

LAST INTV: 09-30-1975
CBI: 102
SFD:

FORMS/PHOTO DATES

CSF-1945:
HAND/W : 09-30-1975
PHOTO : 09-00-1970
FINGER/P:
PALM/P :

RELATED INFORMATION

SSN : *b6 b7C*
FBI NR : 691718D
VA CLAIM NR : *b6 b7C*
INS ALIEN :
CL ST/NR :
PASS CTRY/NR:
MIL PRCH/SR: USA 118796B
PRISON ST/NR:
EDUCATION : HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

OCCUPATION

ADDRESS/PHONE

WHEREABOUTS FROM: 11-11-1975 TO:
ADDRESS TYPE: RESIDENCE
NAME/IN C/O : DECEASED

WHEREABOUTS FROM: 09-10-1973 TO:
ADDRESS TYPE: RESIDENCE
NAME/IN C/O : *b6 b7C*
b6 b7C

ARREST DATA/ USSS JUDICIAL ACTION

ARREST DATE: 12-16-1960 OFF: 107 CASE TYPE: 18USC871

INITIAL APPEARANCE DATE PRELIM HEARING DATE GRAND JURY DATE

JURISDICTION FINAL PLEA TRIAL DATE DISPOSITION DATE
DISMISSAL 17-02-1963

YR MO DA

PROBATION TERM: SENTENCE DATE: SENTENCE TERM: FINE SUSPENDED RESTITUTION
SUSPENDED TERM: SO SO SO

12-16-60 SUBJ ARRESTED FOR VIOL 18/871. 12-13-66 COURT-ORDERED IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO PAROLE STATUS.

DIRECTION OF INTEREST

DI NAME: AGNEW SPIRO
CITY:
SINGLE DI FROM:

ST:
TO:

DI TITLE:
EVALUATION: NOT DANGEROUS

ACTIVITY ACTIVITY
DATE COUNT
05-00-1973 01

ACTIVITY
EXH SPEC

MODE
WRITE

DI NAME: KENNEDY EDWARD
CITY:
SINGLE DI FROM:

ST: MA
TO:

DI TITLE: SENATOR
EVALUATION: NOT DANGEROUS

ACTIVITY ACTIVITY
DATE COUNT
10-00-1973 01

ACTIVITY
EXH SPEC

MODE
WRITE

DI NAME: FORD GERALD
CITY:
SINGLE DI FROM:

ST:
TO:

DI TITLE: PRESIDENT
EVALUATION: NOT DANGEROUS

ACTIVITY ACTIVITY
DATE COUNT
06-00-1974 01
09-00-1976 01

ACTIVITY
THRT PROT
THRT PROT

MODE
WRITE
VISIT

DI NAME: NIXON RICHARD
CITY:

ST:

DI TITLE: PRESIDENT
EVALUATION: NOT DANGEROUS

INTERNAL USE ONLY
DO NOT RELEASE THIS DOCUMENT OR REPRODUCE OUTSIDE USSS

RIF

SINGLE DT FROM:

TO:

ACTIVITY DATE	ACTIVITY COUNT	ACTIVITY	MODE
12-00-1972	01	TRIP PROT	WRITE

DI NAME: ROWLEY JAMES J
CITY:
SINGLE DT FROM:

ST: DC
TO:

DI TITLE: DIS USSS
EVALUATION: NOT DANGEROUS

ACTIVITY DATE	ACTIVITY COUNT	ACTIVITY	MODE
05-00-1973	01	EXH SPEC	PHONE
10-00-1974	01	EXH SPEC	WRITE

DI NAME: KISSINGER HENRY
CITY:
SINGLE DT FROM:

ST: DC
TO:

DI TITLE: SEC STATE
EVALUATION: NOT DANGEROUS

ACTIVITY DATE	ACTIVITY COUNT	ACTIVITY	MODE
09-00-1975	01	SUICIDE	WRITE

SUBJECT SYNOPSIS

DATE ESTABLISHED: 03-14-1985

DATE UPDATED: 03-14-1986

J8-83 FOIA REQUEST RECVD RE FILES IN THE TRUMAN LIBRARY, INCLUDING USSS FILES. 12-18-85 AN AUTHOR *b6 b7c* (CO285925) REQUESTED INFO RE SUBJ & WAS PROVIDED SUBJ'S USSS FILE UNDER FOI ACT.

SUBJECT SUMMARY

DATE ESTABLISHED: 03-14-1985

DATE UPDATED: 12-23-1985

SUBJ WAS PROLIFIC LTR WRITER SINCE 1958. 12-11-60 SUBJ CLAIMED HE WAITED OUTSIDE OF WEST PALM BEACH CHURCH, IN HIS CAR, WITH DYNAMITE BOMB TO KILL JFK & HIMSELF AS HE WAS UPSET WITH THE WAY JFK CONTROLLED ELECTION. DYNAMITE WAS FOUND IN SUBJ'S CAR & HOTEL ROOM, WHICH SUBJ LATER CLAIMED WAS A COINCIDENCE. SUBJ WAS CONSIDERED A DANGER & *b7c* SUBJ CONTINUED TO WRITE TO POLITICIANS & PUBLIC OFFICIALS RE HIS VIOL 16/871 ARREST FOR WHICH HE SPENT SIX YRS IN JAIL. SUBJ MADE MANY ATTEMPTS TO HAVE INV RE-OPENED TO CLEAR HIS NAME WHICH INCLUDED TRIPS TO WDC. 09-75 SUBJ WROTE KISSINGER RE CONTEMPLATING SUICIDE. WAS LATER INTV & EXPRESSED NO ANIMOSITY FOR ANY PROTECTEE. 11-11-75 SUBJ DIED IN VA HOSP.

MENTAL HISTORY

FROM: ID: INSTITUTION:

INTERNAL USE ONLY
DO NOT RELEASE THIS DOCUMENT OR REPRODUCE OUTSIDE USSS

CASE NUMBER	SUBJECT NO.	DATE ESTABLISHED	LAST INTERVIEW DATE	SFC	CC	SFO	SFC	SFO	SFO	DESTR																																																																					
002	19259100000	03-14-55	09-30-75	102	D13																																																																										
NAME										DEAD																																																																					
PAVLICK RICHARD PAUL																																																																															
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12-23-85 11 --- MILITARY SERVICE RECORD ---
USA; 1917 TO 1918; HON DISCH.

05-01-79 12 --- KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTORS ---
ZX0004128//ZX0004129

ALBUQUERQUE OPERATIONAL CONTINUATION WESTINGHOUSE WDC 2157

RIF

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DATE PRINTED: 07-14-1975
NAME: HAMILTON, RICHARD PAUL

PROTECT SUBJECT ABSTRACT
107-107-0018000

PAGE NO: 4
SERIAL NO: 1

DIAGNOSIS:
PROGNOSIS:
MEDICATIONS:
DOCTORS EVALUATION:

MENTAL HISTORY TEXT

COMMITMENTS SINCE 1933. 03-19-70 DIAG NOT
DANGEROUS TO HIMSELF BUT COULD BE TO OTHERS. b6 b7c

OTHER CRIMINAL HISTORY

CONFINEMENT FROM: TO: ARREST DATE:
ARRESTING AGENCY: RELEASE DATE:

OTHER CRIMINAL HISTORY TEXT

ARRESTS SINCE 1960 FOR TRAFFIC VIOL., VAGRANCY & TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

EDUCATION/SKILLS/TRAINING

EDUCATION:
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE
EDUCATION/SKILL/TRAINING TEXT
HS GRAD.

FAMILY HISTORY SUMMARY

SINGLE.

SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONING

CURRENT FACTORS
FACTOR STATUS CHANGE DATE CHG
EMPLOYMENT STATUS : U UNEMPLOYED 08-06-1975

MILITARY HISTORY

DATES OF SERVICES FROM: TO:
BRANCH: ARMY FOREIGN CTRY:
SERVICE NUMBER: 11A7268 DISCHARGE TYPE:

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DATE UPLOADED: 01-19-1994
DATE PRINTED: 07-14-1997
NAME: MAVLICK RICHARD PAUL :

PROTECT SUBJECT ABSTRACT
CASE NO: 127-001-001925

PAGE NO: 1
COPY NO: 1

DISABILITY PAYMENTS: DISABILITY PERCENT:
COMBAT DUTY: COPY: -BOUNDED:
DISCIPLINARY ACTION:

MILITARY HISTORY TEXT

USA: 1917 TO 1918; HON DISCH.

CROSS REFERENCED CASE NUMBERS

CASE NUMBER CASE TITLE
127-002-0085925

INTERNAL USE ONLY
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RIF

CASE NUMBER	SUBJECT NO.	DATE ESTABLISHED	LAST INTERVIEW DATE	CFO	DO	SFC	SFC	SFC	SFO	DESTROYED
C02 19259	00000	03-14-53	09-30-75	102	DIR					
NAME										DEAD
PAVLICK RICHARD PAUL										X
PLACE OF BIRTH	STATE	DATE OF BIRTH	RACE	SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT				
BOSTON	MA	02-13-87	W	M	507	185				
HAIR	EYES	COMPLEXION	EDUCATION	F.W. EXEMPLARS	PHOTO DATE	1-12 DATE				
GRAY	BLUE	MEDIJ M	012	X	1970	01-14-75				
PRESENT WHEREABOUTS					--QUARTERLY INVESTIGATIONS--					
DECEASED					CURRENT STATUS	DATE OF LAST OI		OTR		
					FMR REQD	10-29-75		2		
LAST REPORTED: 11-11-75					CURRENT CONFINEMENT	PRIOR CONFINEMENT				
					NONE RPTD	BOTH				
SECONDARY ADDRESS					SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		FBI CRIMINAL NO.			
b6 b7c					b6, b7c		691718D			
LAST REPORTED: 08-10-73					VA CLAIM NO.		INS ALIEN NO.			
					1011341					
UNEMPLOYED					MILITARY SERIAL NO.		MILITARY BRANCH			
					1137868		USA			
LAST REPORTED: 08-06-75					PASSPORT NO.		COUNTRY			
OCCUPATION					AGENCY FILE NO.		AGENCY			

CO2 85925 00000 --* CROSS REFERENCES --*
b6 b7c

--* JUDICIAL ACTIONS --*
ID INTV REF COMMIT OTH AGY DECLINE ARREST RESULT
12-16-60 DIS 12-02-63

--* DIRECTIONS OF INTEREST --*

AGNEW SPIRO
05-73 EXHBD SPEC INTEREST WRITING/MAIL *NOT DANGEROUS

KENNEDY EDWARD SENATOR MA
10-73 EXHBD SPEC INTEREST WRITING/MAIL *NOT DANGEROUS

FORD GERALD P RESIDENT
08-74 THREATENED PROTECTEE WRITING/MAIL *NOT DANGEROUS
09-75 THREATENED PROTECTEE VISIT *NOT DANGEROUS

NIXON RICHARD P RESIDENT
12-72 THREATENED PROTECTEE WRITING/MAIL *NOT DANGEROUS

ROWLEY JAMES J DIR USSS DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/18/01 BY 60322 UCBAW/BJS

002 192591 00000 PAVLICK RICHARD PAUL

12-25-90 ?

05-73 EXHBDT SPEC INTEREST PHONE CALL *NOT DANGEROUS
 10-74 EXHBDT SPEC INTEREST WRITING/MAIL *NOT DANGEROUS

KISSINGER HENRY SEC STATE DC
 09-75 THREATENED SUICIDE WRITING/MAIL *NOT DANGEROUS

LAST UPD

-*- ABSTRACT -*-

03-14-86 01

--- CASE SYNOPSIS ---

08-83 FOIA REQUEST RECVD RE FILES IN THE TRUMAN LIBRARY, INCLUDING USSS FILES. 12-18-85 AN AUTHOR *b6 b7c b6 b7c* (00285925) REQUESTED INFO RE SUBJ & WAS PROVIDED SUBJ'S USSS FILE UNDER FOI ACT.

12-23-85 02

--- ORIGIN AND HISTORY ---

SUBJ WAS PROLIFIC LTR WRITER SINCE 1958. 12-11-60 SUBJ CLAIMED HE WAITED OUTSIDE OF WEST PALM BEACH CHURCH, IN HIS CAR, WITH DYNAMITE BOMB TO KILL JFK & HIMSELF AS HE WAS UPSET WITH THE WAY JFK CONTROLLED ELECTION. DYNAMITE WAS FOUND IN SUBJ'S CAR & MOTEL ROOM, WHICH SUBJ LATER CLAIMED WAS A COINCIDENCE. SUBJ WAS CONSIDERED A DANGER & *b7c* INIT. SUBJ CONTINUED TO WRITE TO POLITICIANS & PUBLIC OFFICIALS RE HIS VIOL 18/871 ARREST FOR WHICH HE SPENT SIX YRS IN JAIL. SUBJ MADE MANY ATTEMPTS TO HAVE INV RE-OPENED TO CLEAR HIS NAME WHICH INCLUDED TRIPS TO WDC. 09-75 SUBJ WROTE KISSINGER RE CONTEMPLATING SUICIDE. WAS LATER INTVD & EXPRESSED NO ANIMOSITY FOR ANY PROTECTEE. 11-11-75 SUBJ DIED IN VA HOSP.

12-23-85 03

--- SECRET SERVICE JUDICIAL ACTION ---

12-16-60 SUBJ ARRESTED FOR VIOL 18/871. 12-13-66 COURT-ORDERED IMMEDIATE RELEASE TO PAROLE STATUS.

12-23-85 04

--- MENTAL HISTORY ---

COMMITMENTS SINCE 1933. 03-19-70 DIAG *b7c b6* *b7c b6*. NOT DANGEROUS TO HIMSELF BUT COULD BE TO OTHERS.

12-23-85 05

--- CRIMINAL HISTORY ---

ARRESTS SINCE 1960 FOR TRAFFIC VIOLS, VAGRANCY & TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

12-23-85 06

--- EDUCATION/SKILLS/TRAINING ---

HS GRAD.

11-14-75 08

--- FAMILY HISTORY ---

SINGLE.

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002 192591000001 PAVLICK RICHARD PAUL

12-25-90 4

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RIF



RIF



Septemebr19,1975

Secret Service Agent in charge
Wash D C

It is my intention to be in Washington with two women friends early nextweek I however will go by plane and they will go by bus so they can see the country, they having never been to Washington. or south of New Hampshire.

As..I am unable now to walk much, in fact have to stop about 5 times in 100 feet because of arthritis, poor circulation and very weak right knee and legs.

After I have two hours of picketing with permission from police my vacation will end and I will be back again in Manchester.

I was instrumental with labor to get During elected. I spent \$1100 and would have spent more, for that is a small amount when you realize that \$1,000 has been "wasted " trying to get an investigation by Congress. That is my main object.

If a citizen who offered his life to his country cannot get an investigation to clear his name then this country will die and the citizens will destroy it.

Hope never to receive a letter now in Mexico, in code, for there is great danger in it but the citizens and not me.

I cannot get around and even when in Washington I may not be able to leave my hotel which will be the Bellevue if I can get rooms.

DON' T HARASS ME OR CALL FOR ME for there is no reason to harass me as a citizen who was illegally confined for something that he never even thought of doing.

All I need now is a good writer for a book ; it will stir the Nation to realize what the Secret Service did to me. and the apathy of the citizens who may lose their country .

All I want is my name ~~and~~ cleared. by law, the postmaster at Belmont is damn lucky to be alive because I realize that nothing would be changed by violence.

I have a letter to be sent to Secretary of State renouncing my citizenship if I cannot get Congress to investigate. If Rep Wyann, who lost election, had asked Congress to investigate he might have been elected I would have backed him up with all that I possess for I know that an investigation is the only place that I can appeal to for law of the Constitution.

RIF

(Trip depends on my physical condition.)

If the arraignment had been in Concord according to the Constitution my troubles would never have begun, because there was no law and no evidence of crime and no President elect on Dec 14, 1960 .

You don't need to worry about my doing anything wrong for it has been indoctrinated into me by the public schools of Boston for loyalty to my country and its laws.

However I told the Chief of Police of Manchester that even now of course I can hardly walk, law would never help a cop even if I was the only witness and could free them. This is because of what the police have done to innocent citizens and veterans. Am sorry but that is just the way that I feel about cops today.

The Secret Service agent in June stole a sign that an agent of mine had on the highway near Grenier Field, and destroyed it without any reason to so for it was petition for justice and investigation.

This will be my last trip to Washington or any place that the damn fool president may be for the damn fool is inviting assassination. hope that it never happens.

For all 14 years I have been unable to hire a lawyer and if necessary I will appeal to the judges in the Superior Court and ask that they protect my right to go to court.

Am hoping that this my last trip will result in an investigation for another letter could do great damage to all civilization if handled by radicals. insane and other determined to change things by violence. Am really sorry that I could not get that fast former chief to court to make him prove that I had dynamite around my waist or that I had it ready to be used. I was just a damn fool not to have thrown the stuff away and the hell with anyone who was foolish enough to find out what the caps were. Everything that I had after giving up glowing up my stumps on my lawn. dynamite was in trunk and never taken out until in Palm Beach at Motel.

An investigation will bring the truth that I was illegally arrested harassed, when there was no reason to do so. Arrested when there was no law to cover the alleged crime.

Hope you will mind your own business and not harass me unless I commit a crime which I will not do for only by law can my defilement of character be erased.

Richard P Pavlick
Richard P Pavlick

28 Hanover St Manchester, NH

If I can hire pickets I will picket White House for 2 hours and if permit is denied will pass White House as any citizen has right to do.

RIF

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK
68101
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Secret Service Chief
Washington
D C

2nd
To be read only by
President Ford

PM
29 SEP
1975



RIF

14 26 5 822

RECEIVED
MAIL UNIT

1975 SEP 24 AM 10 04

U.S. SECRET SERVICE



RIF

~~October~~ 1960
~~1960~~

✓	25
✓	15
✓	20
✓	25
✓	40
✓	40
✓	334
✓	234
✓	175
✓	80
✓	110
✓	70
✓	650
✓	35
✓	641
✓	450
✓	25
✓	462
✓	485
✓	15
✓	203
✓	60
✓	100

cash

RIF

State Book Foundry
 Production of explosives

I, RICHARD P. PAULICK WAS BORN IN SOUTH BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS FEBRUARY 13, 1887, WAS BAPTIZED IN ST. PETERS AND PAULS CHURCH IN SOUTH BOSTON, MASS... I AM NOT A CATHOLIC AND NO RELIGIOUS CONVICTION BUT BELIEVE IN NATURE AND THE POWER THAT CAUSES MATERIAL THINGS, LIFE ETC. IN OTHER WORDS, THE FIRST CAUSE. WHEN RELIGION CAN PROVE THE EXISTENCE OF THAT FIRST CAUSE THEN THAT RELIGION WOULD BE THE ONLY RELIGION OF ALL KINDS AND SUPERSTITIONS AND INDOCTRINATIONS OF FEARS AND PUNISHMENTS. NO HUMAN HAS BEEN GIVEN THE POWER TO CONTROL NATURE IF WE WERE ASKED I WOULD SAY THAT THE ONLY RELIGION BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY ONE THAT BELIEVE THAT THE FIRST CAUSE IS SATISFIED THAT HUMANITY IS MADE FOR GODS GLORY. I AM A PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION. THESE HUMAN BEINGS WHO THINK WORTHY FOR AS LONG AS MY INTELLIGENCE HAS NOT BEEN USED BY CITIZENS.

AFTER GRADUATING FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL I REMAINED EMPLOYED IN THE SALES DEPARTMENT OF THE BOSTON STORE UNTIL 1908. I WAS PROMOTED TO SALES MANAGER AND AFTER A YEAR I WAS PROMOTED TO SALES MANAGER AND AFTER A YEAR I WAS PROMOTED TO SALES MANAGER AND AFTER A YEAR I WAS PROMOTED TO SALES MANAGER.

THE FIRST YEAR I WAS IN THE SALES DEPARTMENT OF THE BOSTON STORE I MET A GIRL WHO WAS THE DAUGHTER OF THE SALES MANAGER. SHE WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL AND WE WERE FRIENDS. SHE WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL AND WE WERE FRIENDS.

I MET A GIRL WHO WAS THE DAUGHTER OF THE SALES MANAGER. SHE WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL AND WE WERE FRIENDS. SHE WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL AND WE WERE FRIENDS.

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I MET A GIRL WHO WAS THE DAUGHTER OF THE SALES MANAGER. SHE WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL AND WE WERE FRIENDS. SHE WAS VERY BEAUTIFUL AND WE WERE FRIENDS.

ANYONE WHO DOES NOT PREVENT POSSIBLE INJURY OR DEATH WHEN IN A POSITION OF TRUST CANNOT BE SAFE WITH THE INTERESTS OF 160 MILLION PEOPLE. I SAY GOODBYE TO MY WIFE FRIENDS OF MANY YEARS, WHO UNDERSTAND ME AND KNOW ME. IT IS WITH REGRET THAT WHAT MAY HAVE HAPPENED WILL BE AN ENEMY TO THEIR OPINION OF ME, BUT AS I NO LONGER WILL BE ABLE TO BE A PART OF THE WORLD THAT MAY NOT HURTME ONLY MY REPUTATION.

WE WISH THAT THIS COUNTRY OF THE FREE WILL ALWAYS REMAIN THAT WAY AND THAT RELIGION WILL BE PLACED IN ITS POSITION OF NON INTERFERENCE WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVE. ANY DICTATORSHIP OF RELIGION THAT SEEKS CONTROL OF THE U. S. SHOULD BE OUTLAWED FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PEOPLE.

THIS LETTER MAY COME TO A PERSON WHO DOESN'T KNOW WHO THE CONTENTS OF. HE IS INSTRUCTED TO GIVE IT TO THE PEOPLE WHO ASK FOR IT. PEOPLE WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONTACTED ABOUT THIS LETTER.

MAY THE OWNER OF THE U. S. TAKE STEPS THAT WILL STOP THE HOFFA AND CLIPS HIS WINGS SO THAT HE AND NO LONGER TELL THE PEOPLE TO GO TO HELL. HE WOULD HAVE BEEN THE BRASSI SUBJECT OF MY VIOLENCE HAD THINGS BEEN DIFFERENT AND NIXON ELECTED.

RICHARD P. PAULICK

Letter Seized From Paulick

Manchester N H October 9, 1975

Hon Gerald Ford.
Whitehouse
Washington D C

Dear Mr President;

On Septemebr 30 /75 I wrote and signed a letter renounci-
ing my citizenship that has been a great honor to have but because of
my false arrest, (illegal from beginning) and failure to get the pro
tection of the Constitution it is useless to me . No lawyer will help me.
Arrest on Dec 14, 1960 chargedd falsely with threatening John F Kennedy
a presiden elect(he was only a citizen and not a president elect until
Dec 19. 1960. imprasoned for 6 year in attempt to have me declared incompet
I DID NOT THEATEN JOHN F KEENDY and nver said abad word against him , only
that he was too young and in experienced. (Wm Lord of the Uⁿion Leader
says that Joseph Kennedy spent \$17 million to elect Kennedy president.
When arrested I was denied the right to hire a lawyer.
I knew so did not have to be told that anything that I said would be held
against me. Denied right to hire lawyer.
Attempt was made by police of Palm Beach to have me violate traffic laws
but failed. Arrest was made at police blockcade. \$53 stolen there.
Charged with traffic violation ko violated. vagrancy. yet on pensions
unable to work and plenty of money , visible support.
Without a search warrnant b6 b7c special agent of Secret serice
confiscated all my pportunity as Palm Beach police did when they took my
\$53 never returned when charges were dropped on August 4. 1964.
If arraignment had been at Concord as the Constiution reads. the charges
would have been dismissed and I would have spent \$42,000 on le ters
and appeals. 54 to you-- 45 to Nixon --5 to Congress (3replies--and
leters to every walk fo life and no on cares.
Property taken by Secret Service illegally was never returned to me.

015 OCT 14 1975 3 25

WHITE HOUSE
MAIL ROOM

11-8-75
11-8-75
11-8-75

In Mexico for 8 years is a letter, in code, address known to one man.

letter with another and code with still another.

If this letter is made public the radicals will destroy electric generators
trans
~~transformers~~ etc and many other ways of destroying without dynamite .

This letter not now under my control will be made public , now printed
only \$1000 and if investigation by Congress is not made by Nov 1 it
will be made public. What happens after that is impossible to visualize
for our lives are run by electricity and if that fails all humans will
die because electricity makes our food. transportation. communications
raises elevators to too high heights

Civilization could be destroyed if radicals and crazy people destroyed
electricity, and the world.

All cities would die. people would fight to get food that isn't there.
Water would not be pumped, in fact as I have written civilization would
die. only the savages would live , they have not electricity,

I cannot now demand my Constitutional rights for I am no longer a citizen
although I offered my life to my country in Dec. 1917 now no lawyer will
help me to have the truth known also that the charges were illegal and
false.

I am now 88½ years old and am almost unable to get around , but my citi
zenship was the ^{honor} ~~greatest~~ thing in my .life and now I am "A MAN WITHOUT
A COUNTRY.

I will not suggest how to lose the world for I want the U S to survive
it is up to you for it is now my name by law or my death .

Do unto others as you would do unto other or have them do unto you.

Prove that Law does govern and not people.

This is my last letter. it is hoped that my other letter will not become
public but only you now can stop it by having an investigation for the
purpose and learn the illegal procedures by Secret Service.

RIF

3
You should have read all my letter. 54 and now another, the last one.

You should have read twice a personal letter to you alone, so this letter isn't necessary.

Everything about my case was illegal from beginning when a religious fanatic charged that I had been following Kennedy into Hyanisport and evidence shows that I was in Belmont N H voting Nov 8. 1960

Indictment at Concord on March 15 1961 was illegal for there was no law to cover the alleged indictment which was secured by perjury of Asst At
b6 b7C and Postmaster b6 b7C " of Belmont N H.

Robert Kennedy who would have nothing to do with the case demanded that I be kept for life although innocent and not tried .

Four decisions. one by one judge twice that I was competent but Judge
b6 b7C would not accept their rulings or decisions that I was competent to stand trial . There was no law to be tried.

This is my last letter after sending \$22 000 .nothing has happened. You have hurt me by destroying a life of abedance to laws. 5 51 years driving and no arrest all within the unites atates.

It is now my life and the survival of the Unites States of America. No nation has lived over 200 years that denied a lawfull citizen his rights. Place your self in my place , what would you do.

There is no fear that I will ver break the law or try to kill for my life has been law and lawfull decisions.

Life doesn't mean much to me now that ,y citizenship is gone . your decision to have the truth will perhaps save my life and I am sure the survival of the greatest Nation known.

Richard Paul Pavlick

Richard Paul Pavlick

b6 b7C

Hon DGerald Ford;

If you want employment and lower taxes then ask for a constitutional law that will make all debts payable with currency which will not draw any interest and be only 20 years for each issue. \$1 000 000 debt and not 3 million when interest is charged. A nation run with interest paying bonds eventually dies. \$40 billion would employ all citizens. Isn't it about time that we used our money as a helping hand instead of having it enslave you. or us.

Richard P Pavlick

Don't offer yourself as bait for insane people who want to destroy the world and all officials.

At Nashua all one of the radicals had to ^{do} was to either throw a smoke bomb or use tear gas and you would have been assassinated. ~~Gal~~ ^{no} one ever thinks of those things.

I have ^s suggested that ^{also to Secret Service} at the entrance to the Whitehouse grounds that at the guard ^{gate} ~~gate~~ or house that only one man be stationed there and the other ~~2~~ ² about fifty feet inside so if a gas bomb was used it would get only one guard. the others could act.

There should be ^{50 ft from} ~~at~~ the entrance ^{socket} ~~socket~~ " about at least two car length, m at the end would be a post on each side and a pipe ³ ~~1/2~~ inch across it electrically controlled. No one could break through the pipe as they have done with ^{gate} ~~gate~~ at entrance.

There should also be ^{100 feet from entrance} ~~so~~ a set of spikes electrically controlled by either guard at entrance or the other two guards so that no car could pass the spikes which would be 1 foot high when activated.

RIF

To: President Gerald Ford



Richard P. Pavlick

51 times you may have received letters of appeals for an investigation by Congress, the last resort of the improper arrest on Dec. 14, 1960 of Richard P. Pavlick, Manchester, N.H., there being no statutory law or evidence that he threatened John F. Kennedy, a civilian, not president-elect.

Richard P. Pavlick is unofficially representing all citizens of the United States in his demand that Congress investigate this case.

Investigate the Secret Service — why they took his property after being denied a search warrant, never returned it after charges were dismissed on August 4, 1964. Also, where is the \$53 taken at the police station at Palm Beach?

Why did Robert Kennedy without investigation demand that Pavlick be declared incompetent and

uld lose a great country if you don't care.

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
03101
RICHARD P. FAYLER
28 Hamover Street

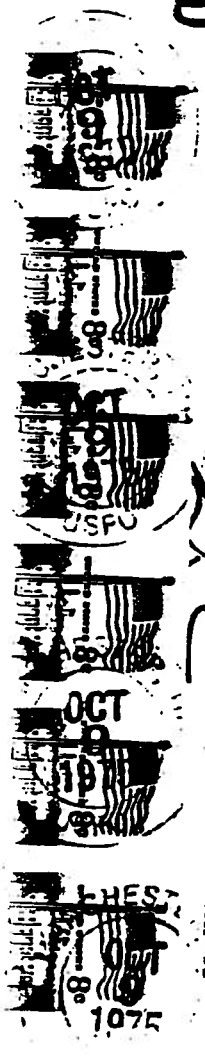


*Deliver to
address
only*

Mr. Gerald Ford

SECRET SERVICE OCT 11 1975 *Washington*

REGISTERED
NO.



To be read only by

Gerald Ford

RIF

OCT 9 1975

OCT 9 1975

OCT 9 1975

015 OCT 14 11 3 28

WHITE HOUSE
MAIL ROOM

RIF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC *b6, b7C*

6-0-2-19359

Time 11:30 AM

DATE: Dec. 14, 1963.

FROM : Inspector *Ho b7C*

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

Reference is made to Tel. Call from above to the reporting agent with the following information: This information Inspector *b6 b7C* stated he informed Friday - Pavlick is being moved to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Wash. D. C. as today from Florida for 60 days - Judge *b6 b7C* Miami wants a report from St. Elizabeths makes reference to a memo from *b6 b7C* as of Friday. This information given to you for a request ^{that} ~~of~~ the WFO to maintain Security precautions.

Sent via b6 b7C b7D.

b6 b7C
b6 b7C: 12/14/63.

J-CC-2-19,259

Photographs

RETURN TO THE
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
THE WHITE HOUSE

RIF

REC'D
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
THE WHITE HOUSE

RIF

CONTINUATION SHEET

CASE NUMBER: CO-2-19259

ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

<u>POSTMARK</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>LR</u>	<u>PC</u>	<u>TELE</u>	<u>PKG</u>
D.C.	12-31-63		1			
"	2-26-64		1			
Concord, N.H.	9-14-64		1			
"	9-30-64		1			
Concord N.H.	10-20-64		1			
"	11-3-64		1			
"	10-26 & 11-26-64		2			
"	12/26/64		1			
"	12-29-64		1			
"	1-17-65		1			
"	2-23-66		1			
"	7-28-24-25-66		3			
"	7. 27. 66		1			
"	7-5-66				1	
"	11-21-66		1			

	<u>NO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>INT</u>	<u>EX</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>INT</u>
LETTERS						
POSTCARDS						
TELEGRAMS						
PACKAGES						

COMMUNICATIONS DESTROYED

3

...ST PETER...
...CAUSES ALL...
...RELIGION...
...INDOCTRINATORS OF FEAR...
...NO HUMAN HAS BEEN GIVEN THE POWER...
...THE MIND IS GOD...
...THE ONLY ONE...
...SCHOOL WAS MY FIRST...
...MY INTELLIGENCE HAS NOT BEEN USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF MY COUNTRY AND MY CITIZENS.

AFTER GRADUATING FROM... I OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT IN MANY DIFFERENT JOBS. THE FIRST WAS AS A SALESMAN IN BOSTON. AFTER A YEAR I WAS PROMOTED TO THE BUSINESS AFTER ASKING FOR A RAISE. UNTILL IN 1913 I WAS APPOINTED... THE SAME DAY THAT PARCEL POST WENT INTO SERVICE.

I KNEW THAT I WAS NOT... THE LESS THEY TOOK ME AS AN... FACILITY IN MY BACK WHICH I UNDERSTAND... ED THE MIND AT THE AGE OF 6 MONTHS... WOULD TAKE WATER FROM BEHIND THE...

WHILE ATTENDING... TO RECITE AND SING BEFORE THE... THE OFFICE I WAS ELECTED... CLASS COULD HAVE HAD...

DOING ANY... TO WORK, NOT USE MY... I WAS A LEADER... THINKING THINGS THAT... DAY, AT NIGHT I... THEY RETURNED FROM...

IT WAS BEING... YARDS; IMPOSSIBLE TO LEARN... CUAKED IN CALIFORNIA... LAND; I HAVE ROBBED... HARVESTED WHEAT IN KANSAS... ED A BACHELOR ALL... AND SHOVEL WORK... WORKED IN OIL... UP MY BIRTH... HIKING, RAILROAD... ALASKA AND HAD...

CLERK I ALMOST TOOK... STRE; NO ONE... OWN WORDS FOR... MY MIND AN... SINCE... FOR PROFIT... AND READING.

IN NOW... ESOPHAGUS; LIFE IS NO... ANX BE INSANE ALTHOUGH... MIND, BUT SOMETIME LOVE... ESPECIALLY WHEN DANGER... DO SOMETHING VICIOUS... A VICIOUS THOUGHT... ENED BECAUSE SOME OF THE... LIONAIRES.

ANYONE WHO DOES NOT PREVENT POSSIBLE INJURY OR DEATH... TRUST CANNOT BE SAFE WITH THE INTERESTS OF 100 MILLION... MY GODDLY TO MY MANY FRIENDS OF MANY YEARS, WHO... WITH REGRET THAT WHAT MAY HAVE HAPPENED... BUT AS I NO LONGER... MAY NOT HURTME, ONLY MY... THAT THIS COUNTRY OF THE FREE WILL... WILL BE PLACED IN IT SPECIALLY...

...RELIGION...
...PROTECTION OF ALL PEOPLE...
...HE IS INSTRUCTED TO GIVE IT TO THE PEOPLE...
...PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONTACTED ABOUT THIS LETTER...
...THE WORLD CHANGE, AND THE PEOPLE ACCEPT EACH OTHER...
...THOSE THAT NEED HELP AND BUNSHING THOSE...
...THE ONES OF THE US TAKE STEPS THAT WILL STOP...
...HE NO LONGER TELL THE PEOPLE...
...THE BRIDGE OBJECT ON MY VIOLENCE...
...ELECTED.

RICHARD P PAVLICK.

Seized from...
RIF

... HAVE ACCURACY OF POLITICS FREE FROM RELIGIOUS ...
... WHICH PLACED ALL RELIGIOUS PERSONS OUT OF THE POLITICAL ...
... AS THEY BE MINISTERS AND PREACHERS ...
... DEATH AND DESTRUCTION AND THREATS TO PERSONS HAS ...
... MY VIOLENT ACTION THEN ...
... IT IS HOPE THAT ...
... MORE ATTENTIVE ...
... ANYEVER PERSONS ...
... YOU ...
... CONTRAST ...
... LONG ...
... EQUALLY ...
... IT WAS UNFORTUNATE FOR THE ...
... LAUGHING ...
... PRESIDENT ...
... DESTRUCTION ...
... TUD ...
... ADDRESS ...
... COLL ...

... THE SECOND ...
... HAVE EVEN SEEN ...
... PROTECT ...
... ONE ...
... HENRY'S ...
... BE UNITE TO PROTECT ...
... ALERT ...

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

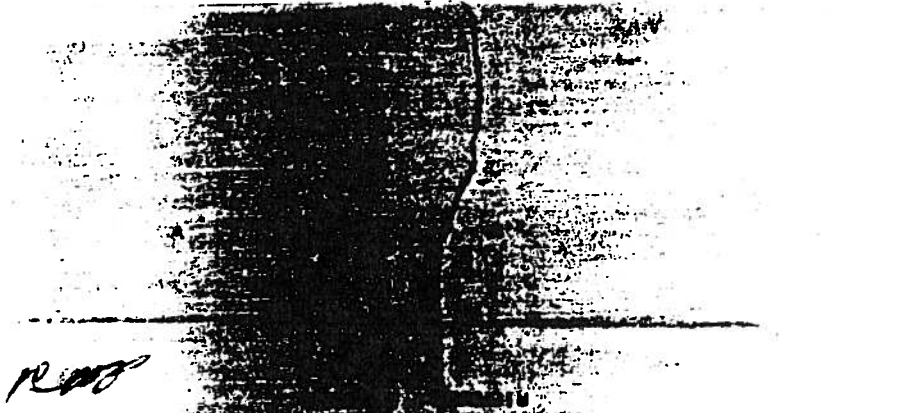
Letter Seized From Paulick

RIF

RETURN THIS FILE TO
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
THE WHITE HOUSE

RIF

R1 F



...AND NIXON ELECTED
...HE WOULD HAVE BEEN THE
...HIS WINDS SO THAT
...THE PEOPLE TO GO
...THEY WILL STOP JIMMY
...THEY WILL STOP JIMMY
...THOSE WHO NEED
...THOSE WHO NEED
...EACH OTHER UN
...LETTER
...ASK FOR
...WHAT
...PEOPLE
...CONTROL

11/11/77

Request **WANTED** notice when subject's apprehension or location is desired.

Request **FLASH** notice when subject is placed on parole or probation and you desire to be advised if he is arrested while in this status.

Request **CANCELLATION** when subject's custody is secured or you no longer desire information concerning him.

The Name, Number, and Agency should be exactly the same as they appear on the Fingerprint card in the files of the FBI. In all instances when the FBI number is known, it should be indicated.

In the event a Law Enforcement Agency is not certain there is a previous Fingerprint Record for the subject in the files of the FBI and desires a Wanted Notice posted, the descriptive data indicated on this form should be completed. If a possibly identical record is located by the FBI, it will be furnished in order that the Law Enforcement Agency may determine whether or not this record is identical with the subject wanted. Wanted or Flash Notices are not posted in our files unless positive identifications can be effected. Therefore, if an identification with a particular Fingerprint Record is made by you after receipt of possibly identical information from us, it will be necessary to resubmit this form so that the notice can then be posted in your behalf.

RIF

Wanted-Flash-Cancellation Notice
1-12 (Rev. 3-17-57)

Date January 2, 1974

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Washington, D. C. 20537

Attention: Identification Division

(Leave these blocks blank.)

Dear Sir:

Instructions on the reverse side of this form have been read. Please place the type of service checked below against the Fingerprint Record of subject named.

Your Case or File Number 60-2-19259

WANTED FOR Location Desired Date of Warrant or Escape _____

FLASH FELONY MISDEMEANOR

MANDATORY RELEASE _____ 19__ EXPIRES _____ 19__ PAROLE _____ 19__ EXPIRES _____ 19__

PROBATION _____ 19__ EXPIRES _____ 19__

WHEN REQUESTING FLASH NOTICE, GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Date and Place of Sentence	Actual Sentence Imposed
Charge	Suspended Sentence Imposed
Contributor of Fingerprints	Probation Imposed

CANCELLED Because _____

Name: PAVLIC, Richard Paul Residence: 66167C

Aliases	Numbers	Occupation
Birth	Arrest	Race
Height	Military	Sex
Weight	Aliases	Height
Complexion	Social Security	Weight
Scars, marks and peculiarities	Operator's License	Eyes
		Hair
		Complexion

Please furnish Identification Record Will furnish

Name and Address of Parties to be notified of cancellations: W-4-2481

Name and Address of Contributor: _____

See over for instructions

Request **WANTED** notice when subject's apprehension or location is desired.

Request **FLASH** notice when subject is placed on parole or probation and you desire to be advised if he is arrested while in this status.

Request **CANCELLATION** when subject's custody is secured or you no longer desire information concerning him.

The Name, Number, and Agency should be exactly the same as they appear on the Fingerprint card in the files of the FBI. In all instances when the FBI number is known, it should be indicated.

In the event a Law Enforcement Agency is not certain there is a previous Fingerprint Record for the subject in the files of the FBI and desires a Wanted Notice posted, the descriptive data indicated on this form should be completed. If a possibly identical record is located by the FBI, it will be furnished in order that the Law Enforcement Agency may determine whether or not this record is identical with the subject wanted. Wanted or Flash Notices are not posted in our files unless positive identifications can be effected. Therefore, if an identification with a particular Fingerprint Record is made by you after receipt of possibly identical information from us, it will be necessary to resubmit this form so that the notice can then be posted in your behalf.

RIF

Wanted-Flash-Cancellation Notice
I-12 (Rev. 3-17-67)

Date **January 14, 1975**

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Washington, D. C. 20537

Attention: Identification Division

(Leave these blocks blank.)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Dear Sir:

Instructions on the reverse side of this form have been read. Please place the type of service checked below against the Fingerprint Record of subject named: **CO-2-19259**

Your Case or File Number

WANTED FOR **Location Desired** _____ Date of Warrant or Escape _____

FLASH FELONY MISDEMEANOR

MANDATORY RELEASE _____ 19____ EXPIRES _____ 19____ PAROLE _____ 19____ EXPIRES _____ 19____

PROBATION _____ 19____ EXPIRES _____ 19____

WHEN REQUESTING FLASH NOTICE, GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Date and Place of Sentence	Actual Sentence Imposed
Charge	Suspended Sentence Imposed
Contributor of Fingerprint	Probation Imposed

CANCEL Because:

Name PAVLEE, Richard Paul		Residence b6/b7c	
Aliases	Numbers	Occupation	
	Arrest	Race	Sex
	Military	Height	Build
	Alien	Weight	Eyes
		Hair	Complexion
		Scars, marks and piercings	
	Social Security		
	Operator's License		

Name and Address of Parties to be notified of apprehension 964-2481	Name and Address of Contributor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please furnish identification record	<input type="checkbox"/> Will extract
---	---------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

See over for instructions

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Washington, D. C. 20537

Attention: Identification Division

(Leave these blocks blank.) →

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Dear Sir:

Instructions on the reverse side of this form have been read. Please place the type of service checked below against the Fingerprint Record of subject named.

Your Case or File Number C02-19295

WANTED FOR Location Desired Date of Warrant or Escape _____

FLASH: FELONY MISDEMEANOR

MANDATORY RELEASE _____ 19 ____ EXPIRES _____ 19 ____ ; PAROLE _____ 19 ____ EXPIRES _____ 19 ____

PROBATION _____ 19 ____ EXPIRES _____ 19 ____

WHEN REQUESTING FLASH NOTICE, GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Date and Place of Sentence	Actual Sentence Imposed
Charge	Suspended Sentence Imposed
Contributor of Fingerprints	Probation Imposed

CANCEL Because _____

Name: PAVLICK, Richard Paul Residence: b6, b7c

Aliases	Numbers	Occupation	Marital Status
Arrest	Military	Race	Sex
FBI # <u>69A-718 D</u>	Alien	Height	Nationality
Date of birth <u>02-13-87</u>	Social Security	Weight	Eyes
Place of birth <u>Boston, MA</u>	Operator's License	Hair	Complexion
Fingerprint class	Scars, marks and peculiarities		

Please furnish Identification Records Will extradite Will not extradite

Name and Address of Parties to be notified of apprehensions: 964-2481

Name and Address of Contributor

See over for Instructions

COMMUNICATIONS

FD-302-DC

Case Number: CO-2- 19259

DATE	POSTMARK	LTR	PC	TELE	FILED BY
None	Recovered from mail by Postal Inspector, Manchester, NH on 02/02/73 + forwarded		✓		destroyed JAK 3-13-7.
5-27-73	Manchester - N.H.	✓			dest jak
	illegible	1-	Rowley		red
7-03-73	Manchester - NH	1-	Rowley		dest jak
7-31-73	" "	1-	Rowley		dest row 7-3.
8-1-73	" "	1-	Rowley		dest Jm
8-5-73	" "	1-	Rowley		dest Jm
8-18-73	" "	1-	Rowley		dest Jm2
8-27-73	Manchester, Ma	1-	Secretary Secretary		red
1-24-74	Manchester, N.H.	1-	Editor, obj of		dest MA
1-30-74	Manchester NH	1-	Chief of Police Columbus, Ohio		dest jak
1-24-74	Manchester NH	1-	VA, WDC		dest jak
8-19+24-74	" "	2+	Ford (See 7-9-74)		DAF
9-6-74	" "	1-	WH Staff		dest DAF
10-11-74	" "	1-	Ford		red
10-24-74	" "	1-	USSS		DAF
11-31-74	" "	1-	Ford		red
08-24-74	Manchester NH	1-	Ford (from WHMR 01-10-75)		WHM 01-10

COMMUNICATIONS

12-045-00

Case Number: CO-2-

DATE	POSTMARK	LTR	PC	TELE	FILED BY
					b6
					b7c
1/21/75	"	1-Ford		dest	aid
2-3-75	" "			D Ford Dest	DAB
"	" "	D Ford		dest	DAB
2/5/75	" "	large card		Ford	dest m
2/13/75	"	1-card		Ford	dest m
2/14/75		1-1255			TCM
				b6 b7c	
3/12/75	" "	D Ford			TCM
4/21/75	"	1- write		House	dest
4/22/75		1-1255			
4-24-75	WINCHESTER NH	D FORD		DEST	TCM 04-30-75

COMMUNICATIONS

Case Number: CO-2-1925

FAVLICK

DATE	POSTMARK	LTR	PC	TELE	FILED BY
04.26.75	MANCHESTER NH	① PRES FORD		dest.	WJM 04.30.75
4-27-75	"	1 large card	Ford		dest M
4-28-75	"	"			"
05-02-75	"	"		"	dest R
5/1/75	"	① Ford			dest E
		blb b7c			RAW
05.10.75	"	① Ford		dest	WJM 05.17.75
05-02-75		① FORD		dest	RAW 05.14.75
7/26/75	" "	① Ford		dest	dest M
7/24/75	" "	① Ford		dest	P
8-21-75	" "	① Ford	Ford		dest ms
8-21-75	" "	① Ford		dest	ms
8-25-75	" "	① Ford		dest	ide
9-3-75	" "		① Ford	dest	ide
9-5-75	" "		Ford	dest	ide
9-13-75	" "	① US. SECRET SERVICE		dest	W
8-28-75	" "	USSS/	blb b7c	dest	
9-10-75	" "	① Ford		dest	ms
9-20-75					

COMMUNICATIONS

FD-045-00

Case Number: CO-2- 19259

R4

DATE	POSTMARK	LTR	PC	TELE	FILED BY
10-1-75	Washington DC	1 card		Ford	Det 1
10-2-75	Illinois		"		"
10-9-75	Manchester NH	1 ltr & 1 cd		Ford	DA

RIF

23-250
AT
X

United States Government
M E M O R A N D U M
U.S. Secret Service

DATE : 8/26/92
REPLY TO :
ATTN OF : SA db b7c
SUBJECT : Edward Kennedy
TO : Region

FILE: 100-1925-9

REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE ATTACHED REQUEST OF THE SUBJECT, REQUESTING COPIES OF HIS USSS RECORDS PURSUANT TO THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO THE ATTACHED COPY OF THE REPLY OF ATSAIC db b7c, FCI/PA, DATED 5-24-92

PLEASE TAKE THE FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE ACTION:

 PLEASE FILE THE ATTACHED IN THE SUBJECT'S FILE AND UPDATE SCREEN 401 OF THE SUBJECT'S PROFILE TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

ON 8-24-92 THE SUBJECT WAS PROVIDED HIS USSS FILE UNDER THE FOI ACT.

 PLEASE FILE THE ATTACHED IN THE DEMONSTRATION/INCIDENT FILE AND UPDATE THE FOLLOWING SCREENS:

- A. SEC03, EXTRA FIELD 1. ENTER: "INFO RELEASED PER FOI."
- B. PA010, ENTER TWO LINES BELOW THE END OF TEXT:

ON , INFORMATION WAS RELEASED PER FOI REQUEST.

NOTE: IF NO PHYSICAL FILE EXISTS, PLEASE DESTROY AFTER UPDATE.

 PLEASE FILE THE ATTACHED IN THE ODN:OFN FILE.

 PLEASE FILE THE ATTACHED APPEAL REPOSE IN THE SUBJECT'S FILE AND UPDATE THE 103 SCREEN.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
177.060

910495

bb b7C
Dear Mr. *bb b7C*

Reference is made to your Freedom of Information Act request for information concerning Richard P. Pavlick maintained by the U.S. Secret Service.

Enclosed are copies of Secret Service documents which pertain to Mr. Pavlick. Some information has been withheld because the documents in the requested file contain information compiled for law enforcement purposes. Pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b)(7)(C); (D); and (E); information has been exempted since disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy to other persons; could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source and/or information furnished by a confidential source; and would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law. Some deletions have been made pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b)(5) as matters that are inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the Secret Service. Other deletions have been made in accordance with Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b)(2) and (b)(6) as information that pertains solely to the internal rules and practices of the agency and as information contained in sensitive records such as personnel or medical files. The citations of the above exemptions are not to be construed as the only exemptions that are available under the Freedom of Information Act.

Our file contains other government agencies' documents. We have forwarded your Freedom of Information Act request to those respective agencies, along with copies of their documents, for a direct response to you.

These xerox copies are the best available. The newspaper articles are quite old and faded, and every effort has been made to piece them together in a readable manner. The original photographs of Mr. Pavlick are blurry and out of focus; therefore, the xerox copies appear the same.

Fees are charged in accordance with Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1A, Section 1.6(g). The fact that you consider these documents of historical interest does not qualify you for a fee waiver. It is incumbent upon you to show the Secret Service how the release of these documents is going to benefit the public before we can consider a fee waiver. You have not provided us any documentation to support that claim. The courts have held that the public should not have to "foot the bill" unless the public is going to be the primary beneficiary of the release of this information. Since much of this information is already in the public domain, we do not believe that release of these documents is going to "primarily benefit the public." Therefore, for this file consisting of 290 pages, 100 pages of reproduction are free of charge. The remainder of the pages, consisting of 190 pages, are charged at \$.15 per page. Therefore, for the enclosed file, please send a certified check or money order in the amount of \$28.50 payable to U.S. Secret Service, directly to the FOI Branch at 1800 G Street, N.W., Room 720, Washington, D.C. 20223.

If you disagree with our determination, you have the right of administrative appeal within 35 days by writing to Freedom of Information Appeal, Deputy Director, U.S. Secret Service, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20223.

Sincerely,

b6, b7c

b6, b7c

ATSAIC
Freedom of Information &
Privacy Acts Officer

Enclosure

BCC:
Subject File
Chron
Official Files
FMD
ID (CO-2-19,259)
USPS
FBI
VA
BOP

2134

ATSAIC /PBA/asa 5/19/92

COR-19259

PRESIDENT FORD
IF LAW GOVERNS THE U.S.A. then prove it
by giving Pavlick his Constitutional rights?

FREEDOM OR SLAVERY
ITS YOUR DECISION

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

memorandum

DATE: 12/20/85 CJ
 REPLY TO SA - b6 b7C /FOI
 ATTN OF:
 SUBJECT: PAULICK, Richard
 TO: Region 1

File:
CO2-19259

Reference is made to the attached request of the subject, requesting copies of his USSS Records pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act.

Reference is also made to the attached copy of the reply of ATSAIC Larry L. Juris, FOI/PA, dated 12/18/85.

Please take the following appropriate action:

 Please file the attached in the subject's file and update screen 401 of the subject's profile to include the following statement:
12/14/85 subject was provided his USSS file under FOI Ac
 (Date)

 Please file the attached in the Incident/Demonstration File and update the following screens:

- a. SEC03, Extra Field 1. Enter: "Info released per FOI"
- b. PA010, enter two lines below the end of text:
 information released per FOI Request
 (Date)

Note: If no physical file exists, please destroy after update.

 Please file the attached in the ODN/OFN File.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20223

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

8482

DEC 18 1985

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. b6 b7C

Reference is made to your letter of October 30, 1985, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act.

Enclosed are copies of Secret Service documents which pertain to Richard Pavlick. Some information has been withheld because the documents in the requested file contain information compiled for law enforcement purposes. Pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b)(7)(C), (D), and (E), information has been exempted since disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy to other persons mentioned in the requested file, disclose the identity of a confidential source and/or information furnished by a confidential source, and disclose investigative techniques and procedures. Some deletions have been made pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b)(5) as matters that are inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the U.S. Secret Service. Other deletions have been made in accordance with Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b)(2) and (b)(6) as information that pertains solely to the internal rules and practices of the agency and as information contained in sensitive records such as personnel or medical files. The citations of the above exemptions are not to be construed as the only exemptions that are available under the Freedom of Information Act.

This file contains numerous other government agencies' reports. We have forwarded your Freedom of Information request to those respective agencies along with copies of their reports for a direct response to you.

These xerox copies are the best available. The newspaper articles are quite old and faded, and every effort has been made to piece them together in a readable manner. The original photographs taken by Mr. Pavlick are blurry and out of focus and, therefore, the xerox copies appear the same.

As to your request for information concerning trips and particular movements made by President Kennedy and Jacqueline Onassis, we are sorry to inform you that we cannot comply. Those documents are being exempted pursuant to Title 5, U.S.C., Section 552(b)(7)(E) since release would disclose investigative techniques and procedures, thereby impairing their future effectiveness. Other exemptions that apply are Title 5, U.S.C., Section 552(b)(2) and (b)(5) as material relating solely to internal rules and practices of the Secret Service and inter-agency or intra-agency documents which are not available through discovery proceedings.

Fees are charged in accordance with Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1A, Section 1.6(g). For this file consisting of 294 xerox pages at \$.15 per page, please send a certified check or money order in the amount of \$44.10 payable to U.S. Secret Service, directly to the Freedom of Information Branch at 1800 G Street, N.W., Room 720, Washington, D.C. 20223.

If you disagree with our determination, you have the right of administrative appeal within 35 days by writing to Freedom of Information Appeal, Deputy Director, U.S. Secret Service, 1800 G Street, N.W., Room 941, Washington, D.C. 20223.

Sincerely,

66167c

ATSAIC
Freedom of Information &
Privacy Acts Officer

Enclosure

BCC: Official Files
Chron
Subject File
Financial Mgt. Div.
SAIC ID thru AD-PR PBA
U.S. Postal Service
Veterans Administration
Bureau of Prisons
FBI

66167c /PBA/asa 12/16/85

17201
CO2-~~729000~~70
b6 b7c
10/21/85
Intelligence Division

b6
b7c
b6 b7c

Oct. 30, 1985

FOIPA Office
Secret Service
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am an author currently working on a book about the Kennedy Administration for the publishing house of Simon & Schuster. To this end I am inquiring whether it would be possible for me to consult several areas of U.S. Secret Service files under the Freedom of Information Act. I am not interested in files concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. I am interested in files concerning the following:

- (1) Attempted assassination of President-elect Kennedy by Richard Pavlick in Palm Beach, Florida, December 11, 1960.
- (2) Secret Service files having to do with any and all trips that President Kennedy might have taken out of the U.S. during his Presidency, such as his trip in 1961 to Paris (where he met Charles de Gaulle) and then to Vienna (for his meeting with Khrushchev). I would like to be able to see the complex preparations and so forth that the Secret Service made for such an expedition.
- (3) Any Secret Service files that were kept on Jacqueline Onassis and her children after the assassination of JFK, when she was living in Georgetown and later New York.
- (4) Any Secret Service files having to do with Jackie's cruise aboard Aristotle Onassis's Christina (his yacht), while she was still married to JFK, several months before JFK's assassination. She went on a cruise of the Aegean isles.

I assume that these files would probably be too voluminous to reproduce, but I would be able to come to Washington to see them and perhaps select several samples for reproduction. Would this be a possibility?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
memorandum

DATE: 11/21/85
REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SA b6 b7c / FOI
SUBJECT: FOIA Request

TO: SAIC
DSAIC
ASAIC - Training & Special Projects

I. Notification of FOIA Request:

Reference is made to the Memorandum of Transmittal from ATSAIC b6 b7c, FOIA/Liaison Division, which included as an attachment a copy of the FOIA Request of:

PAULICK, Richard, CO2 - 19259 (~~NOI~~ FOI, ~~GOI~~)

R-1

The subject came to the attention of this Service as a result of:

On 11/21/85, the subject's case file was forwarded for processing to the FOIA/Liaison Office.

II. Notification of Appeal to FOIA Request Response

On _____, the Legal Counsel's Office advised this Division that the subject has filed a written appeal to the response he received from the USSS FOIA Officer for his initial FOIA Request.

MEMORANDUM OF RECORD

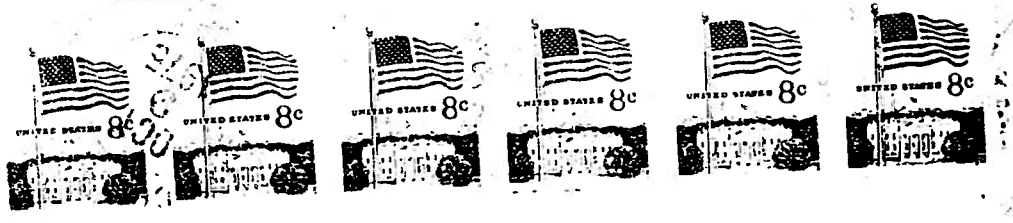
TO		DATE
File		6/8/83
INFORMATION RECEIVED BY		FILE NO.
SA b6 b7C		CO-2719259
SUBJECT		
R. Pavlick		
INITIALS	OFFICE	TELEPHONE NO.

DETAILS

This date SA b6 b7C, Training, removed 5 photos from the file for transmittal to VIB for slides. Photos will be returned upon completion of work by VIB.

PAVLI

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
03101
RICHARD P. PAVLICK
66157C

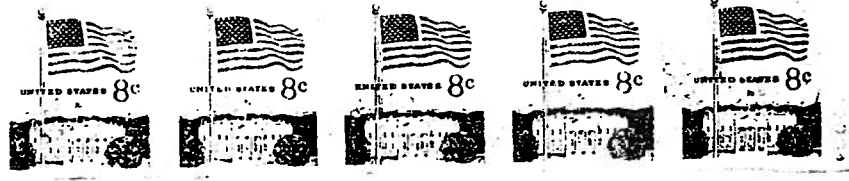


*Deliver to
addressee
Only*

*Hon. Gerald Ford
Washington
D.C.*

SECRET SERVICE OCT 11 1975

REGISTERED
NO.



*To be read only by
President Ford*

PAVLI

1975



Septemebr19,1975

Secret Service Agent in charge
Wash D C

It is my intention to be in Washington with two women friends early nextweek I however will got by plane and they will go by bus so they can see the country, they having never been to Washington. or south of New Hampshire.

As I am unable now to walk much, in fact have tto stop about 5 times in 100 feet because of arthritis, poor circulation and very week right knee and legs.

After I have two hours of picketing with permission from police my vacation will end and I will be back again in Manchester. I was instrumental with labor to get During elected. I spent \$1100 and would have spent more, for that is a small amount when you relaiz-e that \$1000 has been "wasted " trying to get an investigation by Com gress. That is my main object.

If a citizen who offered his life to his country vcannot get an inves tiagtion to clear his name then this country will die and the citizens will destroy it.

Hope never to relalize a letter now in Mexico in code for there is greatdangar in it but the citizens and not me.

I cannot get around and even when in Washington I may not be able to leave my hotel wich will be the Bellevue if I can get rooms.

DON' T HARASS ME ME OR CALL FOR ME for ther-e is no reason to harass me as a citizen who was illegally confined for something that he never even tought of doing.

All I need now is a good writer for a book ; it will stir the Nation to realize what the Secret Service did to me. and the apathy of the citizens who may lose their country .

All I want is my name ~~xxx~~ cleared. by law. the postmaster at Belmont is damn lucky to be alive because I realize that nthing would be change by violence.

I have a letter to be sent to Secr-etary of State renouncing my citizen ship if I cannot get Congress to investigate. If Rep Wyamn, who lso²¹¹ election, had aske²¹¹ congress to investigate he might have been elected I would have backed him with all that I pocess for I know that an

memorandum

DATE: December 20, 1978

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SAIC - INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (ACB - REGION I)

SUBJECT: / Richard Paul Pavlick
b6 b7C

TO: SAIC - Philadelphia

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

CO-2-19,259
CO-2-62,500
CO-2-63,982

Reference is made to SA b6 b7C tel/com this date regarding the captioned subjects.

Attached are copies of:

- () the subject's correspondence.
- () report dated
- () the original and copies of the subject's correspondence. Please return the original upon completion of your investigation.
- () subject's completed SSF 1945.
- (x) other: Attached are copies of their profiles.

b6
b7C
b6 b7C
Special Agent In Charge



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : SAIC - Intelligence Division (QIB)

DATE: December 18, 1975

FROM : SAIC - Boston

J-CO-2-19,259

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick - Deceased

b7c

Subject

Reference is made to the O/M dated 11/14/75 from Boston to Intelligence Division (QIB).

Further reference is made to SSF 1639 dated 11/13/75.

Inasmuch as this field file may have some historical value, it is being forwarded, in tact, to the Intelligence Division for retention or destruction by that office.

b6 b7c

b6 b7c
Special Agent in Charge

REGISTERED MAIL NO. 940,976

Field file destroyed 6-3-76 except for attached items. JAB



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : SAIC - Intelligence Division (QIB)

DATE: November 14, 1975

FROM : SAIC - Boston

CO-2-19,259

D
11-19-75

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick,

b7e

According to local reports, subject died at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Manchester, New Hampshire, on Tuesday, November 11, 1975.

Inasmuch as this field file may have historic significance, it is being packaged and forwarded to Intelligence Division for review rather than be destroyed in the field.

SSF 1639 is being submitted

b7e

b6 b7c

Special Agent in Charge



OBITUARIES

Richard Pavlich, 88, accused of JFK threat

United Front International, a Communist Party Union League, the newspaper which fought the...
 MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP) — Richard Paul Pavlich, 88, a man accused of plotting to turn himself into a human bomb to kill John F. Kennedy in 1963, died yesterday at the Veterans Affairs Administration Hospital, Hanover, N.H., he said at the time he was 69.

Pavlich, a former postal worker, spent six years in county jails. Federal prison... sons and, finally, the New Hampshire state mental hospital for allegedly threatening the life of Kennedy, then president-elect, in Palm Beach, Fla., in December, 1963.

Elou Lantieri, chief of medical administration at the hospital, said Pavlich died of a stroke. Pavlich, a World War I Army veteran, was admitted to the hospital Nov. 23.

Pavlich maintained that the last he was innocent of assassination charges.

During the re-run of history's most closely contested US Senate election in September in New Hampshire, he took a front-page ad in the Manchester... He remained free until his death.

RIF

RECEIVED

1954

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RT

NOUVEAU CONSTITUTION

CO 3 11 00 11 11

BOULEVARD LENOIR 1811
LEMANOIS

RTF

RECEIVED
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

R#1
JK
CC: [unclear]

321WFO 1607EDT 093075 USS615

FM WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE CO-2-19,259

TO WASHINGTON (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

INFO BOSTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

DA/B
9-30-75
A

REFERENCE IS MADE TO ALL PREVIOUS MEMORANDUM REPORTS, MEMORANDA, AND TELETYPES IN THIS CASE, MOST RECENTLY TELETYPES #414 AND #066, RESPECTIVELY FROM BOSTON AND THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, TRANSMITTED SEPTEMBER 29, AND 30, 1975.

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1975, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, *bb b7c* AND *bb b7c* INTERVIEWED THE SUBJECT AT HIS TEMPORARY LODGING, BELLEVUE HOTEL, 15 E STREET, N. W., SUITE #301, WASHINGTON, D. C., TELEPHONE (202) 638-0900.

SUBJECT'S CONCERN IS WITH HIS PERCEIVED ILLEGAL ARREST BY THIS SERVICE AS BASED UPON FALSE INFORMATION ALLEGEDLY PROVIDED BY MR. *bb b7c* WHO WAS POSTMASTER OF BELMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AT THAT TIME. SUBJECT'S INTEREST WITH PROTECTIES IS IMPERSONALLY LIMITED TO PRESIDENT FORD, IN HIS CAPACITY AS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, TO WHOM HE PETITIONS FOR A REDRESS OF THE FOREGOING GRIEVANCE.

SUBJECT VOLUNTEERED HIS LACK OF VIOLENT PROPENSITY AND CLAIMED, "IF EVERYONE WAS LIKE ME, THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR POLICE." HE INDICATED THAT HE DID NOT RECEIVE A DEMONSTRATION PERMIT AND HE THEREFORE NO LONGER INTENDS PICKETING THE WHITE HOUSE. HE IS CURRENTLY DISSEMINATING PROTEST LITERATURE TO VARIOUS NEWS MEDIA AND INTENDS TO RETURN HOME BY THIS WEEKEND.

SUBJECT'S INTERVIEW DID NOT DEVELOP INFORMATION INDICATING THAT THE SUBJECT REPRESENTS A DANGER TO PERSONS PROTECTED BY THIS SERVICE. CONTINUATION OF QUARTERLY INVESTIGATIONS IS LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF BOSTON, HOWEVER, DUE TO ITS FAMILIARITY WITH THE SUBJECT.

SUBJECT'S CONCERN WITH THIS SERVICE AND HIS PROXIMITY TO THE U. S. CAPITOL BUILDING ARE NOTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS SERVICE'S CURRENT SENATE HEARINGS; THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION MAY WISH TO ALERT LISAISON DIVISION.

WASHINGTON DOES NOT ANTICIPATE CONDUCTING FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THIS CASE AT THIS TIME.

SUBJECT OFFERED A SAMPLE OF HIS PROTEST LITERATURE, WHICH WILL BE

[Signature]

PAGE 2 321WFO 1607EDT 093075

FORWARDED TO THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION THIS DATE.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE *bb b7c*

RECEIVED
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

ms
a
9/30/75

W
pyt

4144PS 1622EOT 092975 USS710

FM BOSTON

TO HEADQUARTERS (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJ RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

FILE CC-2-19.259

REFERENCE IS MADE TO FTS CONVERSATION BETWEEN SA *b6 b7c*, BOSTON,
AND SA *b6 b7c*, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, AT 1100 HOURS THIS DATE.

REFER

NO THREATS WERE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED AGAINST ANY PROTECTEE WITHIN
THE POSTCARD.

THE SUBJECT INDICATED THAT HE WAS STAYING AT THE BELLVUE HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., AND ALTHOUGH THE POSTCARD WAS NOT COMPLETELY
LEGIBLE, IT APPEARS THAT THE POSTCARD WAS WRITTEN AND MAILED ON
09/26/75.

IN THE CARD, THE SUBJECT STATED, "I WILL STAY TO PICKET THE WHITE
HOUSE UNTIL TIRED OR GET RESULTS."

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO VERIFY SUBJECT'S PRESENCE
WITHIN THEIR DISTRICT AND SUBMIT SSF 1639.

BOSTON *b6 b7c*

b6 *b7c* *b6 b7c*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*2#1
Trip Folder*

TO : SAIC *b6
b7c* ID

DATE: 9-11-75

6:48pm

*D
9-15-75
A*

FROM : SA *b6 b7c* - ID/OP^o

SUBJECT: Richard Paul PAVLICK CO-2-19259

b6 b7c IRS/ID, telephoned from Nashua, N.H. to relay information from SA

QI subject Pavlick was encountered in the crowd, today, about 20' to 30' from President Ford, and prevented from approaching the President.

Subject was interviewed by SA *b6 b7c* and SA *b6 b7c*, Boston, at that time and posed no problem.

*INCIDENT TO BE COVERED IN
TRIP RETURN — WCR per IRS/ER*



RR WTE

DE USSS 901 0681644

ZNR UUUUU

R 091639Z MAR 70

FM INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

TO PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION

INFO ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

ZEN/TECHNICAL SECURITY DIVISION

ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE FORCES

VICE PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION

ZEN/PROTECTIVE SUPPORT DIVISION

ZEN/WHITE HOUSE POLICE

ZEN/WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

BT

U N C L A S S I F I E D CITE NO. 1865 09MAR70 1153EST

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK (CO-2-19259)

THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN OF INTEREST TO THIS SERVICE SINCE 1960 WHEN HE HAD INTENTIONS OF KILLING PRESIDENT-ELECT KENNEDY. HE HAD PURCHASED 10 STICKS OF DYNAMITE AND WAITED IN HIS PARKED CAR FOR THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S CAR TO PASS. HE DID NOT DETONATE THE "AUTOMOBILE BOMB" BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO KILL MRS. KENNEDY WHO HAD ENTERED THE CAR WITH THE PRESIDENT-ELECT. THE SUBJECT WAS COMMITTED AND ON DECEMBER 13, 1966 HE WAS RELEASED. HE WAS DIAGNOSED AS PARANOID, RELIGIOUS FIXATIONS, AND GRANDIOSE IDEAS THAT HE IS A PATRIOT.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

1970 MAR 9 12 34

SENT

RIF

PAGE TWO CITE NO. 1865 U N C L A S S I F I E D

SINCE HIS RELEASE FROM THE HOSPITAL IN 1966, THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN COMPLETELY OBSESSED WITH THE IDEA HE WAS WRONGLY ACCUSED AND WRONGLY COMMITTED BY THIS SERVICE. HE HAS SPENT MOST OF HIS LIFE SAVINGS MAILING LETTERS, PAMPHLETS, AND BOOKS HE HAS WRITTEN CONCERNING HIS TREATMENT.

THE SUBJECT HAS RECENTLY COME TO WASHINGTON AND STATED HE IS GOING TO SEE THIS VIOLATION OF HIS RIGHTS THROUGH TO THE END.

IN VIEW OF THE SUBJECT'S COMPLETE OBSESSION WITH THE IDEA HE WAS WRONGLY ACCUSED AND CONFINED, HIS FEELINGS THAT HE CANNOT BRING THIS TREATMENT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, HIS APPARENT WILLINGNESS IN 1960 TO DESTROY HIMSELF WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT-ELECT, AND HIS AGE, THE SUBJECT, IF OBSERVED IN THE AREA OF THE WHITE HOUSE, SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.

THE SUBJECT IS DESCRIBED AS A W/M, DOB 021387, 5'7", 185, GRAY HAIR, BLUE EYES. HE IS CURRENTLY RESIDING AT THE HAWTHORNE HOTEL, 2134 G STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. HIS RENT IS PAID THROUGH MARCH 23, 1970.

PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE FORWARDED.

BT

RIF

RECEIVED
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

1975 JUL 18 AM 9 55

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

1-2-19, 137

U. S. Secret Service

December 14, 1960

10. Rowley - White House Detail

10/ b6 b7c

Richard Paul Pavlick

Attached hereto is copy of memorandum from SAIC [b6 b7c] in Boston dated December 8, 1960. Also attached is copy of report from Postal Inspector in Charge, b6 b7c, dated December 8, 1960, which is self-explanatory.

On December 9, 1960, telephone call was received in PRS from SAIC [b6 b7c] of the Boston Office relating the following information concerning subject: Richard Paul Pavlick is described as white; male; American; born 2-15-27; 5-7; 180-190; stocky build; thick, white hair; light complexion; wears glasses only when reading; is wearing an army overcoat, felt hat; no scars or marks visible; two (2) fingers missing from one of his hands, which hand is unknown.

On December 14, 1960, SA b6 b7c Boston Office, telephoned the following information to PRS: After December 3, 1960, Subject's address has been given as General Delivery, Washington, D. C.; however, [b6 b7c]

REFER

in Florida or vicinity.

Subject owns two cars. #1 is a 1950 Buick sedan, green, N. H. license plates EI 600. Subject is believed to be driving this car at present time. #2 is a 1949 Buick sedan, dull gray, N. H. license plates EA 260. Subject is a non-conformist and may have both license plate numbers in his possession since he believes they are interchangeable.

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

Special Agent in Charge

attach.

10/ b6 b7c

10/ b6 b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U. S. Secret Service

Memorandum

TO : Chief - Att: FRS

FROM : SAIC *b6 b7C* - Boston

SUBJECT: Richard P. Pavlick

DATE: December 8, 1960

REFER

The information contained in this letter was phoned to Asst. Chief *b6 b7C*

We have no description of this subject except that he is about 73 years of age.

SA *b6 b7C* is assigned to make an investigation and has gone to Belmont today. We hope to submit a report by the 9th. An attempt was made to reach Postmaster *b6 b7C* by phone but he was not available.

b6 b7C
b6 b7C
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1960 DEC 09 PM 3 45

RECEIVED
MAIL SERVICE

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

File Inmate
sum

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Boston, Mass. FILE NO. CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed	Person Identified: Richard P. Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Address : Dearborn Street Belmont, N. H.
Boston, Mass.	8-25-58 - 9-15-58	Type : Suicide
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	U. S. SECRET SERVICE RECEIVED SEP 22 1958 NEGATIVE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION	Addressed : The President
SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		Signed : Richard P. Pavlick
DETAILS		Number of Letters : One
		Disposition: Prosecution Impractical

Reference is made to report of the writer dated August 15, 1958.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW

The subject was not interviewed as it is evident that if he was contacted it would only influence him to write more letters if he knew he was getting special attention.

CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION

The subject is obsessed with the idea that the United States Flag is not properly displayed on Post Office buildings and other government buildings. He has written numerous letters to Veterans organizations complaining about the proper respect for the United States Flag.

FAMILY AND BACKGROUND

b6 b7c *b6 b7c* is listed in the subject's military file as next of kin and no other relatives were listed.

PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES OR HISTORY

Military Record: December 15, 1917 to December 21, 1918. Private, Fitter, Engine, U. S. Army. He served overseas from Aug. 1, 1918 to Dec. 11, 1918 and was honorably discharged on Dec. 21, 1918. His character ratings were Very Good and Excellent. Subject's medical record shows that after he had complained of pain in his back, he was admitted to a military hospital on Oct. 4, 1918. The diagnosis was "Neurosthenia" in line of duty. Subject returned to duty on Oct. 17, 1918.

DISTRIBUTION Chief	COPIES Orig. w/attach.	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i>	9-15-58
Boston	2 CC	SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i>	
		APPROVED	
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

SEP 22 AM 9 30

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RIF

-2-

Employment: At the Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Mo., SA b6 b7c reviewed records relating to Richard Paul Pavlick. The records show the subject was born Feb. 13, 1887 in Boston, Mass. He was originally appointed substitute clerk in the Boston post office on March 27, 1913 and was promoted to regular clerk on Feb. 21, 1917. On Aug. 31, 1917, he was transferred to the Winchester, Mass., post office as a rural carrier. His services were discontinued on Sept. 15, 1917. He was reinstated March 19, 1930 in the Boston post office as substitute clerk. He resigned without delinquency on April 15, 1932. On a date variously shown as Jan. 6 and Jan. 16, 1937, he was reinstated as substitute clerk, and on Sept. 16, 1939, he was promoted to regular clerk. He resigned Aug. 29, 1944. He was reinstated as senior substitute clerk on Dec. 19, 1946, and promoted to regular clerk on Sept. 1, 1947. He was reduced to substitute clerk on Oct. 16, 1947, and retired Feb. 28, 1949.

Nothing was noted in the file reviewed to indicate that the subject ever violated any post office rules or was ever subjected to disciplinary action, except that on one occasion he was awarded a demerit for neglecting to ring in or sign in as prescribed upon returning to duty from lunch.

No relatives or character references were found to be named in any of the records available for review.

Form 84, Request for Report on Loyalty Date, dated Dec. 3, 1947, contained the following home addresses:

1937-1944 Dorchester St., South Boston, Mass.
 1944-1946 Traveling in the South and in California
 1945 Dorchester St., South Boston, Mass.
 1946-1947 Taunton Ave., Mattapan, Mass.
 1947 to date of the form - 84 Pembroke St., Boston, Mass.

In requesting a transfer to the Winchester, Mass., post office in 1917, the subject stated in writing that he wanted to go there so that he could cultivate some land. On Feb. 5, 1930, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., requesting reinstatement, and his letter contains the following remarks:

"I have been a bookkeeper as well as having been engaged in many kinds of employment since I left the Army... I feel very confident of the support of my friend, the Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, if the Postmaster in his generous spirit will recommend my reinstatement to the position of clerk in the Boston Post Office."

In a letter dated May 10, 1934, to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., the subject made the following remarks:

"In 1917 when I was a regular clerk I applied for a transfer to a rural route in Sherborn, but you refused to approve of it without any justifiable reason, and so I changed with a fellow in Winchester. I didn't want the job so I resigned within 15 days and then later went into the Army; the only reason why I made this transfer was so that someone else could have my job."

-3-

"I had always wanted to get into the country and do the things I liked but you failed to show any consideration to me in this matter and as a result after the war I just started drifting around, you made my life a failure when it could easily have been a success. Now when I complain to the Postmaster General in Washington, D. C. you made charges that cannot be based on fact and it is my intention to seek some satisfaction but what that may be is a matter for the future.

"I have just instructed the police to arrest anyone obstructing the box at the corner of Broadway and Dorchester St., I hate to do this but the incompetency of the Boston Post Office has made it necessary, I am going up to that box to deposit mail without any obstruction there."

The file reviewed contains a Standard Form 13, Abstract of Official Record of U. S. Government Employee, which shows that after the subject was discharged from the Army he was employed for brief periods at various facilities of the Veterans Bureau. The following particulars are shown in this form:

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Rate of Pay</u>	<u>Date Effective</u>
U.S.Veterans Bureau Palo Alto, Calif.	Appt. Sch.A Res.	Attendant	\$576 QSL	9-22-23 9-24-23
" "	Appt. Sch. A Disc.	"	660 QSL	4-15-24 8-8-24
U.S.Veterans Bureau Prescott, Ariz.	Appt. Sch. A. Disc.	"	576 QSL	12-16-24 1-15-25
<i>bb b7c</i> Calif.	Appt. Sch. A Res.	"	720 QSL	2-6-25 5-15-25
San Fernando, Calif.	Appt. Sch. A Disc.	"	540 QSL (1020)	2-25-26 3-4-26
Bronx, N.Y.	Appt. Sch. A Res.	"	780 QSL	1-10-27 1-13-27
San Fernando, Calif.	Appt. Sch. A. Res.	"	570 QSL (1020)	4-4-28 6-28-28

A record originated Sept. 21, 1931, shows that as of that date the subject was in Glasco, Kansas and had been on leave of absence from his position with the post office since June 1931.

On March 28, 1932, the subject wrote the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., as follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation from the Postal Service as substitute clerk.

"It is useless for me to continue to expect to return to work as the terrible strain caused by my 1½ years service is much the same as when I left last Jun

"Please have my retirement fund mailed to Box 164, Fruitvale, Oakland, Calif.

-4-

In November 1933, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster General in which he complained that newsboys were using the mailbox at Broadway and Dorchester St. South Boston, Mass., as a shelf on which to pile newspapers during evening hours.

On June 1, 1936, in a letter to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass. applying for reinstatement, the subject used the address, *b6 b7c* Mass., and in his letter stated:

"I served overseas with the American Army and now draw a small pension for such Service."

The Hon. John W. McCormack, M.C., wrote letters to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., on Nov. 18, 1936 and Dec. 24, 1937, expressing interest in the matter of the subject's application for reinstatement.

Beginning in August 1938, the subject wrote many letters to officials of the Post Office Department in which he complained about the ventilation and related conditions in the South Postal Annex, Boston, Mass. The latest letters on these subjects which are contained in the file reviewed are dated 1953. Most of the subject's letters are handwritten but many are typed. The subject used two different rubber stamps to affix his address to his correspondence.

On Aug. 9, 1938, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster at Oakland, Calif., requesting information about the procedure in sorting mail there. His letter was answered and a copy of it was sent to the Postmaster in Boston, Mass., by the Postmaster in Oakland, with a transmittal containing the following comment:

"Mr. Pavlick was a resident of Oakland during 1935 and 1936, and caused considerable annoyance by filing unfounded written complaints to the Department. He applied for reinstatement here, but it was not believed to be in the best interest of the Postal Service to recommend such reinstatement. I see no reason for his latest request for information."

In about March 1941, the subject wrote a letter to the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., about heating and ventilation in the South Postal Annex, Boston, Mass. The letter was referred to the Commissioner of Public Health, State House, Boston, Mass.

REFER

-5-

On Oct. 8, 1942, the subject complained about a letter he addressed to an individual at ^{b6 b7c} which was returned undelivered. He contended that the letter should have been delivered even though he erred in addressing the envelope, as his correspondent's street address was ^{b6} rather than 291 Hancock Street. In his complaint he stated that "there isn't anything you can do but whitewash this matter the same as everything in the Post Office is whitewashed." It is noted in the file that there are 19 streets named Hancock in the Boston Postal District.

On Dec. 3, 1942, the subject requested 31 days leave without pay, stating that he was troubled by sciatica and arthritis. His request was denied, although it was supported by a certificate executed by Dr. ^{b6 b7c}, 997 Hyde Park Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

In October 1944, the subject wrote a postcard to the Postmaster General, complaining that the national flag had been left flying overnight at the South Boston station. A pertinent record shows that there was a well-established procedure whereby designated personnel raised and lowered the flag at proper hours, but that on one occasion it remained aloft overnight because conditions were such that it could not have been lowered and removed from the staff without being torn.

After the applicant had applied on Oct. 2, 1946, for reinstatement, a letter expressing interest in the matter was sent on Oct. 26, 1946 to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass. by U. S. Senator David I. Walsh.

On Oct. 3, 1947, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., in which he made the following remarks:

"I have just received official notification of my appointment as a clerk in the Boston Post Office.

"I wish to decline the appointment and remain as a sub as my physical condition is such that I may have to resign from the service before many months.

"At present I am in the country resting and trying to get hold of myself."

In the letter from which the foregoing is quoted, the subject showed his address as Box 1812, Boston, Mass.

On July 1, 1948, the subject send a postcard to the Postmaster, stating that his correct address was R.F.D. 2, Laconia, N. H., although he was also maintaining Post Office Box No. 1812, Boston 5, Mass. On March 1, 1949, he sent another postcard stating that his address was no longer Laconia, N. H.

Early in 1949 the subject wrote several letters to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., about his projected retirement. In a letter dated Feb. 15, 1949, he made the following remarks:

-6-

"My letter stated retirement, not disability or any other qualified removal from the service....

"I want to be completely removed from any jurisdiction or control of the Postal Service, so that I may use my time, brains, etc. to the correction of the hellish conditions now existing at the South Postal Annex. It was bad enough years ago due to structural mistakes, etc., but now it is "hell" because of the nerve-destroying radios there, the failure of the Supt. to correct the conditions."

On Jan. 26, 1953, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster General in which he made numerous suggestions regarding the operations of the Post Office Dept. and in which he alleged inefficiency on the part of Senior Asst. Supt. *b6 b7c* and other supervisory personnel. In this letter he showed his own address as 1788 Columbia Road, South Boston, Mass. In a letter dated March 2, 1953, to the Asst. Postmaster General, Bureau of Post Office Operations, Washington, D. C., the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., made the following comment:

"With respect to the charges made by former clerk Richard P. Pavlick, it was our experience prior to his retirement on Feb. 28, 1949, that he was constantly getting into trouble of one kind or another, and that he frequently made amazing allegations which did not stand up under investigation."

Included in the file reviewed there is a snapshot of a large, handprinted placard posted on the side of a building which apparently is a dwelling house. The placard reads as follows:

"A Petition to the Hon. Harry S. Truman and the Congress of the U. S.

"For 13 years employees at the South Postal Station have worked under mental and physical hardships due to cold drafts, poor ventilation, dirty rest room and locker room, dirty sorting cases, hot dry air, cold drafts from cold elevator wells, open mail shutes, open doors and windows and air conditioning system not working, nerve destroying, therefore I hereby humbly petition that a board of health under the U. S. Public Health Service be established with power of correcting working conditions;

"That freight elevator wells be heated to prevent cold drafts;

"That draft conditions due to windows, fans, doors, mail shutes, be investigated by skilled air conditioning engineers;

"That sorting cases be vacuumed of dirt once a week and overhead pipes and structural work every three months;

"That three feet space be allowed between primary sorters;

"That radios be limited and controlled (they cannot strike);

"That Asst. Superintendent *b6 b7c* be replaced with an understanding supervisor that doesn't include name calling and physical threats.

"Ask the men who work at the South Postal.

"Richard P. Pavlick - Retired - Laconia, N.H."

-7-

PROTECTIVE INFORMATION

65
He has written numerous letters to various organizations and appears to be extremely resentful toward the policies of the Post Office Department.

MEANS OF SOLUTION

The subject signed his name and address on the letter.

DISPOSITION

Further check-ups on this subject are not deemed necessary.

CONCLUSION

The original letter received from the Chief is transmitted with this report.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

b6
b7C

ORIGIN Boston OFFICE St. Louis, Mo. FILE NO. CC-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Continued - St. Louis	Richard P. Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 20, 1958	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent <i>b6 b7C</i>		

DETAILS

Reference is made to the report submitted Aug. 15, 1958, by SAIC *b6 b7C* Boston. At the Federal Records Center, 1724 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo., the reporting special agent interviewed Miss *b6 b7C*, deputy security officer, who made available for review records relating to Richard Paul Pavlick.

The records show that the subject was born Feb. 13, 1887, in Boston, Mass. He was originally appointed substitute clerk in the Boston post office on March 27, 1913. He was promoted to regular clerk on Feb. 21, 1917. On Aug. 31, 1917, he was transferred to the Winchester, Mass., post office as a rural carrier. His services were discontinued on Sept. 15, 1917. He was reinstated March 19, 1930, in the Boston post office, as substitute clerk. He resigned without delinquency on April 15, 1932. On a date variously shown as Jan. 6 and Jan. 16, 1937, he was reinstated as substitute clerk, and on Sept. 16, 1939 he was promoted to regular clerk. He resigned Aug. 29, 1944. He was reinstated as senior substitute clerk on Dec. 19, 1946, and promoted to regular clerk on Sept. 1, 1947. He was reduced to substitute clerk on Oct. 16, 1947, and retired Feb. 28, 1949.

Nothing was noted in the file reviewed to indicate that the subject ever violated any post office rules or regulations or was ever subjected to disciplinary action, except that on one occasion he was awarded a demerit for neglecting to ring in or sign in as prescribed upon returning to duty from lunch.

No relatives or character references were found to be named in any of the records available for review.

The file contains a Form 84, Request for Report on Loyalty Data, dated Dec. 3, 1947, which contains the following home addresses:

(Continued on Page 2)

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>b6 b7C</i>	8-21-58
Chief Boston St. Louis	Original 2 cc's 2 cc's	APPROVED	DATE
		<i>b6 b7C</i> <i>b6 b7C</i>	
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 20 1954
NEGATIVE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1954

RIF

1937-1944 Dorchester St., South Boston, Mass.
1944-1946 Traveling in the South and in California
1945 Dorchester St., South Boston, Mass.
1946-1947 Taunton Ave., Mattapan, Mass.
1947 to date of the form - 84 Pembroke St., Boston, Mass.

According to the subject's own statements, not shown to have been verified by the Post Office Department, he served with the 334th Aero Squadron, U. S. Army, from Dec. 15 1917, to Dec. 21, 1918, under service number 1187868.

In requesting a transfer to the Winchester, Mass., post office in 1917, the subject stated in writing that he wanted to go there so that he could cultivate some land. On Feb. 5, 1930, the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., requesting reinstatement, and his letter contains the following remarks:

"I have been a bookkeeper as well as having been engaged in many kinds of employment since I left the Army... I feel very confident of the support of my friend, the Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, if the Postmaster in his generous spirit will recommend my reinstatement to the position of clerk in the Boston Post Office."

In a letter dated May 10, 1934, to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., the subject made the following remarks:

"In 1917 when I was a regular clerk I applied for a transfer to a rural route in Sherborn, but you refused to approve of it without any justifiable reason, and so I changed with a fellow in Winchester. I didn't want the job so I resigned within 15 days and then later went into the Army; the only reason why I made this transfer was so that someone else could have my job.

"I had always wanted to get into the country and do the things I liked but you failed to show any consideration to me in this matter and as a result after the war I just started drifting around, you made my life a failure when it could easily have been a success. Now when I complain to the Postmaster General in Washington, D. C. you made charges that cannot be based on fact and it is my intention to seek some satisfaction but what that may be is a matter for the future.

"I have just instructed the police to arrest anyone obstructing the box at the corner of Broadway and Dorchester St., I hate to do this but the incompetency of the Boston Post Office has made it necessary, I am going up to that box to deposit mail without any obstruction there."

The file reviewed contains a Standard Form 13, Abstract of Official Record of U. S. Government Employee, which shows that after the subject was discharged from the Army he was employed for brief periods at various facilities of the Veterans Bureau. The following particulars are shown in this form:

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Rate of Pay</u>	<u>Date Ef.</u>
U.S.Veterans Bureau Palo Alto, Calif.	Appt. Sch. A Res.	Attendant	\$ 576 QSL	9-22-23 9-24-23
" " "	Appt. Sch. A Disc.	"	660 QSL	4-15-24 8-8-24
U.S.Veterans Bureau Frescott, Ariz.	Appt. Sch. A Disc.	"	576 QSL	12-16-24 1-15-25
Cp Kearney, Calif. San Fernando, Calif.	Appt. Sch. A Res.	"	720 QSL	2-6-25 5-15-25
San Fernando, Calif.	Appt. Sch. A Disc.	"	540 QSL (1020)	2-25-26 3-4-26
Bronx, N. Y.	Appt. Sch. A Res.	"	780 QSL	1-10-27 1-13-27
San Fernando, Calif.	Appt. Sch. A Res.	"	570 QSL (1020)	4-4-28 6-28-28

A record originated Sept. 21, 1931, shows that as of that date the subject was in G Mass., and had been on leave of absence from his position with the post office since June 1931.

On March 28, 1932, the subject wrote the Postmaster, Boston, Mass., as follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation from the Postal Service as substitute clerk.

"It is useless for me to continue to expect to return to work as the terrible strain caused by my 1½ years service is much the same as when I left last June.

"Please have my retirement fund mailed to Box 164, Fruitvale, Oakland, Calif.

On April 13, 1932, the subject used the address, Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Calif., in writing the following to the Postmaster, Boston, Mass.:

"I hereby resign from the Post Office Service as substitute clerk without any reservations whatsoever, as I would never again enter the postal service or any civil service position. I do not want any retirement or any other allowance but a return of funds deducted from my salary for retirement fund.

"Please send this resignation through as I need the money."

In November 1933 the subject wrote a letter to the Postmaster General in which he complained that newspapers were using the mailboxes at Broadway and Dorchester St., South Boston, Mass., as a shelf on which to pile newspapers during evening hours.

2-17-67 (488) RMCIC

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

J. Edgar Hoover

The following FBI record NUMBER

051-117-1 is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Medical Center For Fed Pr Springfield Mo	Richard Paul Pavlick #P-414-H	2-14-61 DPP Fla	making threats on the of the President elect Title 18 Sec 4246 & 4247	
Medical Center For Fed Pr Springfield Mo	Richard P. Pavlick #P-414-H	2-14-61	making threats on the life of the President Elect	1-27-61 Sec 4246 4247 10- Ret to Cr S:Fla rel to U 7-11-62
Dept of Pub Safety Miami Fla	Richard Paul Pavlick #2069	1-1-62	hold for USM	
USM Concord NH	Richard Paul Pavlick #82	2-19-62	knowingly & wilfully threaten life of Pres elect	
Manchester	Richard P Pavlick	2-19-62	att asist on President	7-10-62 Fed Auth.
Medical Center For Pr Springfield Mo	Richard Paul Pavlick #P-414-H	2-19-62	making threats on life of Pres- elect	title 18 4246 report to court required after
Elizabeth's Hosp. Newark	Richard P. Pavlick	2-19-62	att asist on	7-10-62 Fed Auth.

RIF

2-17-67 (488 RMC)S

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 691 718 B, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
SO Miami Fla	Richard P. Pavlick #62069	7-5-64	hold for US Marshall	7-27-64 Rel t Marshall
USM Concord Va	Richard Paul Pavlick #175	7-10-64	threats on life of president elect Kennedy.	indictment at 8-4-64

RIF

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

2-17-67 (488 RMC) B
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20537

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

4 The following FBI record. NUMBER 691 718 D , is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
-----------------------------	-----------------	----------------------	--------	-------------

WANTED: Richard Paul Pavlick for location desired Notified by phone USSS Intell Div. Rm 825 - 1800 G St NW Wash DC inf rec 2-17-67 Refer to CO-2-19,259 (to remain in effect until 2-3-70)

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH CHECK-UP

[Handwritten initials]

SS Form 1639

NAME Pavlick, Richard Paul CASE NO CO-2-19,259

PRESENT ADDRESS: b6 b7C OFFICE Boston

HOME ADDRESS : Ashland, Massachusetts Same DATE 1-17-67

EMPLOYMENT : Unemployed TYPE (X) THREAT
() VISITOR (X) MENTAL
() ABUSIVE () OTHER

RECENT ACTIVITIES; PROTECTIVE DATA DEVELOPED AND SOURCE:

Subject unemployed and apparently staying close to his residence, as above. Has weekly appointments with b6 b7C, psychiatrist, 22 Karal Drive, Framingham, Mass. Does not have automobile or drivers license.

PHOTO AVAILABLE: (XX) YES () NO CHECK-UPS (XX) CONTINUED () DISCONTINUED

APPROVED: b6 b7C
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

b6 b7C
SPECIAL AGENT

STAFF - 2 people, English,

formed for all

comparing way to

VIB for use by

Gov't Training

P. F. [Signature]

Photo to returned

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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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W
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

CO-2-19,259

SAIC *b6 b7c* Boston

December 19, 196

SAIC *b6 b7c* Intelligence Division

Richard Paul Pavlick

The Intelligence Division file has been reviewed and no letters have been found indicating the subject made any threats subsequent to his initial hospitalization.

b6 b7c

b6 b7c
Special Agent in Charge

RCT:gbc

217

3-6010
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Int. Div.

OFFICE Boston, Mass.

FILE NO CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Concord, N.H. Boston and Ashland, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED 12/8-16/66	Name : Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASAIC <i>bb b7c</i>		Address: <i>bb b7c</i>
DETAILS		Type : Mental-Threat

SYNOPSIS

Subject appeared at Merrimack County Superior Court, Concord, N. H. on 12/12 and 12/13/66 on a competency hearing before Judge *bb b7c*. On 12/13/66 Judge *bb b7c* paroled the subject with terms that he must report weekly to the hospital or a hospital approved psychiatrist. Subject advised that his new address would be with friends, *bb b7c* at Ashland, Mass.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to M/R of the writer dated 12/8/66, and to previous reports regarding this subject and to telephone calls to SAIC *bb b7c* Intelligence Division.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION:

On 12/12/66, at 1:30 p.m., the competency hearing of the subject was held at the Merrimack County Superior Court, Concord, N. H., before Judge *bb b7c* of Nashua, New Hampshire.

bb b7c bb b7c

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY: <i>bb b7c</i>	DATE
ID	Orig.	Asst. SPECIAL AGENT In Charge <i>jr</i>	12/16/66
Boston	& cc 2cc	APPROVED <i>bb b7c</i>	DATE 12/19/66
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

1966 DEC 20 PM 5 0.

SECRET SERVICE

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Int. Div.

OFFICE Boston, Mass.

FILE NO CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Ashland, Framingham, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED 3-10-67	Name : Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7C</i>		Address: Park Central Hotel Framingham, Mass. ✓
DETAILS		Type : Mental - Threat

SYNOPSIS

Subject now resides at the Park Central Hotel in Framingham, Mass. Mail continues to be delivered to his former address in Ashland, Mass. Form 1639 submitted this date.

(A) INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the memorandum report of SA *b6 b7C* Boston, dated 1-18-67, reflecting that subject is residing in Ashland, Mass.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION

Refer

On that same date, *b6 b7C* Chief of Police, Framingham, Mass., was interviewed and he stated that he was aware that the subject had moved to the Hotel, and that he had received a complaint from him on 3-9-67, that he had lost some money at the Hotel. *b6 b7C* advised that he has close personal contacts at the Hotel and that he will immediately contact this office if Pavlick moves from that address, or in the event there are any unusual incidents.

(F) DISPOSITION

Periodic check-ups to be maintained. Form 1639 is attached.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
ID	Orig. & cc w/att.	<i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT	3-10-67
Boston	2 cc	<i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	3-10-67

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The last witness was *b6 b7C*, reporter of the Manchester Union Leader newspaper, Manchester, N. H., testified that he had made an investigation for the newspaper for a period of two months paid for by the newspaper. He stated to the court that "Pavlick is as capable as you or I and should be a free man and walking the streets like any normal person."

The subject, Pavlick, took the stand in his own behalf and testified for a period of 48 min., including cross examination by Assistant Attorney General for the State of New Hampshire, *b6 b7C* Pavlick stated that he realized the competency hearing was to determine his present mental condition. He answered questions and appeared to give sensible answers. He testified that he had never married because of a back injury suffered in World War I and it made him feel uncertain that he could properly support a family.

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

b6 b7C

The hearing was ordered recessed at 5:00 p.m. on 12/12/66, until 11:00 a.m. on 12/13/66.

On 12/13/66, Dr. *b6 b7C* Superintendent of the N. H. State Hospital, testified before the court and stated "I do not believe that Pavlick is a danger to himself or to others in the community." There is nothing in his past history or during the period of his confinement here to indicate acts of violence." After this statement, the court concluded the hearing and stated he had arrived at a decision.

Judge *b6 b7C* advised that his decision was to parole the subject for a period of three months; that he would return to the hospital on a weekly basis or to a psychiatrist acceptable to the hospital and that after three months, he would return to the court for a final disposition.

Assistant Attorney General *b6 b7C* filed a motion on 12/13/66, to set aside the court's decision. The motion was denied. Mr. *b6 b7C* advised the court he would file an exception to the decision on 12/14/66.

The address given by Pavlick as to where he was going to reside was "with friends of mine", *b6 b7C* at Ashland, Mass.

b6 b7C *b6 b7C*

The house is a run down small home and the only occupants who have resided there for many years are the *b6 b7C* brothers. Efforts are being made to determine if the subject is presently residing there.

REFER

Form 1639 will be submitted as soon as Pavlick is located at Ashland, Mass.

Judge *66h7c* advised the subject and his attorney that Pavlick was not to leave the New England Area for this period of parole.

ATTACHMENTS

Manchester Union Leader newspaper clippings of 12/13 and 12/14/66
Boston Traveler newspaper clipping of 12/14/66
Boston Globe newspaper clipping of 12/14/66

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

10

SECRET SERVICE

RIF

11/17/66
December 14, 1966

Memorandum to file CO-2-19,259

From: SAIC [b6 b7C] - Intelligence Division

Subj: PAVLICK, Richard Paul

On December 13, 1966, I received a telephone call at 5:00 p. m., from SAIC b6 b7C. Boston, who stated that the Sanity Hearing for Pavlick had just concluded in Concord, New Hampshire. Pavlick was released on a "Parole" status effective immediately by Justice [b6 b7C] Merrimack County Superior Court. Five (5) witnesses testified for Pavlick, including b6 b7C a newspaper reporter for the Union Leader, Manchester, New Hampshire. Testimony was offered by personnel of the New Hampshire State Hospital, which strongly stated the subject is still mentally incompetent.

Justice b6 b7C. under State law, had three courses of action to choose from. He could have returned Pavlick to the hospital, completely discharged him or placed him on a "parole" status. Justice b6 b7C. ordered Pavlick "confined to the New England States"; however, there is absolutely no control or order issued by the court to see that this condition is not violated. Pavlick was also ordered to consult with a psychiatrist, approved by the New Hampshire State Hospital.

At the end of three months, Pavlick will again appear before Justice b6 b7C for a final determination in this case. It is understood that the psychiatrist that will treat Pavlick will submit a report to Justice b6 b7C. Pavlick was instructed to inform the psychiatrist of his new residence, address which is unknown as of this time.

SAIC b6 b7C. will determine at the earliest time Pavlick's address and necessary further action will be discussed with SAIC b6 b7C

b6 b7C
b6 b7C

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET SERVICE *But*

100-2-19,259 *h3*

TO : Director - ATD - Information & Liaison

DATE: December 8, 1966

FROM : SAIC *b6 b7c* - Miami

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick - PRS Subject

This will confirm my telephone call to DATD *b6 b7c* I/L, your office at which time he was advised that *b6 b7c* Union Leader, Manchester, New Hampshire was in this office discussing this case. During the course of my conversation with him, I questioned him relative to the reason for the great expenditure of money to obtain information concerning Pavlick's arrest and detention. He told me that Jimmy Hoffa's money was behind the inquiry in order to uncover any information that "Pavlick had been a prisoner of Bobby Kennedy and his Justice Department". He said you know how much Jimmy hates *b7c* and would spend any amount of money to get him.

For your information, *b6 b7c* obtained copies of Pavlick's letters in Atlanta; he had been in Springfield, Missouri and is now registered in the DuPont Plaza Hotel, Miami, Florida.

Mr. *b7c* asked to review my file and wanted copies of Pavlick's letters - he was told the file had been transferred to Headquarters.

At the time the interview started he advised me that he represented the State Bar Association who were attempting to cause Pavlick's release.

Mr. *b6 b7c* is in Florida to interview U. S. District Judge *b6 b7c* *b6 b7c* former AUSDA *b6 b7c* Chief *b6 b7c* Palm Beach Police Department and others.

b6 b7c
b6 b7c
SAIC Miami

cc: Boston ✓
SAIC - PI



INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

1957 MAR 21 01 1 39

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
21 MAR 1957

REF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Int. Div.	OFFICE Boston, Mass.	FILE NO CO-2-19,259
TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Boston, Mass.; Concord, N.H.	PERIOD COVERED 12/5-7/66	Name : Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASAIC <i>bb DTC</i>		Address: New Hampshire State Hosp. Concord, New Hampshire
DETAILS		Type : Mental - Threat

SYNOPSIS

Subject still at the N. H. State Mental Hospital. He is to appear at a competency hearing at Merrimack County Superior Court, Concord, N.H., on 12/12/66, before Justice *bb DTC*. Subject represented by Attorney *bb DTC* of Concord, N.H.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports regarding this subject.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION:

On 12/2/66, a legal petition was filed with the Clerk of the Merrimack Superior Court, Concord, N. H. The petition requested the presiding justice of the Superior Court to review and determine the mental competency of the subject. The petition was placed on the docket for hearing on 12/12/66, at 1:30 p.m., before Justice *bb DTC*.

On 12/3/66, the Superior Court Clerk, *bb DTC* served the legal papers requiring the Superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. *bb DTC* to produce the subject and all records pertaining to Pavlick which are now in possession of the hospital.

Refer

DISTRIBUTION Intelligence Boston	COPIES Orig. & cc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>bb DTC</i>	DATE 12/7/66
		APPROVED <i>bb DTC</i>	DATE 12/8/66
		SPECIAL AGENT <i>bb DTC</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE jmr

NOISING EXECUTIVE

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

RIF



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

September 28, 1965

J-00-2-19,251
FILE No.

P.O. Box 2326
Miami, Florida

Mr. *b6 b7C*
Palm Beach County Solicitor's Office,
Palm Beach County Court House,
West Palm Beach, Florida

Sir:

With reference to your inquiry relative to Richard Paul Pavlick, please be advised that you may dispose of this case at your discretion.

I want to thank you for your cooperation and assistance in these matters.

Very truly yours,

b6 b7C

Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief



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REGISTERED

BS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JAM:erc
Memorandum

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Chief

DATE: October 15, 1964

FROM : SAIC *b6 b7c* - Miami

J-CO-2-19,259

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick - PRS Case

Reference is made to your office memorandum dated October 9, 1964.

On October 12, 1964 I conferred with *Referred*

REFER

On October 15, 1964, this typewriter was sent to Richard Paul Pavlick, c/o *b6 b7c*, Main Street, Contoocook, New Hampshire, via Registered Mail, Registry #633267, Return Receipt Requested.

I conferred with Chief *b6 b7c*, Palm Beach Police Department who requested that the following listed items be forwarded to Pavlick at the above-mentioned address.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 - can deicer (All State) | 1 - chamois |
| 1 - reflector | 1 - red blinker light |
| 1 - folding rule | 1 - jar Pro Tan creme |
| 1 - Duaflex III camera | 1 - 6' shoe lace |
| 4 - stainless steel cups | 1 - stainless steel fork |
| 1 - army-type belt | 1 " " spoon |
| 1 - box, 14 x 11 x 16" | 1 " " knife |

The above-listed items were sent to Pavlick via Registered Mail, Registry #633265, Return Receipt Requested, today.

No other items were being held by the police and it is presumed that any other property which may be the subject of a letter from this mental patient was in the car which Mr. Pavlick turned over to his attorney, Mr. *b6 b7c*. For your information, this car was completely filled with junk and personal belongings of Pavlick at the time of his arrest which were not removed from the car.

As for the Travelers Cheque he refers to it would appear that he should file an application for a duplicate as this item and the flashlight attachment were not seized.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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I can see no reason to start a correspondence with this person and have forwarded the typewriter and the other item without comment.

This office has been unable to locate the carbon copy of Form 1544. Therefore, attached is a tissue copy with the notebook.

b6 b7C
b6 b7C
SAIC Miami

cc: Boston
Chief 1 b6 b7C,
Palm Beach Police Department

SS Form 1639

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH CHECK-UP

Trif

1609

Reg

CASE NO J-CC-2-19,259

NAME PAVLICK, RICHARD PAUL

PRESENT ADDRESS: New Hampshire State Hospital,
Concord, New Hampshire

OFFICE Boston, Mass.

HOME ADDRESS : Same

DATE November 29, 1965

EMPLOYMENT : Unemployed

TYPE () THREAT
() VISITOR (x) MENTAL
() ABUSIVE () OTHER

RECENT ACTIVITIES; PROTECTIVE DATA DEVELOPED AND SOURCE:

On November 9, 1965, the subject was confined in a locked ward at the above named

Hospital. DR. 1

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C Form 1609 is on file at the Hospital.

PHOTO AVAILABLE: () YES (x) NO CHECK-UPS () CONTINUED (x) DISCONTINUED

APPROVED

b6 b7C
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

b6 b7C

b6 b7C
SPECIAL AGENT

b6 b7C

PROTECTIVE RESEARCH
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U.S. SECRET SERVICE

RIF

SS Form 1639

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH CHECK-UP

1609 *file* *1609* *1609*

NAME PAVLICK, RICHARD PAUL

CASE NO J-CO-2-19,25

PRESENT ADDRESS: New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, N.H. OFFICE Boston, Mass

HOME ADDRESS : Same DATE 10/25/65

EMPLOYMENT : Unemployed TYPE () THREAT

RECENT ACTIVITIES; PROTECTIVE DATA DEVELOPED AND SOURCE: () VISITOR () MEN
() ABUSIVE () OTH

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

Form

1609 is on file at the hospital.

PHOTO AVAILABLE: () YES () NO CHECK-UPS: () CONTINUED () DISCONTINUED

APPROVED: *b6* *b7C*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

b6 *b7C*
Assistant SPECIAL AGENT in Charge

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

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U.S. SECRET SERVICE

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PROTECTIVE RESEARCH
SECTION

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SS Form 1639

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH CHECK-UP

NAME PAVLICK, RICHARD PAUL

CASE NO J-CO-2-19,259

PRESENT ADDRESS: New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, N.H.

OFFICE Boston

HOME ADDRESS : Same

DATE 8/19/66

EMPLOYMENT : Unemployed

TYPE () THREAT
() VISITOR () MENT.
() ABUSIVE () OTH

RECENT ACTIVITIES; PROTECTIVE DATA DEVELOPED AND SOURCE:

b6 b6 b7C
b6 b7C

b7C

b6 b7C

Form 1609 is on file. Will advise

by telephone of any change.

PHOTO AVAILABLE? () YES NO CHECK-UPS () CONTINUED () DISCONTINUED

APPROVED: b6 b7C
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

b6 b7C
Asst. SPECIAL AGENT in Char

RECEIVED
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

1966 SEP 3 AM 9 51

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH CHECK-UP

22

SS Form 1639

NAME PAVLICK, Richard Paul CASE NO J-CO-2-19,259

PRESENT ADDRESS: New Hampshire State Hospital OFFICE Boston

HOME ADDRESS : Concord, N. H. DATE 10/12/66
Same

EMPLOYMENT : Unemployed TYPE THREAT
 VISITOR MENTAL
 ABUSIVE OTHER

RECENT ACTIVITIES; PROTECTIVE DATA DEVELOPED AND SOURCE:

b6 b7c b6 b7c

Form 1609 is on file at the

hospital. Dr. *duke* will advise by telephone of any change in subject.

PHOTO AVAILABLE: YES NO CHECK-UPS () CONTINUED DISCONTINUED

APPROVED: *b6 b7c*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

b6 b7c
Asst. SPECIAL AGENT In Charge

SS Form 1639

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH CHECK-UP

93

NAME PAVLICK, Richard Paul CASE NO CO-2-19.259

PRESENT ADDRESS: New Hampshire State Hospital OFFICE Boston

HOME ADDRESS : same DATE 11/2/66

EMPLOYMENT : unemployed TYPE (E) THREAT

RECENT ACTIVITIES; PROTECTIVE DATA DEVELOPED AND SOURCE: () VISITOR (X) MENTAL
() ABUSIVE () OTHER

bb107c

Form 1609 is on file.

PHOTO AVAILABLE: (XX) YES () NO CHECK-UPS () CONTINUED (XX) DISCONTINUED

APPROVED: *bb b7c*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

bb b7c
Asst. SPECIAL AGENT In Charge

44-2-19,259

Miami, Florida

January 15 61

Richard Paul Ravlick

Southern District of Florida

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

- 12-15-60
Received 1 Underwood typewriter, serial #5425-60-11.
- 12-15-60
Received 1 Brown, spiral-bound, 5" by 8" notebook, bearing
chronological listing of expenditures.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FILE NO. J-00-2-19,259

ORIGIN **Field**

OFFICE **Boston, Mass.**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Concord, N.H.	PERIOD COVERED 9/28/64	Name : Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASAIC b6 b7C		Address : Concord State Hospital Concord, New Hampshire

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject presently confined at the New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, New Hampshire. Condition remains the same.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R of SAIC: **b6 b7C** Boston, Mass. dated 8/6/64 and to other reports re: above-captioned case.

On September 28, 1964, Dr. **b6 b7C**, Acting Superintendent, New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, New Hampshire

Form 1609 in on file at the hospital.

CONCLUSION

~~Form 1609 executed.~~

DISTRIBUTION Chief	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY b6 b7C	DATE 9/28/64
		APPROVED b6 b7C	DATE 9/28/64
Boston	2cc	SPECIAL AGENT in Charge b6 b7C	

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Paul
King

FILE NO. J-CO-2-12,259

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Miami, Florida	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Favlick - PRS subject
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Fla.	PERIOD COVERED 7-27/8-25-64	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

6
200
7

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject committed to State Hospital, Concord, H.H. after removal from Miami District. Property listed on Form 1544 to be retained as evidence for Palm Beach County where outstanding warrant is still pending.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to M/R of the writer dated 7-24-64 and to the M/R of SAIC *b6 b7c* Boston office, dated 8-6-64 reporting commitment to New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, N.H. after dismissal of all federal charges by U.S. District Court.

Pavlick was removed from the Miami District on 7-27-64 by U.S. Deputy Marshal *467C* and one guard.

In that State charges are still pending against Pavlick at Palm Beach, Fla. involving possession of dynamite, the property mentioned on Form 1544 dated 1-13-64 i.e: Underwood typewriter serial No. 85425860-11 and brown spiral 5"x8" notebook bearing chronological listing of expenditures will be retained at this office until it is no longer needed by the County Solicitor's office at Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach, Fla. For the record no other property was seized by this service at the time of Favlick's arrest by the writer on 12-15-60.

DISPOSITION

Closed.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig.	<i>b6 b7c</i>	
Miami	2cc	<i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	8-25-
Boston	2cc		DATE
Palm Beach Co. Solicitor's Off.	1cc	APPROVED/	
JAM:RA		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
FIELD FORCE

OFFICE Miami, Florida
ADDRESS: P. O. LOCK BOX NO. 2326

August 25, 1964

Chief *[bb b7C]*
Palm Beach Police Dept.,
Palm Beach, Fla.

[Handwritten initials]

Dear *[bb b7C]*

Richard Paul Pavlick appeared before Judge *[bb b7C]*
[bb b7C] U.S. District Court, Concord, N.H. on 8-4-64 and the
pending indictment against him in the District of New Hampshire
was dismissed by leave of Court.

[bb b7C] On the same date New Hampshire State Attorney General,
directed the Hillsboro County Sheriff to commit
Pavlick to the New Hampshire State Hospital at Concord, New Hampshire,
where he is presently committed in the hospital prison ward.

I wish to again thank you for the excellent cooperation you
have given us in this case.

Very truly yours,
[bb b7C]
[bb b7C]
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief ✓

RECEIVED

UNITED STATES SERVICE

1964 AUG 27 AM 9 03

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

A RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Boston, Mass. FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed	RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK <i>PAV</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Concord, N. H.	7-30-64 - 8-6-64	<i>00011</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SAIC: <i>bb b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject committed to the State Hospital, Concord, New Hampshire.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports on this case.

Judicial Action

Richard Paul Pavlick arrived at Concord, New Hampshire on July 30, 1964. On August 4, 1964 before Judge *bb b7c*, U. S. District Court, Concord, N. H., the indictment pending against him in the District of New Hampshire was dismissed by leave of court.

As soon as court adjourned for the day, Pavlick was immediately introduced by New Hampshire State Attorney General *bb b7c* to the Hillsboro County Sheriff and Pavlick went along to be committed to the N. H. State Hospital at Concord, N. H. Pavlick had been previously examined by local doctors on August 3, 1964 and expected this action. He is confined to the hospital prison ward.

DISPOSITION

Case is closed. Form 1609 is on file at the New Hampshire State Hospital, Concord, New Hampshire.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>bb b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT	
Chief ✓ Miami Boston	Orig. 3 cc 3 cc	APPROVED	DATE
		<i>bb b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-30-64

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1960
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RTF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROF : IVE RESEARCH SEMI-ANNUAL CHECKU

NAME Richard Paul Favlick

Case No. J-CO-2-19,259

Office Miami, Florida

Date Feb. 11, 1964

INSTITUTION OR PRESENT PLACE OF DOMICILE

St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Type of case

- Threat
- Visitor
- Apparent Mental
- Obscene
- Abusive

HOME ADDRESS _____

CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION OR STATUS The subject is presently confined in maximum

security at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Reference is made to the M/R of SA b6 b7C .. Washington, dated 12-30-

which sets forth the latest information relative to the mental condition of the subject:

Approved: b6 b7C
Special Agent in Charge

b6 b7C : b6 b7C
Special Agent

[Handwritten signature]

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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FEB 12 1964
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

21A

U. S. Secret Service

SAIC No 170, Miami

October 18, 1961

Chief

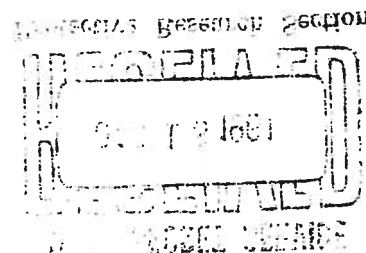
Richard Paul Pavlick - FRS Case

In reference to your memorandum dated October 16, 1961, reporting the highly dangerous deteriorated condition of the evidence (dynamite), ~~there would appear no alternative but to destroy it.~~ Since we understand the offices of both interested United States Attorneys are in agreement with this view, it would seem this should be done.

As a precaution for possible future needs, the chain of custody should be preserved to tie in with the destruction and suitable certification made. Check should also be made to assure that identifiable photographic evidence of the property remain on file.

cc: SAIC, Boston

JJR/EAW/lmw



UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN **Field**

OFFICE **Miami, Florida**

FILE NO. **CO-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick - PRS Subject
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED 7-24-64	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC b6 b7C SA b6 b7C		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Charges against Pavlick dismissed by U.S. District Court at Miami. Bond set at \$100,000 and Pavlick ordered removed to Concord, N.H. Case closed.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports written in this case.

Judicial Action

On 7-23-64 Pavlick appeared before U.S. Commissioner **b6 b7C** Miami, and \$100,000 bond was set on charges pending against him in Concord, N.H.

On 7-24-64 Judge **b6 b7C** Miami, signed an order to remove Pavlick to Concord, N.H.

On 7-23-64 Judge **b6 b7C** Miami, signed an order dismissing charges against Pavlick.

REFER

On 7-23-64, **b6 b7C**, Assistant County solicitor, Palm Beach County Fla. advised that the State charges against Pavlick involving possession of dynamite are still pending and that the Palm Beach County Solicitor concurs with the Federal authorities that in the event all Federal charges are dismissed against Pavlick, he should be confined to a State mental hospital. Mr. **b6 b7C** advised that

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami White House Detail Washington F.O. Boston Palm Beach Co Solicitor	COPIES Orig. lcc lcc lcc lcc w/ lcc	REPORT MADE BY b6 b7C b6 b7C	DATE
		APPROVED w/att 1641 b6 b7C	7-24-64
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE

JAM:RA

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

if the government should so desire, he would take the necessary steps to

65

In this regard, Mr. ~~block~~ suggested that the U.S. Attorney at Concord, N.H. should contact him and outline the program they plan for Pavlick's commitment at a State institution and the cooperation needed to effect same by his office.

DISPOSITION

Closed.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,2

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed	Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Name : Richard Paul Pavlic
Washington, D. C.	December 14-30, 1963	Address: St. Elizabeths Hospital Washington, D.C.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent	bb b7C	

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Pavlick placed in maximum security at St. Elizabeths Hospital. Arrangements have been made for this office to be notified of any untoward incidents involving the subject. Doctors advise of a serious heart condition which may require subject's removal from maximum security.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to office memorandum submitted by SAIC *bb b7C* Miami, dated December 13, 1963.

per (USS) This investigation was initiated on receipt of information from SAIC *bb b7C* PRS, that subject was in the custody of U. S. Marshals en route to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C. SAIC *bb b7C* requested on December 14, 1963, that officials of St. Elizabeths Hospital and the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., be alerted and furnished background information concerning the subject.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On December 14, 1963, Dr. *bb b7C* Clinical Director of St. Elizabeths Hospital, was contacted by phone and furnished background information concerning the subject. Dr. *bb b7C* stated that he was the senior ranking official on duty at St. Elizabeths Hospital and would prepare a memorandum to appropriate officials at the hospital setting forth the dangerous propensities of the subject

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig.	<i>bb b7C</i>	2/30/63
Miami	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	
Washington	1 cc	APPROVED	DATE
		<i>bb b7C</i>	12/30/63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
		Harry W. Geigle	

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
[Illegible text]
[Illegible text]

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and directing that the Washington Field Office of the Secret Service be advised immediately of any untoward incidents involving the subject.

A similar call was placed the same date to the Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, and Detective Sgt. *b6 b7c* advised that the appropriate officials of the Metropolitan Police Department would be alerted to the fact that the subject was being placed in St. Elizabeths Hospital.

On December 18, 1963, Mrs. *b6 b7c*, Registrar's Office, St. Elizabeths Hospital, advised that Pavlick arrived at the hospital on December 17, 1963, and will be quartered during the period of hospitalization at John Howard Pavilion. This is the maximum security building at St. Elizabeths and it is reserved for the *b6 b7c*

On December 26, 1963, at 3:30 P.M., Dr. *b6 b7c*, Physician in Charge, *b6 b7c*, St. Elizabeths Hospital, advised that subject was experiencing some heart problems and showed definite symptoms of the possibility of a heart attack. He did not know at the time whether the subject was feigning these symptoms or whether he was in the throes of an attack. He pointed out that in the event Pavlick should have a heart attack it would be necessary to move him in an ambulance to another building, the Elridge Building at St. Elizabeths Hospital; that because of the subject's age (78 years) and history of cardiac condition, it would be most practical for hospital authorities to have the subject at a medical facility so that the required treatment could be obtained; however, this medical facility does not have the physical layout which would afford necessary security to insure that subject would not escape.

After relating the above information to SAIC *b6 b7c* a telephone call was placed to Dr. *b6 b7c* and it was pointed out that this Service would rely on the professional judgment of hospital authorities as far as treatment was concerned and certainly would interpose no objection to whatever action was deemed necessary for the treatment and well being of the patient-prisoner. It was also pointed out that because of the propensity for violence demonstrated in the past by the subject, it would be necessary that maximum security be placed in effect to insure the subject would not escape. Dr. *b6 b7c* stated that the Secret Service

would have to make arrangements to provide necessary personnel to insure security of this patient in the event he was moved to Elridge Pavilion. Although there is some security at that building, Dr. ~~W. W. W.~~ felt it was not adequate to handle this prisoner-patient.

A telephone call was placed to Deputy Chief ~~W. W. W.~~ Metropolitan Police Department, and it was learned that the Metropolitan Police would have no jurisdiction in St. Elizabeths Hospital. Chief ~~W. W. W.~~ expressed his willingness to cooperate with this Service in any manner possible; however, as subject is a Federal prisoner on a Federal reservation, the Metropolitan Police could not respond to a request for manpower to provide security.

(I) DISPOSITION:

The results of these inquiries were furnished SAIC ~~W. W. W.~~ and he advised that the Chief's Office would make contact with the United States Marshal's Office to determine whether personnel from that office could be used in the event subject had to be moved to a medical facility at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

(J) CONCLUSION:

Case closed with submission of this report.

Form 1609 has been filed with St. Elizabeths Hospital.

I, Richard P. Borch

_____, after having been duly sworn, depose
 (City) _____ (State) _____

and say: I have been advised as to my Constitutional Rights in that a person is not or shall not be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself and, knowing that anything I may say or sign may be used against me in court, I wish to make the following statement of my own free will and record without coercion or threat and without any promise of immunity. This statement is being made to b6 b7C 45

Secret Service

and is a voluntary act on my part prompted by my desire to tell the facts and I do not expect to gain any reward or special consideration by reason of having made this statement.

When I bought the dynamite it was my intention to use it to blow up some stamps on in LA that I owned as well as Belmont, I never used any because I was afraid of getting in trouble. I was elected as a delegate to the state convention in 1960 from St. Augustine and I never used any dynamite except for property damage. I never used any dynamite to buy anything. I believe that the Kennedy campaign was illegal and the White House was illegally obtained because Kennedy was supposed to be a foreigner. The only way that was available to the Supreme Court would be to enter my name for office, it would stop the election if I was the only one who would never have been elected as President.

Circumstances were never satisfactory here at Lake Borch because to me any lake was to be used. I really believe that Kennedy had killed himself in some other place. I would like to see a copy of the case concerning my name at Richard P. Borch

Richard P. Borch
 Signed and sworn to before me
 this 16 day of December 1960

b6 b7C
 b6 b7C

b6 b7C

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U. S. SECRET SERVICE

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PROTECTIVE RESEARCH
SECTION

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

Memorandum

CO-2-19,259

TO : SAIC Towns - ID

DATE: Sept. 19, 1969
2:30pm

FROM : SA ~~WAC~~ - ID *DB*

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

Refer

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PO

ORIGIN I. D.

OFFICE Washington, D. C.

FILE NO J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Intelligence	Closed .	Name of Subject: Richard P. Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Present Whereabouts: Derryfield Hotel 45 Water Street Manchester, New Hampshire
Washington, D. C.	2/13/68	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

b7c

SYNOPSIS

ASAIC *b6 b7c*, Intelligence Division, advised on February 13, 1968, that Liaison Section will make appropriate contact with the Civil Service Commission regarding subject. No investigation will be conducted by this office at this time.

(A) INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to all reports in this case, the latest being the memorandum report of ASAIC *b6 b7c*, Boston, dated February 7, 1968.

(F) DISPOSITION

On February 13, 1968, ASAIC *b6 b7c* Intelligence Division, advised that Liaison Section will make the appropriate contact with the Civil Service Commission regarding this case. No investigation will be conducted by this office at this time.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Intel. Div.	Orig.	<i>b6 b7c</i>	
Boston	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT - <i>b6 b7c</i>	2/15/68
Washington	1 cc	APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>b6 b7c</i>	2/15/68

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

1963 FEB 16 PM 5 00

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Kansas City FILE NO. J-CO-2-19259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Investigation continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Kansas City, Mo.	PERIOD COVERED 1-22-62	Name : Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Previous investigation has established that the *b6 b7c* family of Glasco, Kansas, are cousins of Pavlick.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to the report of SA *b6 b7c*, Washington Field Office, dated 1-17-62.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Review of the file in this case discloses that previous investigation has established that the *b6 b7c* family of Glasco, Kansas, are related to Richard Paul Pavlick.

b6 b7c b6 b7c

(C) DISPOSITION:

Inasmuch as inquiry at Washington, D.C., has verified that *b6 b7c* has been appointed as guardian of Pavlick and that the subject's Social Security check are being mailed in the care of this guardian, no further inquiry at Glasco, Kansas, is anticipated by this office in view of the previous investigation conducted there as mentioned above.

MGM:ns

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Miami Boston Kansas City	COPIES Orig. cc cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE 1-22-62
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 1-22-62
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

b6 b7c

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Be

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Easton, Mass. FILE NO. J-CC-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard Paul Favlick Address: Federal Medical Center Springfield, Missouri
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Laconia, Tilton, Franklin, N.H. Easton, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED 1/17/62-1/26/62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>bio b7C</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Investigation in this District fails to indicate that the subject is being aided by any subversive organization in his efforts to obtain his release from the Federal Medical Center.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to M/R of SA *bio b7C*, dated Kansas City, 1/12/62 and to long-distance telephone call from Inspector *b6b7C* of 1/16/62.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On 1/19/62 interviewed Detective *bio b7C*, Station 16, South Easton, Mass. and Mr. *bio b7C*, Securities Exchange Commission, Boston, Mass. a well known Boston Attorney and a life long resident of South Easton, Mass. who reported that *bio b7C*, South Easton, Mass. is well known to them and is considered to be a reputable attorney, that he has lived and practiced law in South Easton for many years and is highly regarded by all who know him. He is described as being about 72 years of age, mild mannered and a loyal citizen. In this connection it appears that the subject has known the *b6b7C* family for many years dating back to the early 1930's. It was about this time that Favlick lived in South Easton, and was employed by the Post Office Dept. in South Easton, Mass. Mr. *bio b7C* was not interviewed.

On 1/17/62 interviewed Mr. *bio b7C*, Treasurer, Massachusetts Savings Bank, 52 Congress St., Boston, Mass. and a search of bank records disclosed the sum of \$29.03 was received by the Bank from the subject for payment of his annual premium due on a \$1000 life insurance policy. This policy is still in force for \$1000 and the

DISTRIBUTION Chief Kansas City Miami Boston	COPIES Orig. 2cc 2cc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>bio b7C</i>	DATE
		<i>bio b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT	1/29/62
		APPROVED <i>bio b7C</i>	DATE
		<i>bio b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	1/29/62

beneficiaries are as follows:

b6 b7C
b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

and it was determined by Chief ~~b6 b7C~~ that the subject had contacted Attorney ~~b6 b7C~~ and inquired if he would represent Pavlick should his case come before the U.S. District Court at Concord, N.H. ~~b6 b7C~~ stated that other than this he has had no other contact with Pavlick.

b6 b7C

In this connection previous investigation disclosed that when Pavlick left Belmont, N.H. he sold his property to the ~~b6 b7C~~ family and left the proceeds of the real estate mortgage with the Spaulding Youth Center.

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

S/A bb1b1c —

Submit Open work this
is completed. Outlining what was
done + the persons contacted.

If you have any questions see
me

bb1b1c

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten initials/signature

ORIGIN Intelligence Div. OFFICE Boston, Mass. FILE NO J-CC-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Intelligence	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Name of Subject: Richard P. Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Manchester, N. H., and Boston, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED 2-6-68	Present Whereabouts: Derryfield Hotel 45 Water Street Manchester, N. H.
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASATC b6 b7C		

b7e

b7e

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject still resides at the above address, and subsists on his pensions. He has been writing defamatory letters and postcards to the Postmaster, Belmont, N. H.

Refer

Refer

(A) INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to O/M of SAIC b6 b7C Intelligence Division, dated January 26, 1968, and to previous reports regarding this subject.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION

Refer

DISTRIBUTION Intelligence Div.	COPIES Orig.	REPORT MADE BY b6 b7C	DATE 2-7-68
Boston	2 cc	Asst. SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	DATE 2-7-68
Washington F/O	2 cc	APPROVED b6 b7C b6 b7C	
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			Emr

U.S. AIR FORCE
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
12 APR 1954

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INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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J-CO-2-19,259

U. S. Secret Service

TO : SAIC *b6 b7C* Intelligence Division

DATE: October 10, 1967

FROM : SAIC *b6 b7C* - Counterfeit Division

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick - Disposition of Evidence

Attached are an original and unreceipted duplicate Form 1544 executed by SAIC *b6 b7C* Miami, on January 13, 1961, covering the Underwood typewriter and notebook seized from Richard Paul Pavlick.

The typewriter was returned to Pavlick and the notebook was forwarded to headquarters. See SAIC *b6 b7C* memorandum dated October 15, 1964, attaching registry receipts for these items.

The notebook is not on file in the Counterfeit Division and file room records indicate it was forwarded to former Assistant Chief *b6 b7C* on October 18, 1964.

Since the notebook cannot be located, the duplicate Form 1544 has not been receipted. Both the original and duplicate Form 1544 should be placed in the headquarters file with this memorandum.

[Handwritten mark]

Enclosures

*b6
b7C*

*Not in file
10-12-67
27*



U. S. SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Original
 Duplicate

Case file No. J-CO-2-19,2'

Office Miami, Florida

Date of inventory January 13, 1961

**CERTIFIED INVENTORY OF PROPERTY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR
AND HELD IN EVIDENCE AGAINST:**

Richard Paul Pavlick

IN THE
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE Southern District of Florida
(Judicial District)

CASE DISPOSED OF _____, 19____ PROPERTY DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF _____ (Do not use)

(1) I certify that I received the property described in this inventory of one page(s):

b6 b7c Title SAIC Forwarded by _____

(2) Received at Washington, D. C., on the _____ day of _____, 19____

property described in this inventory _____, Cust

DATE PASSED	QUANTITY	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	COUNT VAL
12-15-60 Received	1	Underwood typewriter, serial #S5425860-11.	-
12-15-60 Received	1	Brown, spiral-bound, 5" by 8" notebook, bearing chronological listing of expenditures.	
TOTAL			

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 11/15/50

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
NOV 15 1950
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RIF

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Original
 Duplicate

Case file No. J-CO-2-19,25

Date of inventory January 13, 1961

Office Miami, Florida

**CERTIFIED INVENTORY OF PROPERTY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR
AND HELD IN EVIDENCE AGAINST:**

Richard Paul Pavlick

IN THE
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE Southern District of Florida
(Judicial District)

CASE DISPOSED OF _____, 19____ PROPERTY DESTROYED OR DISPOSED OF _____
(Do not use)

(1) I certify that I received the property described in this inventory of one pages:
b6 b7C Title SAIC Forwarded by b6 b7C J.S.

(2) Received at Washington, D. C., on the _____ day of _____, 19____
property described in this inventory _____, Custod

DATE PASSED	QUANTITY	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE	COUNTER VALUE
12-15-60 Received	1	Underwood typewriter, serial #S5425860-11.	-
12-15-60 Received	1	Brown, spiral-bound, 5" by 8" notebook, bearing chronological listing of expenditures.	-
TOTAL			-

1 cc: Attention - - Assistant Chief

J. K.:erc

STATE SERVICE
[Faint, illegible text]

RIF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

5010-107 2 19,259

TO : SAIC - Counterfeit Section

DATE: 9-8-67

FROM : SAIC - Miami

SUBJECT:

Form 1544 - Evidence held against Richard Paul Pavlick.

I am attaching duplicate Form 1544 together with receipts for this property as per instructions of Insp b6b7C this date

b6
b7C

SAIC

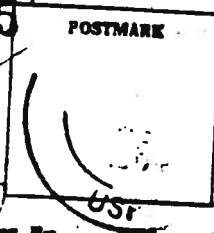


Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REGISTERED NO. **633265**

Value \$ _____ Spec. del'y fee \$ _____
 Fee \$ _____ Ret. receipt fee \$ _____
 Surcharge \$ _____ Ret. del'y fee \$ _____
 Postage \$ _____ Airmail

Postmarked, by _____
 From U.S. Secret Service
Box 2376
 To Richard Hunt Powell
Co. b6 b7C
CONTOO COOK. N.H.


POSTMARK


POD Form 3800—Oct. 1959 48-10-70400-0

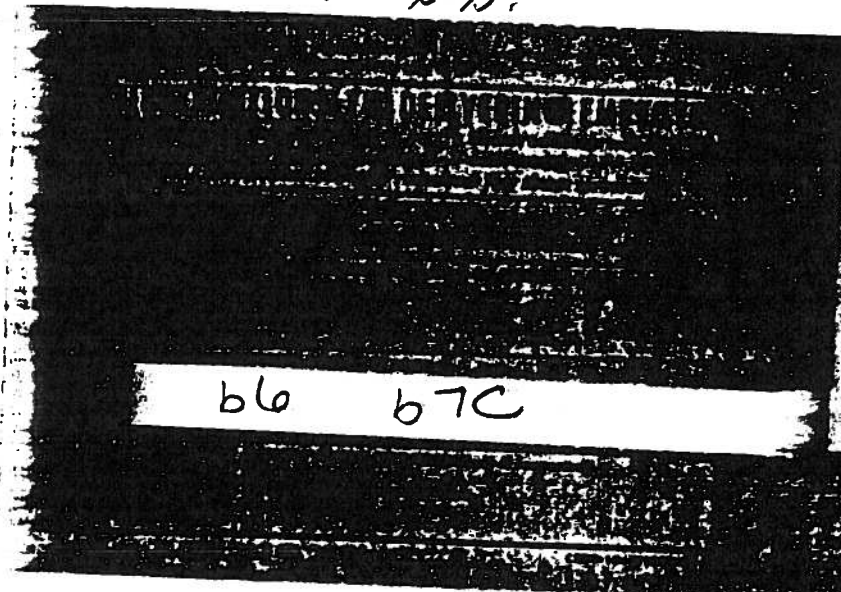
REGISTERED NO. **633267**

Value \$ 5.00 Spec. del'y fee \$ _____
 Fee \$ _____ Ret. receipt fee \$ _____
 Surcharge \$ _____ Ret. del'y fee \$ _____
 Postage \$ 1.00 Airmail

Postmarked, by _____
 From U.S. Secret Service
Box 2376
 To Richard Hunt Powell
CONTOO COOK.

POSTMARK I.


POD Form 3800—Oct. 1959 48-10-70400-0



b6 b7C

INSTRUCTION

DATE DELIVERED: 10/15/64

ADDRESS WHERE DELIVERED: CONTOO COOK, N.H.

DATE OF ADDRESS'S ACTION: _____

ADDRESS OF ADDRESS'S ACTION: _____

b6 b7C

48-10-70400-0

See O/M 10/15/64
attached

1

1

1:20
~~1:10~~

1

1

1

RIF

SA:erc

U. S. Secret Service

Chief

October 15, 1964

SAIC bb b7C - Miami

J-00-2-19,259

Richard Paul Pavlick - PRS Case

Reference is made to your office memorandum dated October 9, 1964.

On October 12, 1964 I conferred with AUSA bb b7C Miami, Fla., who directed that the typewriter be forwarded to Pavlick as suggested.

On October 15, 1964, this typewriter was sent to Richard Paul Pavlick, c/o bb b7C Main Street, Contocock, New Hampshire, via Registered Mail, Registry #633267, Return Receipt Requested.

I conferred with Chief bb b7C Palm Beach Police Department who requested that the following listed items be forwarded to Pavlick at the above-mentioned address.

1 - can deicer (All State)	1 - chamois
1 - reflector	1 - red blinker light
1 - folding rule	1 - jar Pro Tan creme
1 - Duaflex III camera	1 - 6" shoe lace
1 - stainless steel cups	1 - stainless steel fork
1 - army-type belt	1 " " spoon
1 - box, 14 x 11 x 10"	1 " " knife

The above-listed items were sent to Pavlick via Registered Mail, Registry #633265, Return Receipt Requested, today.

No other items were being held by the police and it is presumed that any other property which may be the subject of a letter from this mental patient was in the car which Mr. Pavlick turned over to his attorney, Mr. bb b7C. For your information, this car was completely filled with junk and personal belongings of Pavlick at the time of his arrest which were not removed from the car.

As for the travelers cheque he refers to it would appear that he should file an application for a duplicate as this item and the flashlight attachment were not seized.

I can see no reason to start a correspondence with this person and have forwarded the typewriter and the other items without comment.

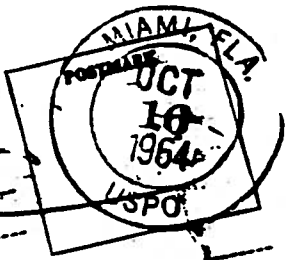
This office has been unable to locate the carbon copy of Form 1544. Therefore, attached is a tissue copy with the notebook.

b6 b7c

SAIC Miami

cc: Boston
Chief *b6 b7c*
Palm Beach Police Department

REGISTERED NO. 633319



Value \$ _____ Spec. del'y fee \$ _____
Fee \$ _____ Ret. receipt fee \$ _____
Surcharges \$ _____ Post. del'y fee \$ _____
Postage \$ _____ Miami: _____ Postmaster, By _____
From _____
To *17314* *Secret* *man* *just* *the*
WAA *W* *C*
POD Form 390-0-1 (1-54)

RECEIVED
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

1967 OCT 19 PM 1 45

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

~~SECRET~~
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

CO-2-19,259

June 13, 1967

SAIC b6 b7C, Miami

ATD b6 b7C Inspection and Audit

Richard P. Pavlick

Reference is made to your office memorandum of June 7.

The "clarification" you mention concerns whether or not the information forwarded was "administrative" or "investigative" in nature.

The proper classification for this data is "investigative" especially since the subject says in one letter he "expects to be in Florida someday", and his movements are of concern to us. His remarks about preferring charges against you are secondary at this point and not worthy of consideration until he actually files charges.

Information of primary concern to any Division should be addressed to the Division, with copies elsewhere as required.

b6 b7C

cc: Intelligence Division

ASSETS

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

File
S

CO-2-19,259

SAIC b6 b7C Miami

May 31, 1967

SAIC b6 b7C - Intelligence Division

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
JUN 2 - 1967
MIAAMI, FLORIDA

Richard P. Pavlick

Reference is made to your O/M to the Director dated Miami, Florida
May 29, 1967.

Your attention is directed to SS Manual, Sec. 461.4, page 349 which relates Intelligence investigations will be reported on SS Form 1580 and the original always furnished to the Intelligence Division.

This case is not an exception to the manual instructions and all future reporting should be in accordance with the instructions.

All interested headquarters units should be furnished copies of reports submitted to this Division.

b6

b7C

b6 b7C

Special Agent in Charge

May 17, 1968

Michael P. ...

In an attempt to ... the letters furnished by the ... records, ... received from the above named subject which are self explanatory.

I am forwarding copies of these letters to the SAIC, Boston Office, for his information. It would appear that this suspect's intention to leave his present location and come to Florida may be of interest to the hospital authorities in the Boston District.

In the event he returns to Florida it is possible he may be arrested for transporting his bomb into the State of Florida as I understand the indictment charging him with this offense has not been dismissed.

b6 b7C
b6 b7C
SAIC Miami

ADL:

JAN:dl

cc: AD - Inv.
AD - Information & Liaison -
13 -

cc: Boston

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
MAY 21 1968
FBI - MIAMI

MAY 29 1967

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

DEAR SIR:

ON DECEMBER 14, 1960 MY CAR WAS TAKEN BY THE FBI WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT AND ALL MY THINGS WERE TAKEN FROM ME ALONG WITH THE CAR A BUICK SEDAN REGISTERED TO RITA HANCOCK.

I WISH TO PREFER CHARGES OF KIDNAPPING, LARCENY AND ASSAULT AGAINST *b6 b7c* WHO TOOK THE CAR AFTER THE JUDGE REFUSED TO GIVE THEM A SEARCH WARRANT. THE CAR HAD NOT BEEN RETURNED TO ME.

AS THE RESULT OF THE ILLEGAL ARREST I HAVE SPENT 8 YEARS IN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS AND JAILS.

I WISH TO KNOW WHAT I CAN DO TO FILE MY COMPLAINT AGAINST *b6 b7c* THE SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN MIAMI.

YOURS TRULY,

RICHARD F. RAYLOR
GEN. LEE
FRAMINGHAM, MASS 01701

P.S. THE CHARGES WERE ILLEGAL AND HAD TO BE DROPPED.

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1967
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Missouri, Florida

MAY 2 1967

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

RE: [Illegible]

I HEREBY DEMAND THAT YOU RETURN TO ME THE LETTERS WHICH WERE ILLEGALLY TAKEN FROM CAR ON DECEMBER 14, 1966 AND PUT ON YOUR WALL.

AS YOU KNOW MY CAR AND ALL ITS CONTENTS WERE TAKEN WITHOUT SEARCH WARRANT. IN FACT THE CAR WAS TAKEN AFTER THE JUDGE REFUSED SECRET SERVICE A SEARCH WARRANT.

I EXPECT TO BE IN FLORIDA SOME DAY TO TAKE ALL LEGAL ACTION NECESSARY TO OBTAIN WHAT IS MINE AND WHICH WAS TAKEN FROM MY CAR AND ALL ITS CONTENTS.

YOURS TRULY,
RICHARD P PAVLICK

AS MY LAWYER HAS SHOWN ME A COPY OF THE LETTERS WHICH CAUSED ME TROUBLE.

no longer in [illegible]
[illegible]

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
MAY 29 1967
RECEIVED
Miami, Florida

P. Pavlick
Delivery
Ham, Mass. 01701

RIK

HOISMAIC ECHESITTELM

79 2 21 21 WK 1961

EDWARDS LEONARD WOLF
(ENTERED)

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

47

ORIGIN Intelligence Div. OFFICE Boston, Mass.

FILE NO CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE <u>Intelligence</u>	STATUS <u>Closed</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Boston, Framingham, Mass.</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>4-27 to 5-5-67</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA b6 b7C</u>	

TITLE OR CAPTION
Person Identified

Name : Richard Paul Pavlick

Address: Park Central Hotel
Framingham, Mass.

Type : Mental - Threat

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

(A) INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to the memorandum report of ASAIC b6 b7C, Boston, Mass., dated 4-3-67, and to the previous reports regarding the subject.

(B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION

On April 27, 1967, Chief of Police b6 b7C Framingham Police Department, was personally interviewed and he advised at this time that the subject has been writing several letters to the Selectmen of the Town making complaints concerning the traffic problem in the center of the Town, and how the automobile will not stop for him when he is trying to cross the street. He further advised that he still stays close to the Hotel, and remains unemployed.

DISTRIBUTION <u>Intelligence</u> <u>Boston</u>	COPIES <u>Orig. w/att</u> <u>2 cc</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>b6 b7C</u>	DATE <u>5-8-67</u>
		APPROVED <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE <u>5-8-67</u>
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <u>fr</u>	

REFER

(F) DISPOSITION

Periodic check-ups to be maintained.

Attached: Form 1639 and Summary Report from New Hampshire State Hospital.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FORM 11-10-23

SECRET

21 F

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SEMI-ANNUAL CHECK

NAME Richard Paul Paylick

Case No. J-CO-2-19,259

Office Kansas City

INSTITUTION OR PRESENT PLACE OF DOMICILE

Date March 20, 1963

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield

Type of case

HOME ADDRESS

- (X) Threat () Obscene
() Visitor () Abusive
(X) Apparent Mental

CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION OR STATUS

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

Classification committee recommends that he be considered for transfer to a state hospital in his state of residence under provisions of Sec. 1218.

Approved:

b6 b7c

Special Agent in Charge

Special Agent

W/Ch

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1933
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MAR 25 1933

RECEIVED
CHIEF SECRET SERVICE

RII

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN Chief's office OFFICE Kansas City FILE NO. J-CO-2-19259

TYPE OF CASE PRS	STATUS Closed - Kansas City	TITLE OR CAPTION Person identified: Richard Paul Pavlick Address: c/o U.S. Marshal, Miami, Florida.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Kansas City, Mo.	PERIOD COVERED 4-4-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Transcript of court hearing on subject's petition for issuance of Writ of Habeas Corpus forwarded to Chief's office and to Miami. Case closed at Kansas City.

A. INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to my M/R dated 3-29-62

C. DISPOSITION:

Forwarded herewith are complete transcripts of the court hearing on the subject's Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus conducted at Springfield, Mo., on February 2, 1962.

Inasmuch as Richard Paul Pavlick has been returned to Miami, Fla., and as the requested court transcripts have now been obtained, this case is being closed at Kansas City, Mo.

The complete file as received from Protective Research is being returned with a copy of this report under separate cover.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Chief - Original copy of court transcript.
- Miami - Carbon copy of court transcript.
- Protective Research - PRS file as received by Kansas City,

MGM:ns

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Miami Boston PRS Kansas City	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 1 cc 1 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT	4-4-62
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	4-4-62

b6 b7c

1962 APR 05 PM 1 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
APR 4 1962
KANSAS CITY
Kansas City, Missouri

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MJM *Bas*

ORIGIN Chief's office

OFFICE Kansas City

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19259

TYPE OF CASE PRS	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person identified: Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Kansas City, Mo.	PERIOD COVERED 3-29-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>bb b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Refer

A. INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to my M/R dated 3-26-62.

Refer

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Miami Boston Kansas City	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 1 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE 3-29-62
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>bb b7c</i>	DATE 3-29-62
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

REFER

C. DISPOSITION:

Investigation is continued pending departure of the subject for Miami and receipt and forwarding of the transcripts of the court hearing conducted February 2, 1962, at Springfield, Mo.

MGM:ns

SECRET SERVICE
MAR 29 1952
SECRET SERVICE

SECRET SERVICE
MAR 29 1952

RIP

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
MAR 29 1962
New York, New York
FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

ORIGIN Newark-2/14/62-TKW OFFICE New York, N. Y.

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed-New York
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Wurtsboro & New York, N. Y.	PERIOD COVERED 2/19/62 - 3/27/62
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agents' <i>b6 b7C</i> and <i>b6 b7C</i>	

TITLE OR CAPTION
Person Identified:
Name :Richard Paul Pavlick
Address:Federal Medical Center
Springfield, Missouri

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b6 b7C

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

On the same date the writer drove to the Restaurant-Motel, which is located just four miles north of Wurtsboro on Old State Route 17, and observed the following described buildings. The main building, located on the west side of the highway, is a story and a half high with the dining room on the south side and the

DISTRIBUTION ✓ Chief Newark New York Kansas City Miami	COPIES Orig. 2cc lcc lcc lcc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 3/28/62
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 3/28/62
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

GFP/ah

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MI F

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

J.P.H.
Rob

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Kansas City FILE NO. J-CO-2-19259

TYPE OF CASE PRS	STATUS Investigation continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person identified: Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Kansas City, Mo.	PERIOD COVERED 3-26-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Federal Judge *b6 b7c*, Kansas City, ordered subject returned to the committing court at Miami, Fla. Complete transcripts of court hearing held Feb. 2, 1962, at Springfield, Mo., have been ordered.

A. INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to my M/R dated 2-8-62.

B. GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On March 26, 1962, I received a copy of the order of Federal Judge *b6 b7c* *b6 b7c* Kansas City, Mo., relative to the hearing conducted by him on February 2, 1962 at Springfield, Mo., on the petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus which had been filed in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick.

In the order, Judge *b6 b7c* directed that the subject be surrendered by Dr. *b6 b7c*, *b6 b7c*, U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., to the U.S. Marshal for delivery of the prisoner to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Miami Division. Subsequently, Judge *b6 b7c* provided this office with an additional sheet to be appended to his order, which sheet lists the prescribed questions to be put to the subject in determining his mental competence. Other details set forth in the 7-page ruling are not repeated here as copies have been made of the court order and same is forwarded herewith to interested offices.

The results of the Court's ruling were made known by long distance phone call on March 26, 1962 to Inspector *b6 b7c* Washington, D.C. I subsequently

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Miami Boston Kansas City	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 1 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE 3-26-62
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 3-26-62
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
MAR 9 6 1932
LIBERTY BELL
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MAR 9 1932

127

received a phone call from Inspector *b6 b7c* directing that copies be obtained of the transcript of the hearing conducted on February 2 at Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. *b6 b7c* court reporter, has been contacted and directed to supply an original and one copy of the transcript as soon as she is able to prepare same. She stated that the cost would be 65¢ per page for the original copy and 35¢ per page for the carbon copy. Inasmuch as the cost for the original and one copy of the transcript would amount to \$1 per page, and as Mrs. *b6 b7c* advised that the complete transcript would run approximately 100 pages, it was deemed sufficient if only two copies were ordered, the original of which will be sent to the Chief and the copy sent to Miami. Mrs. *b6 b7c* stated she would prepare the transcript as soon as possible but that she anticipated it would be approximately one week before the work can be completed.

C. DISPOSITION:

Investigation is continued pending receipt of the requested transcripts and the removal of Pavlick to Miami.

ATTACHMENTS:

Chief: Copy of court order dated March 26, 1962.

Miami: Copies (2) of court order dated March 26, 1962.

MGM:ns

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN Chief's Office

OFFICE Newark, N. J.

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,25

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Paterson, N. J.	PERIOD COVERED 2-23-62	Name: Richard Paul Pavlick
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent b6 b7C		Address: Federal Medical Center Springfield, Missouri

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b6 b7C

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to the memorandum report of the reporting agent dated 2-14-62.

Other Investigation

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

DISPOSITION

The case remains open in Newark pending outcome of collateral investigation by the New York office.

TKW:GMM

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Kansas City Miami Newark	COPIES Orig. 2 cc cc cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 4-4-62
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 4-4-62

RECEIVED
1962 APR 09 10 11 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
APR 6 - 1962
NEWARK, New Jersey

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MM Paul

ORIGIN **Chief's Office** OFFICE **Newark, N. J.** FILE NO. **J-60-2-19,259**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Westwood, N. J.	PERIOD COVERED 1-22-62 to 2-6-62	Name: Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Federal Medical Center Springfield, Missouri
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent b6 b7C		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b6 b7C

New

York office is requested to make further inquiry in New York City and Wurtsboro, New York.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to office memorandum of Chief dated January 17, 1962, requesting

b6 b7C

OTHER INVESTIGATION

The Bergen County telephone directory listed a Mrs. *b6 b7C* at *b6 b7C* Westwood, N. J., telephone number *b6 b7C*. No *b6 b7C* were listed for this address.

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Kansas City New York Miami Newark TKW:GMM	COPIES Orig. 2 cc 2 cc 1 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7C</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 2-14-62
	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2-14-62

J-CO-2-19,259
3.

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

Per request of Chief's Office, copies of report should be sent to the Miami and Kansas City offices.

DISPOSITION

Case remains open in Newark.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten Signature]
FILE NO. J-CO-2-1

ORIGIN Chief's Office		OFFICE Chief's Office	
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
Protective Research	Continued	Person Identified:	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Name : Richard Paul Pavlick	
Springfield, Missouri	2-2-62	Address: Federal Medical Center Springfield, Missouri	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	SAIC	SAIC	
<i>b6 b7C</i>	& Inspector <i>b6 b7C</i>	<i>b6 b7C</i>	

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Hearing held February 2, 1962, on Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by Richard Paul Pavlick, in U. S. District Court, Western District of Missouri, Western Division, Springfield, Missouri. U. S. District Court Judge *b6 b7C* has taken the matter under advisement.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to office memorandum dated January 17, 1962, submitted by SAIC *b6 b7C* advising that a hearing on the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by Richard Paul Pavlick will be held in Federal Court House, U. S. Post Office Building, Springfield, Missouri, on February 2, 1962.

Chief instructed Inspector *b6 b7C*, SAIC *b6 b7C* and SAIC *b6 b7C* to be present at the hearing.

On February 2, 1962, at Springfield, Missouri, U. S. District Court Judge *b6 b7C* presided at the Hearing on the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed by subject. The Government was represented by United States Attorney *b6 b7C* and *b6 b7C* Assistant United States Attorney, Kansas City, Missouri.

RR for

~~SAIC *b6 b7C* and Inspector *b6 b7C* participated in preliminary discussions.~~ SAIC *b6 b7C*

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Kansas City Boston	COPIES Orig. & cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 2-13-62
		Inspector <i>b6 b7C</i>	

Memorandum Report

Subject's attorney, *b6 b7c*, had Richard Paul Pavlick testify in his own behalf. His testimony was reasonably consistent with information previously furnished by Pavlick to SA *b6 b7c* except that he denied ever threatening the life of the President-Elect. The Court permitted Pavlick to expand on his activities since leaving Belmont, New Hampshire, until his confinement in Springfield, Missouri, over the objections of the United States Attorney. *b5*

Refer

Memorandum Report

Refer

The Court then stated that he would take this matter under advisement and render his decision in a reasonably short time.

It is the consensus of opinion of those present at the hearing that the Court will do one of two things:

1. Order the return of subject to Miami, Florida, to stand trial,
or
2. Deny the Petition, and establish by record the opportunity for defendant to appeal to the Eighth Circuit Court.

(I) DISPOSITION:

Pending decision on subject's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Kansas City FILE NO. J-CO-2-19

TYPE OF CASE PRS	STATUS Investigation continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person identified: Name : Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Springfield, Mo.	PERIOD COVERED 2-2-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Refer

Hearing relative to issuance of writ of Habeas Corpus conducted Feb. 2 and petition of Pavlick taken under advisement by the Court.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to my O/M of Jan. 17, 1962, advising that a hearing was scheduled on the subject's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to be held Feb. 2 1962, at Springfield, Mo.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On Feb. 2, 1962, I discussed this case at length with Dr. *b6 b7c* Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., and with Dr. *b6 b7c* head of the Psychiatric Division at said hospital.

Refer

At 2 p.m. on Feb. 2, 1962, Federal Judge *b6 b7c* conducted a hearing relative to Pavlick's petition for the issuance of a Writ of Habeas Corpus. Pa was put on the stand by his attorney, *b6 b7c* who endeavored to show Pavlick is now in complete possession of his faculties and is competent to stand trial.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Boston Kansas City	COPIES Orig. cc cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY	DATE 2-8-
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 2-8-
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

Pavlick was then questioned by U.S. Attorney *b6 b7C* and by Judge *Hob7C*. As questioning of him continued, Pavlick became increasingly confused and agitated. Among other things, he claimed that his mind was entirely clear until after his arrest by officers of the Palm Beach, Florida Police Department. He further stated that after he had been taken to the police station his mind became a blank and events which transpired thereafter are "like a dream" to him.

Refer

Judge *Hob7C* requested that additional briefs be submitted in the form of letters to him from Mr. *Do7C* and Mr. *Do7C* on receipt of which he will render a decision as to the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

(C) DISPOSITION:

Investigation is continued pending a decision handed down by the Court which will be the subject of immediate notification to the Chief's office and to our office at Miami.

MGM:ns

103

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE New York, N. Y. FILE NO. J-CO-2-]

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - New York	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New York, N. Y.	PERIOD COVERED 1-25-62	Name : Richard Paul Pa
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA <i>b6 b7c</i>		Address : Federal Medical Springfield, Mi

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Copies of pertinent reports obtained from Social Security Administration and forwarded to Chief's Office.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to Chief's office memorandum dated January 22, 1962, forwarding copy of memorandum report of SA *b6 b7c* Washington, dated Jan u 1962, requesting information concerning monthly Social Security checks being mailed to *b6 b7c* as guardian of Richard Paul Pavlick.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Refer

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig w/a	<i>b6 b7c</i>	1-21
Washington F.O.	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT <i>b6 b7c</i>	
Kansas City	"	APPROVED	DATE
Boston	"	<i>b6 b7c</i>	1-21
Miami	"	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
New York	"		

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7c

Memorandum

United States Secret Service

CO-2-19, 259

TO : SAIC b6 b7c - Intelligence Division

DATE: March 11, 1970

FROM : SAIC b6 b7c - Liaison Division

SUBJECT: Richard Paul Pavlick

Reference is made to my memorandum regarding the subject dated March 5, 1970.

Refer

Closed - Post Office Department

Attachments

WJR/cas



UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

But

ORIGIN **Kansas City** **DWB 1/12/62** OFFICE **Washington, D. C.** FILE NO **J-CO-2-1**

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research		STATUS Closed Washington	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified:
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Washington, D. C.		PERIOD COVERED 1-15-62 1-17-62	Name : Richard Paul Pavl
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7c</i>		Address: Federal Medical C Springfield, Miss	

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject now receiving but one monthly Treasurer's check for Social Security issued at New York City and drawn to *b6 b7c* *b6 b7c* Route 1, Glasco, Kansas.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

b6 b7c Reference is made to PRS report of Special Agent *b6 b7c* Kansas City, Missouri, dated January 12, 1962.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

REFER

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig.	<i>b6 b7c</i>	
Kansas City	2cc	SPECIAL AGENT	1-17
Boston	lcc	APPROVED	DATE
Miami	lcc	<i>b6 b7c</i>	
Washington	lcc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	1-17
		<i>b6 b7c</i>	

REFER

The New York Disbursing Office file contains a letter of complaint from the subject advising that *b6 b7C* is his cousin and therefore not the proper person to be receiving his checks. Since *b6 b7C* had been appointed the subject's guardian, this letter was ignored and the checks are still being issued to her as guardian of the subject.

(C) DISPOSITION:

The matter is considered closed in this office.

JJE: kmk

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Kansas City FILE NO. J-00-2519259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Richard Name: Paul Pavlick Address: Federal Medical Center Springfield, Missouri
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Springfield, Missouri	PERIOD COVERED 1-9/10-62	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Investigation at Springfield, Mo. indicates that pending legal action was initiated by the subject personally. Records of his account at the Medical Center show a deduction of \$25 for attorney fees to *b6 b7c* attorney.

REFER

Previous reports state that the subject receives monthly U. S. Treasury checks from the VA, Social Security, and for retirement from the Post Office Department. Records at the institution do not show that these checks are received there and deposited to his funds. No evidence was developed to establish that Pavlick was being backed by a subversive organization in connection with the pending legal action.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to the January 9, 1962 Office Memorandum of SAIC *b6 b7c* *b6 b7c* confirming a long distance call received from Chief James J. Rowley relative to the subject and his petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

REFER

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Kansas City Boston Miami Washington	COPIES 1	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 1-12-62
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 1-12-62

1-00-2-19259

1-25-62

Page 2

On February 3, 1961, the subject wrote a letter to Social Security requesting that his checks be forwarded in care of the Concord National Bank, Thrift Account, Concord, N. H. This letter was postmarked February 3 1961 at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Refer

Refer

Refer

(C) DISPOSITION:

The case is considered closed in this office.

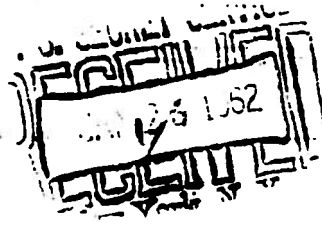
ATTACHMENTS:

Chief: 2 sets of copies of all pertinent correspondence in subject's Social Security file in the New York Office of Social Security Administration.

JP:dca

1952 JUN 25 AM 1 01

TREASURY DEPARTMENT



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9/1/68

CO-2-19259

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAIC *b6b7C* Intelligence Division

DATE: 2-23-68

FROM : SA *b6b7C* - Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: Richard P. Pavlick

Reference is made to the request to have the Civil Service Bureau of Retirement and Insurance notify this Service should the Subject change his address.

Refer

Reference is made to the report of ASAIC *b6b7C*, Boston, dated 2-7-68, page two, section D. Mr. *b6b7C* advised that all such checks are controlled by CSC headquarters, Wash. D.C. There is no facility at Hines, Illinois involved.

*b6
b7C*



Richard Paul PAVLICK, CSC Annuitant

2-19-68

do b7C...
Secret Service Liaison Officer

INA:INV

do b7C, Chief
Claims Division, HRI

PERSONAL - TO BE OPENED BY ADDRESSEE ONLY

The Secret Service Liaison Office has requested that they be advised of any change of address on the above.

Subject's name is as given above, his date of birth is 2/13/87, and his place of birth was Boston, Massachusetts. He retired from the Post Office 2/28/49, and is currently residing at the Derryfield Hotel, 45 Water Street, Manchester, New Hampshire. The Secret Service file number is CO-2-19259.

If subject should submit a change of address it is requested that the Intelligence Division, U. S. Secret Service, 1800 G Street, N.W., Suite 825, Washington, D. C., be notified direct, or that the information be furnished to the Commission's Secret Service Liaison Officer.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RECEIVED

CA 48-839

2/19/68
...

REQUEST FOR LIAISON ACTION

NAME: PAVLICK, RICHARD P.

FILE NO: CO-2-19259

DATE: 1-14-68

AGENCY: Civil Service

UPB

NAME CHECK: _____

REVIEW FILE: _____

OBTAIN PASSPORT APPLICATION: _____

OBTAIN ALL REPORTS: _____

OBTAIN DESCRIPTION & BIRTH DATA: _____

OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH: _____

OBTAIN MEDICAL REPORTS: _____

OBTAIN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: _____

FLAG FILE: _____

PLACE LOOKOUT: _____

LOCATION OF SUBJECT: _____

FURNISH ATTACHED INFORMATION: _____

REQUEST DISPOSITION: _____

*OTHER: As per "Section D" of Boston report dated 2/7/68, please contact Civil Service Bureau of Retirement & Insurance Washington, DC & arrange that this Service be notified if there is any change of address forwarded by subject in future.

(ASAIC bo agrees this should be done by ID rather than WFO. ATSAIC otc ... of REQUESTED BY: JEC WFO notified ID will do.)

DATE

AGENT

LIAISON ACTION PENDING: _____

LIAISON ACTION CLOSED: 2-23-68

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U.S. SECRET SERVICE

1968 FEB 9 AM 11 21

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

RIF

Refer

The Veterans Administration file of the subject is presently at Boston, Mass., and is being forwarded to the VA Hospital, Manchester, N. H. Subject receives disability checks from the Veterans Administration, and Mr. ^{b6 b7c} Chief, Administrative Services, will notify this Service via telephone if any change of address is recorded by the subject.

(D) OTHER INVESTIGATION

Subject also receives a Civil Service retirement check from Hines, Illinois. It is requested that the Washington, D. C. Field Office, contact the Civil Service Bureau of Retirement and Insurance, Washington, D. C., 20415, and arrange that this Service be notified immediately if there is any change of address forwarded by the subject in the future.

Copies of the postcards mailed by the subject will be forwarded by POI ^{b6 b7c} and any further information of interest to this Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

Memorandum

OO-2-19,259

TO : Director - Attn: ATD - Insp. & Audit

DATE: June 7, 1967

FROM : SAIC - Miami

SUBJECT: Richard P. Pavlick

Reference is made to the O/M dated 5/29/67 concerning the above named subject the original of which was forwarded to the Director (copy attached).

I am attaching a copy of an O/M dated 5/31/67 received by this office from SAIC ~~Do~~ b7c - Intelligence Division.

The original of this O/M was forwarded to the Director as Mr. Pavlick indicates that he desired to prefer charges of kidnapping, larceny and assault etc. against me. A copy was sent, as you will see, to the Intelligence Division, AD - Investigations, ATD - Information and Liaison and Boston.

No investigation was conducted by this office and Pavlick's letters addressed to the U. S. District Attorney were transmitted by OF No. 10 (Memorandum) in accordance with SSM 161.2 (page 111) as correspondence between Headquarters was of an administrative nature.

A clarification appears to be in order here as Mr. ~~Do~~ b7c asserts that all future reporting should be in accordance with Section 461.4 which would negate SSM 161.2.

Do
b7c

JAM:di

SAIC

Miami



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
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JUN 5 1957
LEGATU 15
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

21F

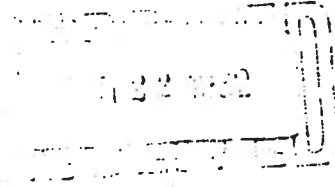
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

1967 MAR 17 PM 5 54

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MEMBER CHILDREN



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548
MAY 22 1962

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
MAY 22 1962

RIE

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN Chief's Office

OFFICE Omaha, Nebraska

FILE NO. J-CO-2-

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Omaha	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name: Richard Paul Pavlick Address: Federal Medical Ce Springfield, Missc
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Council Bluffs and Underwood, Iowa	PERIOD COVERED Jan. 19, 1962	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7C</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b6 b7C

(A) INTRODUCTION

b6 b7C

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Omaha Miami Kansas City	COPIES Orig. 1 cc 2 cc 2 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 1/19/62
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7C</i>	DATE 1/19/62
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

b6 b7C b6 b7C

b6 b7C b6 b7C

Underwood, Iowa has population estimated at 360 and it was felt that further investigation there would not be practical.

(c) CONCLUSION:

Case closed in Omaha.

LNS/MK

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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GENERAL SERVICE

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REFER

A check was made of the record of subject's financial account at the institution and the records show that Pavlick entered the institution on 2-15-61 with 3187 in cash. On May 20, 1961 his account was credited with \$80 which was shown to be a refund on an American Express Money Order. \$1.64 was deposited to his account on 7-29-61 and the source of

this money is not known. \$60 was deposited to his account on October 3, 1961 and this was received in the form of U. S. Treasury check 6132662, symbol 3010. The record does not contain further description or show the purpose for which check was issued. On 10-4-61 \$50 was credited to the subject's account, having been sent to him by *b6 b7C*, Glasco, Kansas. *b6 b7C* sent another \$50 which was deposited to the subject's account on 12-7-61. The subject has a credit balance of \$92.

On 7-25-61 there was a withdrawal in his account in the amount of \$25 and records show that this money was paid as an attorney's fee to *b6 b7C*. *b6 b7C* On 3-3-61 there was a withdrawal in the amount of \$29.03 to the Massachusetts Savings Bank, 52 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. Records do not show the reason that these funds were sent to the bank. All other withdrawals from his account have been in small amounts for hobby shop expenses and commissary sales.

The names of approved correspondents or approved visitors were scattered throughout Pavlick's file and the following list of approved correspondents or visitors was compiled:

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

REFER

J-00-2-19259

While at the Medical Center on 1-10-62, Mr. *John [redacted]*, Senior Resident with the FBI at Springfield, arrived and he was interviewed regarding

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

On 1-10-62 Mr. *John [redacted]* Attorney, was interviewed in his office, Room 624 of the Sanders Building, Springfield, Mo., and he said that it is possible that he was contacted by Richard Favlick but he had no recollection of it, and had not made any record. He said he is frequently

contacted by inmates at the Medical Center, but that most of them do not have a good case and that he does not represent them very often. Mr. *b6 b7c* said he is only slightly acquainted with *b6 b7c* that *b6 b7c* is a young lawyer in his early 30's who is just starting his practice. Mr. *b6 b7c* advised he is the chairman of the Circuit Bar Committee which he describes as a sort of grievance committee for lawyers in the Springfield area, and that no complaint has been received concerning *b6 b7c*. He said that insofar as he knows *b6 b7c* is ethical and reputable but that he has not been practicing long enough to have much of a reputation. He said that from his few contacts with *b6 b7c* *b6 b7c* appears to be a fine person.

In the last paragraph of page 5 of 12-15-60 Memorandum Report of SA *b6 b7c*, it is reported that Pavlick receives three checks each month from the federal government totalling \$210; one check is a retirement check resulting from his retirement as a federal postal clerk; the second is a Social Security check (SSA# *b6 b7c*) and a third check is a Veterans Administration compensation check resulting from his World War I military service, VA Claim No. *b6 b7c*. There are no regular monthly deposits made to Pavlick's account at the Federal Medical Center and these checks are apparently being mailed somewhere else.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

It is suggested that the Washington FO make inquiry of the appropriate agency to determine where the files are located or from what offices Pavlick's Social Security, VA compensation, and retirement checks are being issued so that it may be determined to what address they are being mailed, and also how they are drawn. If they are being deposited to an account in Pavlick's name in a bank it is possible that it can be established whether or not his own funds are being used for attorney's fees and also who might be authorized to write checks on his account.

CHENYI WEN SUYU

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SEMI-ANNUAL CHECKUP

NAME Favlick, Richard Paul

Case No. J-GO-2-19,259

Office Miami

INSTITUTION OR PRESENT PLACE OF DOMICILE:

Date 12-29-61

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.

Type of case:

HOME ADDRESS: Belmont, New Hampshire

(x) Threat () Obscene
() Visitor () Abusive
(x) Apparent Mental

CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION OR STATUS:

Custody Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri

Approved

66 OK

JAM:ex

Special Agent in Charge

Special Agent

SS Form 1639 (Rev. 3/1/60)

1 cc: Kansas City

amty

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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SECTION

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ASSISTANT Security Officer
J. P. ...

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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U.S. SECRET SERVICE

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Federal prison without a trial by jury. In this respect, Judge b6b7c regards the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Mo., to be a Federal prison.

3. Assuming that Pavlick is incurably incompetent and also that he is dangerous, the maximum objective of this Service and of the Federal Government should be confinement with proper security brought about in a manner which satisfies due process of law and would not be subject to public criticism.
4. Consideration should be given to rewriting or supplementing Chapter 13 of Title 18 so as to provide a lawful and an effective system for the treatment of dangerous and incurable, insane Federal prisoners or persons charged with a Federal violation. The present statutes should be rewritten so as to guard against the danger that a prisoner may be released because of acquittal on trial resulting from a finding of insanity and thereafter be released without supervision or security.
5. That the weakness of the existing system and statutes is that the United States ultimately depends on custody and security of a Federal prisoner in an unfitted State facility for residence of the criminally insane instead of providing a suitable Federal facility.

It is also Judge b6b7c belief that Pavlick will be returned to the Federal Court at Miami, Florida, where the defense will argue that he is now competent to be tried. Further, that in the trial the defense will be that Pavlick was insane at the time of the commission of the offense for which he is charged, and therefore is immune to prosecution on that charge.

If Judge b6b7c is correct in his conjecture, it appears that Pavlick will have to be released from Federal custody. He cannot be further kept in custody by the Federal Government without trial, he cannot be tried for the offense for which he is charged if found to be insane at the time of the offense, and there is no process in Federal judicial procedure to commit him indefinitely to an institution for the criminally insane.

It is Judge b6b7c recommendation that this Service take appropriate action through the Attorney General for introduction of legislation in the Congress to provide for rewriting or supplementing existing statutes to provide for a proper authority for the courts to handle cases of this nature. It is for this reason that Judge b6b7c would welcome a representative at the Washington level to be present during hearings here and in Miami.

Attached hereto for interested offices is a copy of a report of a psychiatric examination of Pavlick made on November 9, 1961. An earlier examination was also made of Pavlick on May 2, 1961, copies of which are not presently available. However, I have written the Warden at the Medical Center and requested that this Service be supplied with three copies of the earlier examination report. Same will be forwarded to interested offices immediately on receipt.

b6 b7C
b6 b7C DWS
Special Agent in Charge

MGM:ns

cc - PRS
cc - Miami
cc - Boston

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bob [unclear]
[unclear]
J-00-2-19,2
[unclear]
[unclear]

ORIGIN **Miami 11-16-61** OFFICE **Kansas City** FILE NO. **J-00-2-19,2**

TYPE OF CASE JAM	STATUS Continued
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Kansas City, Mo.	
PERIOD COVERED 11-21-61	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC	
bb, b7c	

TITLE OR CAPTION
Richard Paul Pavlick

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

REFER

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Ref. is made to the Office Memorandum of SAIC **bb b7c** Miami, dated 11-16-61.

Since my memorandum of November 7, I have kept in touch with the office of the U. S. Attorney, Kansas City, Mo. and have kept him advised of recent developments in this matter and the desires of this Service. On 11-20-61 I again contacted **bb b7c** . USDA

REFER

REFER

Further developments in this matter will be made the subject of a future report.

DISPOSITION

Pending judicial action.

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Miami Boston Kansas City MGM:bb	COPIES Orig 2 2 2	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED bb b7c	DATE 11-22-61
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

FILE

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
NOV 22 1961

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
1961 NOV 24 AM 9 08

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U. S. SECRET SERVICE

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NOV 22 1961
Mo. Crv. No.

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OFFICE OF SERVICE

1961 NOV 27 11: 10 50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten initials/signature

ORIGIN Miami:11-7-61:JAM

OFFICE Boston, Mass.

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Favlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Concord, New Hampshire	PERIOD COVERED November 14, 1961	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASAIC <i>b6b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

REFER

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to O/M from SAIC *b6b7c* Miami, dated November 7, 1961.

On November 14, 1961, the reporting agent conferred with U.S. Attorney *b6b7c* *b6b7c* *b6b7c* at Concord, New Hampshire. The matter of the subject was discussed and inquiry made concerning whether or not the State of New Hampshire will accept and confine Favlick in a state mental institution in the event the federal government is unable to retain custody.

REFER

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Kansas City Boston	COPIES Orig. 2 cc Air Mail 1 cc 1 cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT	11-15-61
		APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	11-15-61

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 11/15/55

RIF



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
FIELD FORCE

OFFICE Boston 4, Mass.
1324
ADDRESS: P. O. LOCK BOX NO.

January 4, 1961

ab 57C
United States Attorney
Concord, New Hampshire

Sir:

This report relates to an offense committed in your District against the laws relating to the protection of the President of the United States and the President-elect.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT

Richard Paul Pavlick

Belmont, New Hampshire

OFFENSE COMMITTED

Violation of Section 871, Title 18, U.S.C. to wit: that the defendant did make oral statements indicating that he intended to blow himself to pieces and in so doing to cause bodily harm or death to the President-elect. The statements made concerning this death plot were made at Belmont, New Hampshire on various dates following the national election on November 3, 1960.

DETAILS OF OFFENSE

Refer

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The defendant sent a letter to ^{b6 b7c} December 12, 1960. This was a typewritten letter by Pavlick and handwritten on the envelope was the following: "Address good until December 20th." The letter enclosed reads in part, it was dated December 11, 1960 by Pavlick at Palm Beach, Florida and revealed that he had arrived at Palm Beach on December 10, 1960. "I would like to tell you what I have in mind and where but that cannot be done, you will have to read about it or see it on T.V. I have enjoyed knowing you people and if I have helped you in any way then it has pleased me. The time is limited to get any information from me so think and think again and then write me by Air Mail and I will get the mail by the Fifteenth. Rode up by the Kennedy place today as they were going to Church, this may mean something someday, it may not be pleasant but you know me. After this letter I will have to write to the Youth Center because I want all things OK, you never can know but what it might be too late for me. Be sure at once, take off my name for if I do what I am thinking about someone may break the windows in your house, just paint a sign with ~~OK~~ on it and put it up in place of my name. You would be astounded if I told you what may or may not happen, if it happens then all the papers will have a big story that has never happened before, what it may do is difficult to know, I surely won't know. There must be something else that you should know but it will come to me sometime within the next week or it won't come at all. Get your mail every day until about the fifteenth. After that you may not get anymore because I may be among the dead. Who knows.

A second letter was sent by the defendant to ^{b6 b7c} this letter was postmarked ^{b6 b7c}, December 15, 1960, this letter reads in part: "You must answer this letter at once or your checks may not be any good to you and it will cost money to get the courts to give you the money if any is left over after the lawyer handles it. Reply at once as it takes time and my

time is almost over. On Xmas day I may not be here. Don't disappoint me now because you will be the loser. All I have to lose is my life and that may be before New Years."

Pavlick sent a postcard addressed to *b6 b7c* which reads in part as follows: "I'm here at the end of my rope, here I die someplace in Florida you will read about it perhaps within three weeks."

The defendant sent a card addressed to *b6 b7c* which reads in part, "I came down to die, you will see it on T.V."

A typewritten letter dated Belmont, N.H. November 7, 1960 was addressed to *b6 b7c* by the defendant. This letter reads in part, "Tomorrow many will be disgusted with the country if Kennedy is elected, hope that it will be Nixon, it better be for I will send you after him and put a hex on him and his family millicns. If K is elected he will have bought the election planned four years ago when he didn't become a candidate for Vice President."

b6 b7c

Refer

Refer

Refer

Refer

Refer

Refer

Refer

The following described purchases of dynamite were made by Pavlick from the New Hampshire Explosives and Machinery Co., Inc., 261 South Main St., Concord, N.H.:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Purchase</u>
10/24/60	
11/3/60	
11/4/60	
11/14/60	
12/1/60	

bb. b7c

b7c
President, N.H. Explosives & Machinery Co., Inc.,
when interviewed stated that in his opinion this amount of dynamite is capa-
ble of destroying a good sized building such as the N.H. State Capital Building
if set off in an enclosed area. This dynamite was seized at the time of the
arrest of Pavlick at Palm Beach, Florida.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

All letters, postcards, records and signed statements referred to in this report.

WITNESSES AND THEIR TESTIMONY

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

b6

b7c

1/4/61

CRIMINAL RECORD AND BRIEF HISTORY

Richard Paul Pavlick was born at Boston, Mass. on February 13, 1887, he is described as follows: American (of Bohemian extraction), male, white, 73 years of age, 170 pounds, 5-6½, stocky build, fair complexion, blue eyes (carries glasses), heavy silver gray hair with wave and neatly combed back. Defendant states his parents were foreign born, his father was born in Bohemia and his mother in West Prussia. He is single, a veteran of World War II, is a retired Postal employee. The defendant has been living in New Hampshire for the past eight or nine years. Public records reveal he is a prolific letter writer. Records revealed that the defendant was admitted to the Medfield State Hospital, Medfield, Mass. on May 23, 1933 and on June 24, 1933 he was transferred to the U.S. Veterans Hospital at Bedford, Mass. and was discharged on August 12, 1933, that he was readmitted on January 13, 1943 and discharged on March 3, 1943.

b6, b7c
b6, b7c When discharged from the Veterans Hospital at Bedford, Mass. he was considered competent and received maximum hospital benefits.

Very truly yours,

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

Special Agent

APPROVED:

b6 b7c

b6 b7c

Special Agent In Charge

105.1 These are for copy

The mental hygiene laws were recently amended by the General Court at New Hampshire in 1961 and have not reached the printed stage to date. However, it has been ascertained that the state law authorizes that one doctor and consultation with another doctor can order a commitment.

REFER

It is requested that, if possible, the warrant and indictment be honored by any other District if commitment is desired of Pavlick in New Hampshire rather than a request for a transfer to a hospital of his state of domicile.

The copy of monograph of Federal Judge ~~66,67~~ was presented to the U. S. Attorney for his information and will be returned to this office at a later date.

File
A-14

[Handwritten signature]

...dani, Florida
2326

October 20, 1961

b6 b7c,
Chief of Police,
Falm Beach, Florida.

Attention: Lt. b6 b7c

Re: U.S. v. Richard Paul Favlick
No. 11,987-H-Cr.
10 Sticks of Dynamite

Sir:

REFER

I have conferred with our Boston office and

Referred

Referral

Referred

Referred

Referred

Thank you again for your fine department's excellent cooperation in this case.

Very truly yours,

W.C. Clegg

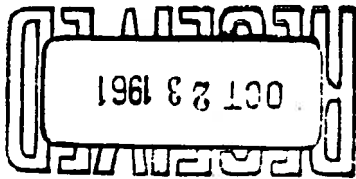
U.S. Secret Service,
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Chief, U.S. Secret Service.

C.O., U.S. Coast Guard,
Box 10547, Riviera Beach, Fla.

United States Attorney,
P.O. Box 1070, Miami, Fla.

Protective Research Section



U. S. SECRET SERVICE

R/A

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
EXHIBIT NO. 1001

CONFIDENTIAL - ADVISORY - AND OTHER

Reference is made to the report of the SAC, New York Office dated 1-23-51 advising that [redacted] had been arrested at [redacted], N.Y. on 1-23-51, and to my report of 1-23-51 re- [redacted] that [redacted] was arrested at Miami, Fla. covering violations of 18 USC Secs. 871 and 877(b).

1-23-51 the matter conferred with the Refer

Refer

Refer

Refer

It is noted that the [redacted] is [redacted] and should be [redacted] in the best interests of the public welfare.

It is suggested that you [redacted] as well as an [redacted] from the [redacted] in order that [redacted] necessary [redacted] to protect [redacted] as well as the [redacted].

bb JTC

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1961 OCT 17 PM 1 14

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
OCT 18 1961
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION

RIF

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4415-664

ORIGIN Field		OFFICE Boston, Mass.		FILE NO J-CO-2-19,259
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research		STATUS Continued		TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name: Richard Paul Pavlic Address: Belmont, N.H.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Boston, Mass.		PERIOD COVERED April 19, 1961		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASAIC <i>bb b7c</i>				
DETAILS				
<u>SYNOPSIS</u>				
Portion of letter written by subject and forwarded this office through Post Office channels.				
(A) INTRODUCTION:				
<i>Refer</i>				
<i>Refer</i>				
DISTRIBUTION		COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief Miami Boston		Orig. 2cc 2cc	<i>bb b7c</i>	
			SPECIAL AGENT In Charge	4/19/61
			APPROVED	DATE
			<i>bb b7c</i>	
			SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	4/19/61

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Miami 3-17-61 JAM

OFFICE Kansas City, Missouri

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Closed - Kansas City</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Person Identified</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Kansas City, Missouri</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>3-23-61</u>	Name : <u>Richard Paul Pavlick</u> Address: <u>Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA : b6 b7c</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

No letters were located which were written by Pavlick to the Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference the 3-17-61 O/M of SAIC b6 b7c. requesting that letters written by Pavlick to the Kansas City Star be obtained.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRES:

On 3-23-61 at the Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo., Mr. b6 b7c, City Editor was interviewed and after checking his files, advised that he was not in possession of any letters written by Pavlick. He made telephone calls to other departments in the newspaper office, but was unable to locate the letters and no one could recall seeing them. He suggested that they might be in the newspaper library, but said that many of the letters are destroyed since they contain nothing of interest or value to the newspaper.

Mr. b6 b7c Librarian, Kansas City Star was also interviewed on 3-23-61 and his files on Pavlick contained only the stories relating to Pavlick's arrest. Mr. b6 b7c said that he had no recollection of seeing any letters written by Pavlick.

(I) DISPOSITION:

The case is being closed statistically with the submission of this report.

DISTRIBUTION Chief - Miami Kansas City	COPIES Orig. 2 cc. 1 cc.	REPORT MADE BY <u>b6 b7c</u> SPECIAL AGENT	DATE <u>3-27-61</u>
		APPROVED <u>b6 b7c</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE <u>3-27-61</u>

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

cfm
[Signature]

ORIGIN Field OFFICE Boston, Mass.

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259.

TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Continued</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Person Identified:</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Boston, Mass.</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>March 20, 1961</u>	Name : <u>Richard Paul Pavlick</u> Address: <u>Belmont, N.H.</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA - b6 b7C</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

REFER

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports in this case.

Refer
Subject is presently confined at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. Sub-

DISTRIBUTION Chief Boston Kansas City Miami jd	COPIES Orig. 2cc lcc lcc	REPORT MADE BY <u>b6 b7C</u>	DATE 3/23/61
		SPECIAL AGENT	DATE 3/23/61
		APPROVED <u>b6 b7C</u> <u>b6 b7C</u>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <u>b6 b7C</u>

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten initials/signature

ORIGIN Miami OFFICE Miami, Florida FILE NO. 8-30-1-19,259

TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Final</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Person Identified:</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Miami, Florida</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>12/21/60 - 1/25/61</u>	Name : <u>Richard Paul Pavlick</u> Address: <u>Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>Special Agent in Charge</u>	<u>66 b7c</u>	

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Pavlick indicted Miami, Fla., January 4, 1961 and committed January 17, 1961 to Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, by U. S. District Judge at Miami.

(A) Introduction:

Reference is made to the memorandum report of the writer dated December 21, 1960 and to the other reports submitted thereto and to the Record of December 15, 1960, page 5.

REFER

On January 27, 1961 U. S. District Judge 66 b7c, Miami, Fla., directed that Pavlick be committed to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri.

66 b7c

66 b7c

Pavlick's attorney, at the time of this hearing, refused to disclose to the court the results of an examination made by 66 b7c, psychiatrist, who was hired by Pavlick to refute the government's contention that he was a homicidal maniac. However, a copy of the report was obtained and this doctor reported that 66 b7c was of the opinion that

66 b7c

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY <u>66 b7c</u>	DATE
<u>Order</u>	<u>1</u>	SPECIAL AGENT	<u>1-27-61</u>
<u>Wanda City</u>	<u>1</u>	APPROVED	DATE
<u>Director</u>	<u>1</u>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<u>1-27-61</u>
<u>Miami</u>	<u>1</u>		
<u>1-27-61</u>			

RIF

SECRET SERVICE

1961 MAR 15 7:02 AM

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
APR 1 1961

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Miami

OFFICE Newark, N. J.

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,25

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION Person Identified: Name : Richard Paul Pavlick Address: General Delivery Palm Beach, Florida
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Palisades Park, N. J.	PERIOD COVERED 12-30-60	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent b1 b7C		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Request for investigation was received in this office on December 27, 1960 by way of an office memorandum from SAIC ~~b6 b7C~~ Miami, to SAIC ~~b6 b7C~~ Newark, enclosing a Christmas card addressed to the subject and bearing return address of

b6 b7C
b6 b7C

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

b6 b7C

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Newark	COPIES Orig. 2 cc w/e CC	REPORT MADE BY b6 b7C	DATE 1-3-61
		APPROVED b6 b7C	DATE 1-3-61
<p><i>Enclosure for copy to P.R.S.</i></p>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

MEMORANDUM

RIF

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

(J) CONCLUSION:

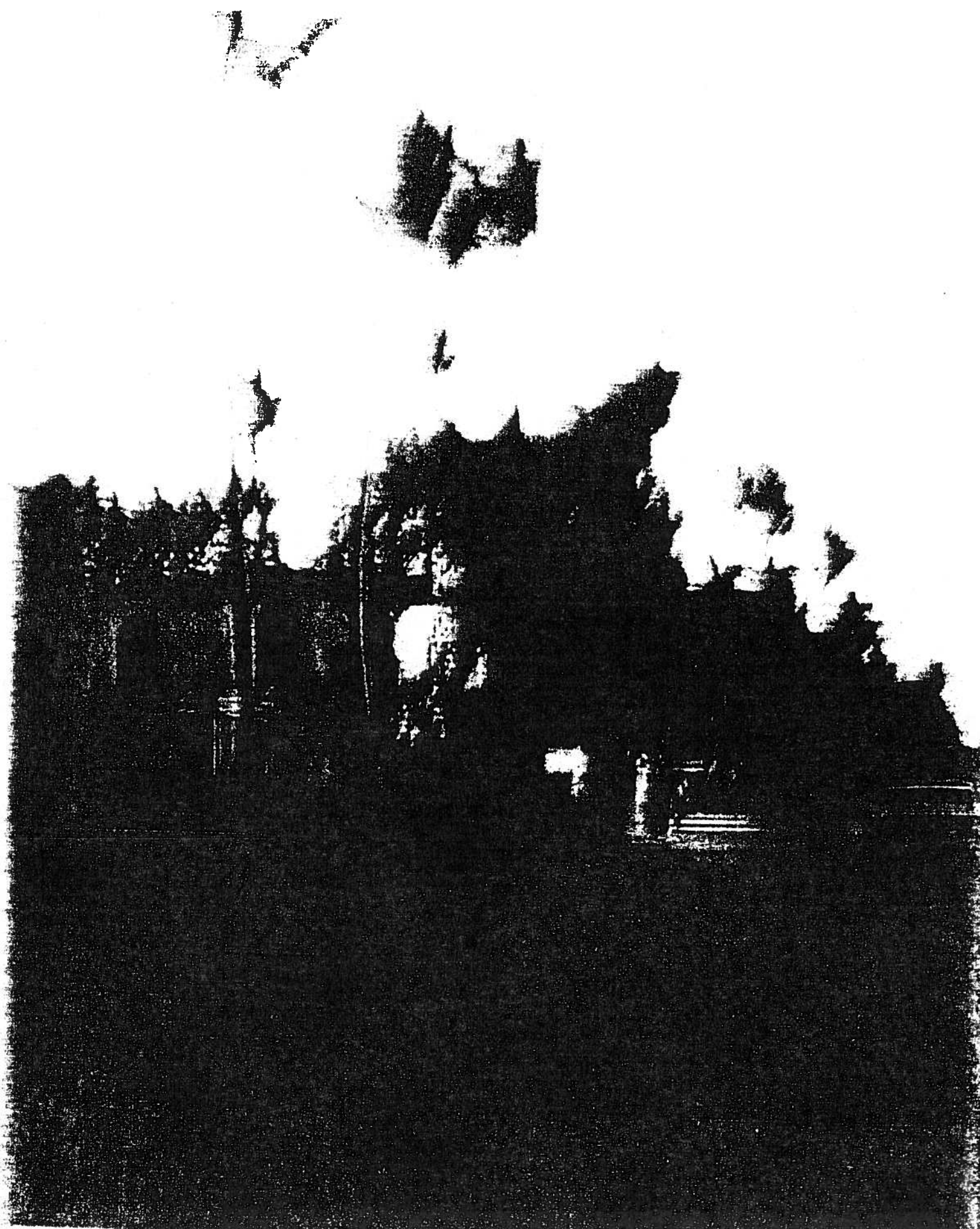
With submission of this report the case is considered closed in this district. The original Christmas card and envelope received from the Miami office together with the letter addressed to Mr. ~~b6~~b7C given to this agent, are being forwarded to the Miami office.

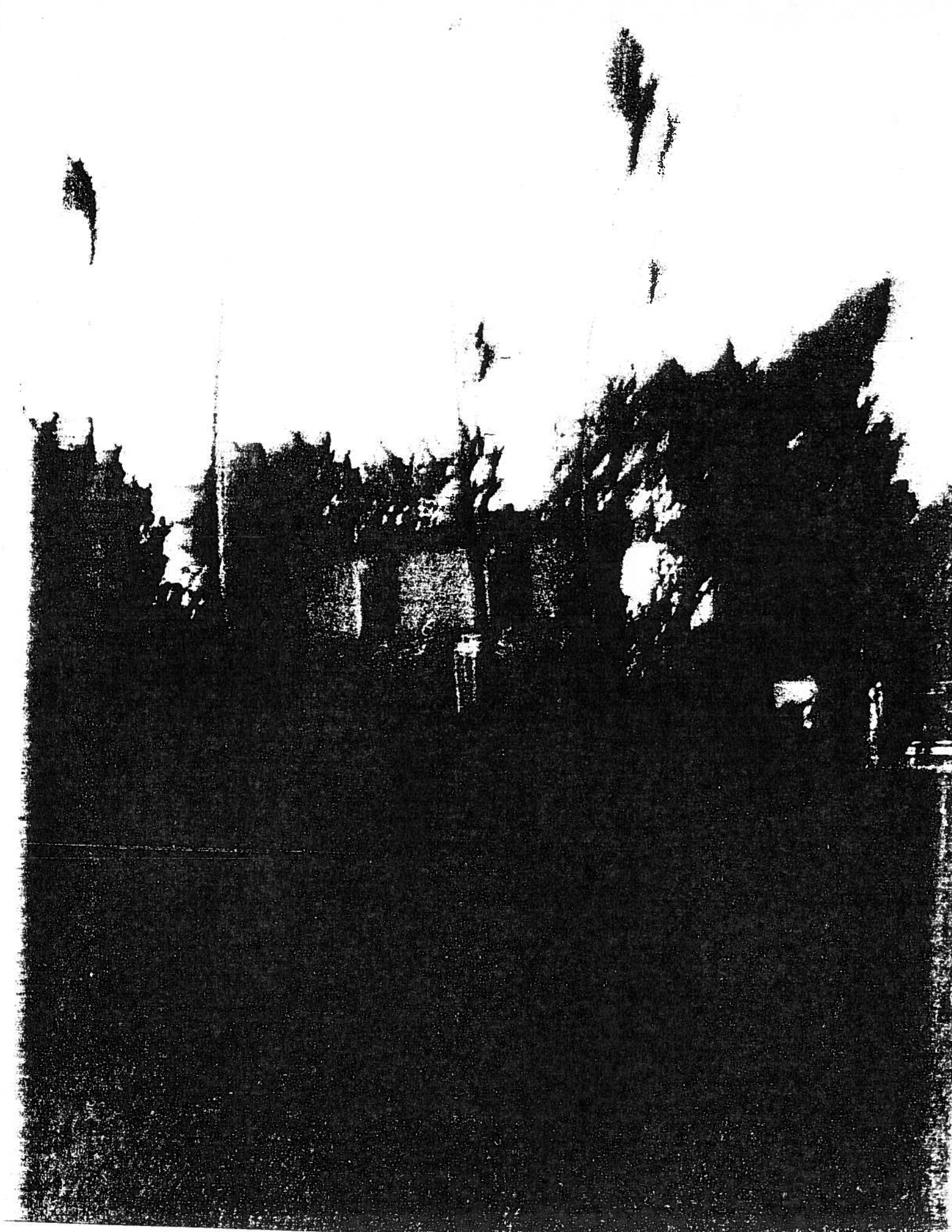
LETTER SEIZED FROM FAVLICK

RETURN THIS FILE TO
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
THE WHITE HOUSE

REF









12-16-60

Arrest N. H. Man, 73 In Plot To Kill JFK

(Continued from First Page)

Lesser Free for a traffic violation ended a nationwide hunt for the little ex-postal clerk. Agents would not divulge how they found him but indicated a general alert was out for him.

At the hearing, Rust said Pavlick had let them inspect his car yesterday afternoon and that they found seven sticks of dynamite in it. Marshall said Pavlick told him he had been treated in a mental hospital.

The charge Pink read to Pavlick said he indicated that he was going to make himself a human bomb and destroy himself and the president elect; and further, that he disposed of and gave away all his real and personal property in Belmont, N. H., prior to coming to Palm Beach for the purpose of...

An official said Pavlick seemed that assassination and said he planned to kill himself.

"Anyway, I am glad it turned out that way, it has, but I don't like this publicity," Pavlick said.

Pink said the charge was based on Title 18, Section 87E of the U.S. Code Annotated.

The complaint, signed by Marshall, said that on or about Nov. 9 and up to Dec. 15 at Belmont, Beach, and Washington, D.C., the defendant (Pavlick) threatened Kennedy's life.

"No, that's not correct," Pavlick told the commissioner.

It was reported that the complaint was based on information from Secret Service agents in Belmont, Washington, and Boston.

Pavlick said he would need counsel and wanted to waive the hearing, which was to determine if there was a probability of harm to him.

Pavlick, dressed in a business suit, described himself as single and a resident of Belmont. He said his only relative is a sister in Boston. Her name was not given.

He said he thought he arrived in Palm Beach, where the Kennedys have a winter home, "about Saturday, the 10th or 11th."

Marshall told the commissioner that Pavlick had asked if he could have a mental test.

Before he was taken from the commissioner's office, Pavlick talked freely in the waiting room. He complained of how rough his job as a postal clerk had been, said the post office was drafty and he had to wear long underwear. Then he be-

gan to discuss the condition of his esophagus.

Pavlick scanned a travel magazine while sitting in the waiting room, turning pages with a right hand minus two fingers. He discussed the Palm Beach traffic charge at length with Lt. Richard A. McDonald of the Palm Beach police.

Free-arrested Pavlick on Royal Poinciana Way in Palm Beach. Pavlick said he was accused of driving over the center line.

Marshall said Pavlick never made contact with the President elect, but the ex-postal clerk's trip up the East Coast included Hyannisport, Mass., where the Kennedy's have a home.

The hearing held last night had

been set for 5:30 P.M. but was delayed because a mobile bringing officers from Miami, 70 miles to the south, had a flat tire.

Asked if he had any political interest in politics, Pavlick replied, "no." He said he was registered in New England as a Republican.

12-16-60

Neighbors Say Pavlick Got 'Mad' At Affairs

BELMONT, N. H. — Everybody here today was talking about Richard Paul Pavlick, the man charged with threatening to blow up President-elect Kennedy.

"Remember the time he had a farm in North Gilmanton?" one said.

"He was trying like mad to get the Barnum and Bailey circus up there to use it for a training grounds."

"He sold the house to neighbors and donated a lot he owned to a charitable group," U.S. Atty. Maurice P. Bois said.

The lot was donated to Spanish-dancing Youth Center, an institution in neighboring Northfield for children from broken homes.

Before leaving Belmont and its 1,600 inhabitants last month, Pavlick had a letter published in a Laconia newspaper on Dec. 5.

In the letter, copies of which he mailed to leading residents, he said:

Neighbors also remembered Pavlick's campaigns carried out through letters to the local newspapers.

"Once he got going on juke boxes," one said. "He didn't like em. Said they kept people awake nights. Wrote lots of letters."

Pavlick, a 73-year-old retired postal employee, had lived alone in a small house here for the past five or six years.

"The future of Belmont doesn't mean anything to me, for I am leaving here and going where people are really interested in; bringing in business and not living in the 'Stone Age.'"

Why would Pavlick be angry at Kennedy?

"I'm told he was dissatisfied with the elections. He might have been a Republican," said Atty. Bois.

"But," Bois added reflectively, "I'm a Republican too, and I was the one who notified the Secret Service about the letters."

Pavlick is a short, white-haired, heavy-set man.

Neighbors describe him as a loner who had few, if any, close friends.

Mrs. Eleanor Stockbridge, who lives two houses up the street from Pavlick's former house, said:

"One time he was angry because the flag wasn't flying above the post office."

He was, she said, "very vocal" about issues.

Pavlick spent much time traveling to auctions, "always buying things," she said.

His purchases ranged from school buses and cars to real estate.

Pavlick had lived in Lakeport and Laconia before moving here.

"He always seemed to have enough money," one neighbor said. "Even used to make trips to the West Coast."

The neighbor paused briefly.

"I wish he'd gone west this time, instead of to Florida."

12-17-60

NH Postmaster Tip Led Way to 'Human Bomb'



RICHARD P. PAVLICK
Bomb Suspect in Custody
(AP Wirephoto)

A tip from Belmont, N. H. Postmaster Thomas W. Murphy touched off a search throughout the East that was climaxed with the arrest in Palm Beach, Fla., of a former postal worker as an alleged human bomb plotter against Pres.-elect Kennedy.

Frequently changing instructions for forwarding his mail that finally pointed to the Florida vacation spot of the President-elect, and earlier remarks of Richard Paul Pavlick, 73, about his hatred for Kennedy and Catholics, led Murphy to notify postal inspectors.

Agent-in-charge Maurice Allen of the Secret Service in Boston was notified, an agent pressed an investigation in the Belmont area, and the President-elect's bodyguard was notified.

Even as a search for Pavlick was being pushed, he was picked up by Palm Beach police for a traffic violation and dynamite, detonating caps and wires found in his car.

A warrant based on Pavlick's alleged threats against Sen. Kennedy was obtained from the U. S. District Court in New Hampshire, but authorities believed an indictment would be obtained in Florida to permit trial of Pavlick there.

In Belmont, N. H., where neighbors knew him as a "loner" and chronic complainer, Postmaster Murphy told investigators Pavlick told him early in December he was leaving town; that he had "a job to do." He told Murphy to think of him "as he used to be, not what he would hear about him," officials said.

12-16-60

Nabbed In Plot To Kill JFK

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—A 73-year-old little man with wavy white hair was held in \$100,000 bond today on a charge that he intended to turn himself into a human bomb aimed at the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Richard Paul Pavlick, retired postal worker from Belmont, N.H., was given a hearing before U.S. Commr. George L. Pink last night. Pink said the bond was one of the highest ever set in this city.

FOUND STICKS IN AUTO

Pavlick was arrested yesterday by police and officers said they found several sticks of dynamite, blasting caps, wiring and other paraphernalia in his auto, mobile and motel room.

Assistant U. S. Dist. Atty. Robert R. ... of Miami requested the \$100,000 bond. John Marshall, a Special Service agent from Miami, said Pavlick probably would be taken to Miami today.

Pavlick's arrest by Patrolman ...

HUMAN BOMB
Continued on Page Twenty-two



(AP Photo)
RICHARD P. PAVLICK

CO-2-19,259

THE BOSTON GLOBE

12-28-60



MORNING EDITION

The Boston

FOR CLEVELAND

By GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.

BOSTON, W

Anatomy of a

Book Had Been Kept

Belmont, Life-Saver

He Noticed Seven
Were From Same

Read the Whole Story of



WOULD-BE ASSASSIN PAUL PAVLICK. (AP Wirephoto)

Boston Globe

SHARP SHOOTER

WEDNESDAY — Fair
and co-o-o-ld.

THURSDAY — Sunny,
a bit warmer.

Full report on Page 2



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1961

Telephone: TV 8-8000

32 PAGES—EIGHT CENTS

Near Assassination

... Frank Who Was Going to Kill Kennedy

N.H. Postmaster Furnished

zing Tip to Secret Service

... Day of Succession That Letters From Pavlick

... President-Elect Was Visiting at That Time

... Federal Men Closed In—Exclusive, Page 24 of Today's Globe

BOSTON (MASS.) TRAVELER

1-11-61

J-CC-2-19,259

Pavlick Fights Mental Test

MIAMI (UPI)—Richard Paul Pavlick, who said he wanted to turn himself into a human bomb to kill President-elect Kennedy, has begun proceedings to refute a psychiatric test that allegedly questioned his mental condition.

Pavlick, 71-year-old former New Hampshire postal clerk, was arrested last month in Palm Beach, Fla. Sticks of dynamite and detonator caps were found in his possession. He said he wanted to kill Kennedy because "they Kennedy money got him into the White House."

Richard Pavlick Dies; Once Political Prisoner

Richard Paul Pavlick, 88, of 20 Hanover St., and formerly a resident of Belmont for many years, died yesterday at the Veterans Hospital in Manchester after a brief illness.



RICHARD P. PAVLICK

Born in South Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1887. Pavlick spent most of his life in the Boston area, except for a period when he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps, being given an honorable discharge on Dec. 21, 1918.

He joined the U.S. Postal Service in 1914 and, with the exception of time served in the Armed Forces, worked in various capacities of the postal system, retiring in 1949.

Moving to New Hampshire, he resided in the Laconia, Gilman-ton area for several years before finally purchasing a modest home in Belmont.

Pavlick has no known relatives in New Hampshire or Massachusetts.

Arested by Secret Service

Pavlick came to the nation's attention on Dec. 14, 1960, when he was arrested by the Secret Service and charged with making a threat against the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Six years later, in November of 1966, the Manchester Union Leader published a six part series on Pavlick's plight, his confinement in various federal prisons and mental institutions, all without the benefit of a court trial.

Freed From Confinement

The newspaper's crusade on behalf of Pavlick prompted legal action which resulted in Pavlick's release from the N.H. Hospital on Dec. 13, 1966. Superior Court Justice Robert F. Griffith, on March 30, 1967, decreed Pavlick was to be given his full and unconditional freedom as the charge made by the Secret Service was never proved.

The newspaper's series and Pavlick's freedom won the Queen City paper praise from all parts of the country, with Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr. winning a nomination for a Pulitzer Prize for authoring the articles.

The Sullivan and Connelly Funeral Home in Manchester is in charge of arrangements. The funeral services will be private.

BOSTON DAILY RECORD

1-28-61

JFK Plotter Committed

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Richard Pavlick, Delmont N. Holdster accused of plotting to blow up President Kennedy at Palm Beach last December, was ordered committed to a mental hospital yesterday.

U. S. District Judge Emmet C. Choate directed that the 73-year-old former postal worker be hospitalized at a federal facility in Springfield, Mo., until he is ruled competent to stand trial.

The husky, whitehaired Pavlick denied in court that he threatened Kennedy.

"I have never threatened

anybody," he told Judge Choate. "I couldn't destroy anything. I don't even hunt or fish. I wasn't able to destroy myself in 1930 when I was working in the post office. He did not elaborate on that.

Pavlick said he told Secret Service questioners he had plotted to kill Kennedy "because they wanted that kind of a story. "I was not physically able to stand long questioning which they subjected me to after my arrest on a trumped-up traffic charge."

Arresting officers said they found dynamite and detonators in Pavlick's belongings after he was taken into custody. At that time they quoted him as saying he planned to blow up Kennedy, because he felt Kennedy's money had bought his election.

2-5-61



Parade's Special Intelligence Report

Is President Kennedy in danger of assassination?

The Secret Service is working overtime to protect the new President from anti-Catholic fanatics. Many of these have swelled the lunatic fringe of crackpots threatening to kill the President. First to be nabbed was Richard Pavlick, who planned to wire himself with dynamite and blow up both himself and Kennedy. The Secret Service, tipped off by letter, sounded a nationwide alarm on Pavlick. He was picked up near Kennedy's Palm Beach residence with 10 sticks of dynamite. The Secret Service is currently scrutinizing and classifying all anti-Catholic mail via handwriting, ink and paper. This makes it easier to locate a dangerous crackpot who writes a threatening letter today and a death-warning tomorrow.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11/16/61

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Kansas City FILE NO. 4-60-2-19,259

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed Kansas City	Richard Paul Favlick
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Springfield, Missouri	3-21-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent <i>b6 b7c</i>		

Row
RRP
Bus
AP
Carney
1/16/61

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Habeas Corpus hearing for Richard Paul Favlick held in U. S. District Court, Springfield, Mo. The Court's final order is deferred pending study.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous report in this case by reporting agent dated March 18, 1963.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On 3-26-63 in Springfield, Missouri, Richard Paul Favlick appeared in U. S. District Court for Habeas Corpus hearing wherein he seeks to be returned to the Southern District of Florida for trial.

Mr. Favlick was represented by Mr. *b6 b7c*, a Springfield, Mo. lawyer. Mr. Favlick was the first and only witness called on his behalf. He testified that he is of sound mind and that he absolutely knows the nature of the proceedings and the nature of the charges pending against him; that his mind is entirely clear and that he has never had any doubt of the nature of any proceedings in which he has been involved in this case. Favlick stated he has received no treatment while at the Federal Medical Center that he would consider as psycho-therapeutic, and only a minimum of treatment for his physical infirmities.

In response to questions put to him by Judge *b6 b7c* Favlick said he was aware that he was in the U. S. District Court room in Springfield, Mo. located in the State of Missouri; that the Court was Judge *b6 b7c* who was hearing his petition and would render a decision; that the lady operating the stenotype was a court reporter making an official transcript of the entire proceeding; that Mr.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i>	3-30-63
Chief Kansas City Miami Boston	-	SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i>	3-31-63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

b6 b7C was the U. S. Attorney representing the government and that it would be the function of the district attorney at his trial to prosecute him and endeavor to secure a conviction; that it was the function of his lawyer to defend him and it would be his purpose to assist his lawyer to the best of his ability in preparing a defense. The defendant answered questions as to the court procedure, the functions of the grand jury and petit jury, and the normal court procedure.

In response to additional questions by the Court, Pavlick emphatically stated that he bore no ill feeling toward the President, any member of his family, or any other official of the government; that he does not believe in violence as "violence does not get you any place." He said he did want, however, to get "that postmaster in Belmont, New Hampshire in court." Pavlick was asked if he had any ill feelings toward the postmaster in which he felt he would want to harm that official. Pavlick replied that he did not mean to infer such a thing, that he only wanted to get the postmaster in court where he could be cross-examined on a witness stand as to certain allegations Pavlick feels he has unjustly made.

Pavlick pleaded he has been unjustly held without a trial and that he has been in and out of 13 jails at various times since his arrest when he was moved about by the U. S. Marshal and that it is a trying experience to spend 1-2/3 years in a prison with insane persons. In response to additional questions from the Court, Mr. Pavlick stated he felt he had adequate means of his own with which to employ counsel should he be returned to Florida for trial. Specifically Pavlick said he had \$3500 in a savings account in his home town in New Hampshire and also he had his pension. b6 b7C told the Court that he, b6 b7C had contacted legal friends in Florida who had agreed to accept Pavlick's case and represent him in court in the event Pavlick is returned.

Refer

The Court questioned Pavlick further on subjects that he had previously referred to in his earlier hearing such as Pavlick's plan for financing the government, and his theories concerning separation of church and state. Pavlick declined to go into those subjects stating to do so would require a great amount of time.

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J-60-2-19.259

Pavlick stated he had been told by a ~~b6~~ ~~b7c~~ some time ago that as long as President Kennedy was in office Pavlick would never ~~at~~ a trial in this case.

Referred

Referred

referred

The Court then carefully and step by step reviewed the efforts of the hospital authorities and the possible institutionalization of Mr. Pavlick in New Hampshire, which is seemingly blocked by the ruling of the criminal division of the U. S. Department of Justice. He reviewed the alternatives of sending Pavlick back to the Southern District of Florida for trial which he had done before to no avail. The Judge said he had applied every reasonable test to determine if Mr. Pavlick was qualified to stand trial, that he had presided at Pavlick's first hearing at the conclusion of which he had felt the patient was lucid and competent to stand trial in the district where he was charged. Judge *bbbc* said as a result of this hearing his opinion in that regard had not changed. He said he did not know what may have happened with regard to Pavlick's mental condition between the time he was returned to the Southern District of Florida and the time he appeared in court there resulting in his recommitment to Springfield.

Judge *bbbc* said if through the operations of the government that the patient's rights are denied him, though not necessarily through the intentional act of any person connected therewith, that it is the duty of the Court to step in and finally and effectively remedy the cause of such injustice to that person. The Court said it made no difference that the President of the United States or the President-elect, as the case is in this instance, is involved; that the person charged enjoys the same rights and privileges in the court where the person involved is the President or President-elect as by some other person. Judge *bbbc* said that the Constitution of the United States provides that no person shall be imprisoned without due process of law and that there is question that due process has been granted to this patient.

The Court said he could find no fault whatsoever with the handling of the case by the U. S. Attorney or by Mr. *bbbc* or his predecessors on behalf of Mr. Pavlick. The Court said that he would give careful consideration to this case; that he would accept any additional suggestions either side wished to present to him within the next few days in the form of a letter. He requested this be done expeditiously and he will render this order in the case as soon as possible.

5
J-CO-2-19,259

Reporting agent later discussed this case with Judge *b6b7c* and Mr. *b6b7c* informally at which time the Court expressed his sympathetic understanding of the problem presented by this patient to our Service and that he is completely cognizant of the security hazards that are presented to us and that might be presented should Pavlick gain his freedom. The Judge asked reporting agent if our interest in Pavlick would be a continuing one and agent responded that speaking personally for himself that the protection of the President was considered an obligation that is absolute on each member of this Service and that, therefore, agent considers that our interest in Pavlick would never cease insofar as he remains a potential hazard to the security of the President.

Considerable informal discussion was then held concerning historic cases involving former presidents and Judge *b6b7c* spoke thoughtfully of our efforts and responsibilities in this regard. He pointed out to agent, nevertheless, that it was the responsibility of the court to protect the Constitutional rights of the individual taking in consideration the very serious aspects from a security standpoint.

In later discussion during the evening with U. S. Attorney *b6b7c*

REFER

DISPOSITION

Case remains closed Kansas City. The nature of the Court's ruling in the Habeas Corpus hearing will be made the subject of further report.

ATTACHMENTS

Chief - local press clippings covering hearing.

UB:bb

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

J-CO-2-19,259

Memorandum

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : Chief

DATE: Aug. 22, 1963

FROM : SAIC ~~Habit~~ - Kansas City

SUBJECT: Habeas Corpus hearing, Springfield, Mo., August 26, 1963,
U.S. v. Richard Paul Pavlick

Handwritten notes:
WALL
Pav
7/22/63
JMR

We are in receipt of a copy of an order issued by Judge ~~bb~~ ^{b6} b7C of the U.S. District Court of the Western District of Missouri directing that the action of Richard Paul Pavlick v. Dr. ~~bb~~ ^{b6} b7C, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, be set for trial at 1 p.m. Monday, August 26, 1963, in U.S. District Court, Springfield, Missouri.

Upon receipt of copy of this order, SA ~~bb~~ ^{b6} b7C conferred with U.S. Attorney ~~bb~~ ^{b6} b7C

REFER

SA ~~bb~~ ^{b6} b7C contacted Inspector ~~bb~~ ^{b6} b7C, who said that the transcript would be air mailed to Kansas City.

REFER

Either SAIC ~~Habit~~ or SA ~~bb~~ ^{b6} b7C will be at the habeas corpus proceeding August 26, 1963, in U.S. District Court at Springfield, Missouri.

Handwritten: b6 b7C
to b7C
Special Agent in Charge

Attachment: Copy of Court Order

B:ns

2 cc - Miami

RECEIVED
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

1963 AUG 27 AM 11 14

PROTECTIVE RESEARCH
SECTION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1963 AUG 26 PM 10 30

VIA

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Boston

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,259.

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Boston	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick Protective Research Subject
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Boston, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED June 11, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Subject directed a letter, threatening in nature, to Postmaster, Belmont, N.H.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports in this case.

R E F E R

DISTRIBUTION Chief Kansas City Miami Boston	COPIES Orig. w/att	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
	2 cc w/att		
	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	
	2 cc w/att	APPROVED <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE
		<i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	6/12/63

PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION

1963 JUN 14 PM 3 26

RECEIVED U. S. SECRET SERVICE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1963 JUN 14 PM 9 22

RIF

ATTACHMENTS

- Kansas City - Original letter dated May 31, 1963
- Chief - Copy of letter dated May 31, 1963
- Boston - Copy of letter dated May 31, 1963

RIF

From R. P. Pavlick
Atwood Springfield, Mo
Postmaster
(Name)

May 31, 1963
(Date)
Belmont N.H.
(Address)

Postmaster:

I received my mail for me to
Atwood Springfield, Mo.

It won't be long before I'll be in
Belmont, N. H. on business, meanwhile
I shall not bear false witness again
no.

Yours Truly
Richard P. Pavlick

R.P.

J-CO-2-19,259

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

June 6, 1963

*Call
Bob
1974*

SAIC *b6 b7c* - Miami

SAIC *b6 b7c* - Kansas City

Richard Paul Pavlick - PRS Subject

lib

Refer

You will be advised as to the date the hearing is set.

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1963

b6 b7c
b6 b7c
Special Agent in Charge

VM:ns

cc - Chief

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

[Handwritten initials]
J-00-2-192

ORIGIN **Miami**

OFFICE **Kansas City**

FILE NO.

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed Kansas City	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick Protective Research Subject
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Springfield, Mo.	PERIOD COVERED 3-14-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY Special Agent <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Refer

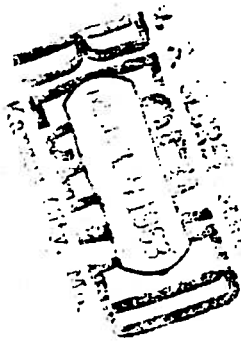
(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports in this case and to the report dated March 5, 1963 by SAIC *b6 b7c* Miami.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

Refer

DISTRIBUTION Chief Miami Kansas City Boston WHD	COPIES Orig 2 2 1 1	REPORT MADE BY <i>b6 b7c</i>	DATE 3-18-63
		SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED <i>o6 o7c</i>	DATE 3-18-63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	



PROJECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION
APR 2 1968
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
APR 2 1968

RIF

Refer

DISPOSITION

Closed Kansas City

ATTACHMENTS

Miami - three copies of evaluation report
Chief - one copy of evaluation report

DWB:bb

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Handwritten initials

ORIGIN Chief's Office

OFFICE Miami, Florida

FILE NO. J-CO-2-19,2

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Richard Paul Pavlick Protective Research Subject
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED 2-21-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC <i>b6 b7c</i>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

On February 18, 1963, Richard Paul Pavlick, through his attorney, filed a motion in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Miami Division, demanding that he be brought before the Court for immediate trial or, in the alternative, that the Court order that charges against him be dismissed. Psychiatric evaluation of defendant in compliance with court order not received by committing judge here in Miami.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

Reference is made to previous reports in this case, the last one dated 6-19-62 by the writer.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

On February 18, 1963, in case No. 11,987-M-Cr., U.S. v. Richard Paul Pavlick, defendant filed a motion demanding to be brought before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Miami Division, for an immediate trial or, in the alternate, that this Court order that the said charge Title 18, Secs. 437(b) and 871, USC be discharged. Said motion was filed by Pavlick's attorneys, *b6 b7c*

Refer

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig. & lcc	<i>b6 b7c</i>	
Boston	lcc	<i>b6 b7c</i> SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	3-5-63
Kansas City	lcc	APPROVED	DATE
WHD	lcc		
Miami	lcc		
JAM:PA	lcc		
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

b6 b7c

CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER

1953 MAR 07 11 8 52

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

YOUNG
PROJECTS RESEARCH

RTF

Refer

Refer

~~This letter indicates that this position was concurred with by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, Washington, D.C.~~

The order of June 19, 1962 was reviewed and stipulates that the Attorney General or his authorized representative shall, not later than six (6) months from date of order and not later than six (6) months thereafter, furnish a written report concerning the mental condition and improvement of Pavlick.

Refer

Copy of this report is being furnished the Kansas City office for their information and it is suggested that they contact the Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri, in order to advise them that the U.S. Attorney and the U.S. District Judge at Miami, Florida, require a psychiatric evaluation of Pavlick. In this regard, if a recent evaluation has been made of Pavlick's condition, if possible same should be forwarded to the Miami office in order that it may be discussed with the U.S. Attorney here.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SEMI-ANNUAL CHECKUP

NAME Pavlick, Richard Paul

Case No. J-CO-2-19,259

Office Miami

INSTITUTION OR PRESENT PLACE OF DOMICILE
Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.

Date 12-19-62

Type of case

HOME ADDRESS Balmont, New Hampshire

- Threat
- Visitor
- Apparent Mental
- Obscen
- Abusiv

CURRENT MENTAL CONDITION OR STATUS Subject was received at the above institution
8-23-62 and the institution's files have been properly marked with Form 1609. See
report dated 8-28-62 by SAIC b6 b7c

Approved: b6 b7c
Special Agent in Charge

b6 b7c
Special Agent

SS Form 1639 (Rev. 3/1/60)

RECEIVED
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

1962 DEC 21 AM 9 21

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
DEC 21 1962

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RECEIVED
DEC 19 1962
Miami, Florida

REF